THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 140

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

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British Retreat in Burma; Kansas Paper Under Ban; N. E. War Output Ahead

The World's Day—May 9, 1942

The War: British Fall Back in Burma Area

Burma: British continued to retreat to avoid encirclement by Japanese forces as Japanese airmen repeatedly attacked the Chittagong regions of the Northeast India coast. Japanese were reported at Myitkyina 80 miles northwest of Bhamo.

Madagascar: French resistance to the allied forces continued apparently in the hills south of the occupied base of Diego Suarez.

Coral Sea: Communiqués from General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that Japanese fleet had "been repulsed" and that the six-day sea and air battle had halted at least temporarily.

London: Britons hailed news of Allied successes in Coral Sea battle, but official quarters cautiously withheld comment.

Australia: Australians awaited details before appraising naval battle off their northeastern shore but Prime Minister Curtin said "we can be proud of what has been done."

Atlantic: The United States Navy announced the torpedoing, in the Gulf of Mexico, of two merchant vessels. It said one was a medium sized United States ship and the other a small vessel of Honduran registry. No casualties were reported, the announcement saying all survivors had been landed at a Gulf Coast port.

Washington: Kansas Paper Banned From Mails

The weekly newspaper Publicity, published at Wichita, Kan., has been banned temporarily from the mails by Postmaster General Walker, pending a hearing May 21. [Page 3.]

President Prado of Peru, President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor guest, meets the Pan American Governing Board as he reaches the midway mark in his five-day visit here before touring United States defense plants.

An Army corps for women, on a voluntary enlistment basis, to attend to many of the manifold noncombatant jobs that the Army needs done was approved unanimously by the Senate Military Committee and now needs only Senate approval before going to the White House.

Washington was chosen Provisional Capital of the Philippine Commonwealth following the arrival in San Francisco of President Quezon with his family and several Cabinet members, including Vice-President Osmena.

Orders sharply limiting production of air conditioning and commercial refrigerating equipment are being drawn up, War Production Board sources indicated.

New England: War Output Ahead of Schedule

New England war production ahead of schedule, says Walter H. Wheeler, Regional Director of War Production Board in Boston.

New shipping rules designed to reduce sea casualties. [Details: Page 5.]

American Unitarian Association to explore bases of new world order at sessions of annual meeting beginning today.

National: U. S. Steel Agrees to Kearny Contract

The United States Steel Corporation agreed to enter a maintenance-of-membership contract with the Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the C. I. O., employed by its subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., ending a months-long dispute which at one time caused the yard to be taken over by the Navy. [Page 6.]

The Farm Security Administration has made 474 loans totaling $566,992 for the purchase of machinery by operators taking over the agricultural holdings of Japanese evacuated from four Western States, the Wartime Civil Control Administration in San Francisco reported.

Marine underwriters increased sharply cargo war risk insurance rates covering voyages in the Gulf of Mexico, and withdrew from their schedules quotations on tanker shipments.

Europe: Conservative Wins English Election

Government victory in the parliamentary by-election at Putney, England, was claimed when Conservative Hugh Linstead defeated the Independent, Bernard Ackworth. Returns announced were Linstead 8,788, Ackworth, 2,939. Only 23 per cent of the voters cast their ballots.

"Colonel Britton," leader in the British V for victory campaign, said he was temporarily suspending his once-a-week announcements to listeners in Axis-occupied countries, not to speak again until "the moment comes to indicate the particular line of action needed."

Dutch Held Ready to Revolt When Allies Invade Europe

When the United Nations are prepared to invade the continent of Europe, they will find 800,000 men in the Netherlands ready to give their all to the Allied cause of freedom from the tyranny of Naziism, Prof. J. A. Auer of the Harvard School of Divinity, said today on the eve of the second anniversary of the invasion of his country by the Germans.

Just two years ago tomorrow, Professor Auer said in an interview at Harvard, the Nazi hordes swept into the Netherlands without warning to subjugate a peaceful-loving peoples. The Dutch stand ready to throw off this yoke with the slightest Allied aid. From reliable sources Professor Auer has learned that conditions in this once prosperous nation are now so alarming that the Germans themselves are becoming disturbed over the drop in production caused by food shortage.

The Professor declared that his countrymen were finding many ways of aiding the Allied cause. News of German troop movements, he said, travels to England with incredible rapidity. As for bombing attacks by the British, the Dutch worry only "when the usual attacks fall off because they think something may be wrong in England."

"The Dutch actually enjoy being bombed by the British," he stated, "even though they know it must result in destruction to their property. But property destruction is nothing compared with the mental and physical enslavement of a thrifty, freedom-loving people."

Professor Auer referred to one ingenious form of sabotage the Dutch have undertaken. The Germans love detailed reports, he said. And the Dutch not only humor them with such reports, but they draft the details so lucidly that it takes an hour to read them, thus slowing up the Nazi routine considerably.

Growing executions of Dutch citizens by the Germans, he concluded, indicate the strain under which the Germans are maintaining their grip on the country. Stores belonging to Dutch Nazis have to be policed strongly. But even this does not solve the problem for many of the Dutch Nazis are only Nazis under compulsion.

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FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Canada Slated To Follow U.S. Gas Rationing

Parkman says every care will be taken to meet all legitimate needs of N. E. drivers.

Motorists in the Eastern United States who go on a basic gasoline rationing of two to three gallons a week May 15, with special provisions for emergency and work-a-day needs, presumably will be joined by their Canadian neighbors on the same date with a similar program of strict curtailment of gasoline use, Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Rationing Administrator, declared today.

Mr. Parkman made it known that Joel Dean, chief of the Fuel Branch of the Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, is now either on his way to or actually in Ottawa to confer with Canadian officials on a program of rationing that would put Canada and the eastern United States on a parallel rationing basis.

Canada's system up to now, Mr. Parkman explained, has allowed motorists 300 to 380 gallons a year, or about six to seven gallons a week. And the Canadian gallon is one fifth larger than the American measure. Motorists in the United States have complained that this country is being discriminated against when Canada is able to take United States gasoline over the border and ration it out there in larger quantities than the rationing program would allow here.

Needs to Be Weighed

Mr. Parkman's explanation of official action tended to silence these critics. At the same time, Mr. Parkman declared that the emergency and work-a-day needs of all individual motorists applying for gasoline will be carefully considered, and that no one will be overlooked or any legitimate requirement be denied.

Air-raid wardens and persons using their cars in their work he believed would be classified as having legitimate claims for larger than the basic gasoline allowance. He pointed out, however, that there are a hundred and one considerations to be made and that clarification of all claims must necessarily take time.

The ration chief stated that the rationing program commencing May 16 may be considered in the light of an experimental period to learn just what the needs of motorists are and to be able to embark upon a soundly practical and permanent program in July. Incidentally, the initial period of strict rationing would be used to build up local reserves if possible.

Pleasure driving and its effect in bolstering public morale are not to be left out of consideration in the permanent program of ration-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Japanese Fleet Retreats After Battle; Allied Ties With Arabia Tightened; Victory Ships Pour From U. S. Yards

Aircraft carriers, oil tankers and warships of all classes speeded in gigantic effort.

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., May 9 — The ships of victory are being built, not tomorrow, but today.

From forests of masts and newly-erected scaffolding along this coastal strip between Philadelphia and Norfolk, our party of touring correspondents has seen ships great and small sliding down to the sea at a rate to hearten freemen everywhere.

In this area alone, seven new aircraft carriers of radically improved design—"like no others in the world"— are being rushed to join a total of 18 in the two-ocean Navy.

At least 70 new oil tankers are to be completed in this area alone during the current year of 1942.

More Cruisers

Four new cruisers for the Navy are coming along.

An unspecified and growing number of merchant ships under construction brings this coastal stretch into the forefront of America's effort for total war at sea.

With the Allied output of tanks, planes and guns already at a high level, the United Nations today must have freighters, tankers and fighting escort ships to win this war. And after a three-day tour through this area with a group of newspapermen, I can say without any reserve that the democracies are going to get those ships. They're being built here and now.

Today a vast flotilla of tankers and freighters is sailing out from the mammoth shipyards located in the Philadelphia and Baltimore areas. Down here near Norfolk, at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Navy is receiving the muscular warships which will not only protect these merchantmen but also go looking for Axis ships from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean.

Although mass production, as it

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Aid given to Ibn Saud by American advisers adds to Allied favor in Moslem world.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 9—Much oriental drama and color is concealed behind the routine announcement that Alexander Kirk, American Minister to Cairo, will shortly pay a flying visit to Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, at the summer capital, Riad, to present letters of credence.

Ibn Saud is a unique ruler, a combination of Moslem religious leader and progressive statesman.

Riad is one of Arabia's most sacred places, seldom visited by Europeans or Christians of any race. Out of courtesy to Ibn Saud and the customs of his country Mr. Kirk and his party are taking along well-tailored snowy white burnooses or Arab robes for the occasion.

The impending journey, like the United States' recent extension of aid to Iran and Iraq and the establishment of an Iraqi Legation at Washington, should strengthen the friendly ties between the Arab world and the Allies.

Permanent Legation

After conclusion of formalities Mr. Kirk and party will return to Cairo, but they will leave behind a permanent Legation, in charge of James S. Moose, located at Jeddah, entry port for Mecca, and a United States agricultural mission headed by M. S. Twitchell.

Mr. Twitchell was chosen for this assignment because of his intimate knowledge of the country and people acquired during 15 years' work in Arabia. He originally went to Yemen in 1927 at the behest of Charles Crane, American traveler and philanthropist, whose chief hobby was bringing the advantages of civilization to out-of-the-way places.

When Mr. Crane visited Arabia the Yemen King complained that he had no road from Sana, his Capital, 7,000 feet above the sea, down to Hodded on the sea. Whereupon Mr. Crane promised to present him with a road and hired Mr. Twitchell to do the job.

Journeyed Across Arabia

Having completed the road Mr. Twitchell showed the Arabs various types of pumps and windmills and simple forms of agricultural machinery which were duly adopted. Mr. Twitchell's Yemen achievements aroused such recognition that Ibn Saud asked Mr. Crane for assistance and for Mr. Twitchell to visit his country again. That far-sighted Monarch wished Mr. Twitchell to find water, oil, and other sources of revenue that would flow in his arid Kingdom against the day when the Mecca pilgrim traffic which provided most of the country's income should dry up.

With an official interpreter, Mr. Twitchell journeyed back and forth across Arabia from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf. One result of his exploration was the rediscovery of gold in ancient mines, possibly King Solomon's, at Mahad Dahab, which is Arabic for cradle of gold.

Mining Syndicate Formed

On the same site are "modern" diggings dating from between A. D. 750 and 1100 A. D. The ancients only extracted free gold by washing, but Mr. Twitchell proposed to ex-

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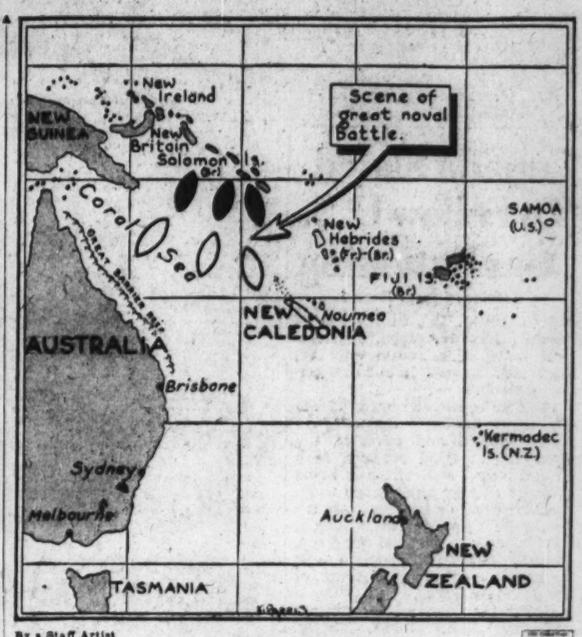

By a Staff Artist

Battle of Coral Sea

In the great naval battle being fought off the northeast coast of Australia, Japanese ships are indicated in black figures, Allied vessels in white.

Jungle and Mountain Guard Allied Base at Port Moresby

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN ADVANCED ALLIED BASE, May 9—A road running miles into a tropical jungle 10 degrees south of the equator and 7,000 miles from San Francisco is one of America's first lines of defense. The road runs from Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea into the rich rubber-bearing lands of the interior.

Over it most days in the week American fighter pilots are shooting down Japanese raiders and from airports along its length, American bombers set out on their missions against Japanese "invasion bases" at Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea and Rabaul in New Britain. Since the first raid on Feb. 3, thousands of bombs have been showered on this countryside.

I have just spent some days in this Pacific bulwark. There is something peculiarly incongruous in the peace and grandeur of this tropical island as a backdrop to the defacing activities of the war.

Beauty and Defense

But it is the tropical jungle and the great mountain barrier that towers 13,000 feet that make the beauty of the land and at the same time constitute the main defenses of the Allied New Guinea force against the Japanese.

Port Moresby depends for its existence upon the Australian mainland 600 miles away and upon a ribbon of road, which is the spinal column of this battlefront. For three months the Japanese have been hammering at the port, road, and air fields.

Port Moresby admittedly has been virtually evacuated. The tattered skeletons of houses that have been bombed lie starkly on the hillsides around the bay. Others that remain whole are shuttered and empty. The main street is littered with the contents of shops lying where bombs have blasted them.

Tourist hotels invite you through open doors into empty halls. Along the road that climbs over the hills behind and winds through the jungle-covered plains beyond there are signs of battle; splintered houses and shattered native huts, bomb craters, and burnt patches where lucky hits found small dumps.

You can bump down the dusty road and see little signs of anything except trucks or an occasional staff car. The New Guinea defense force has gone "bush." Thousands of men are living and working around the clock in this steamy tropical heat.

It's a tough front. Mosquitoes, flies, snakes, and torrential tropical rains make life burdensome day and night. The food men eat mostly is canned, as the country itself produces nothing.

New Guinea must be reduced by the Japanese before penetration into New Hebrides and New Caledonia becomes a safe operation. Port Moresby is the last remaining Allied spearhead threatening the left flank of the Japanese battlefront which stretches as far as the Indian border.

Focal Point in Area

It is at this moment the focal point in the Southwest Pacific area. The strategic importance of Port Moresby is the reason for the daily communiqués from General MacArthur's headquarters reporting Japanese raids and Allied counterattacks on Lae, Salamaua, and Rabaul.

The Japanese have tried to knock out the Allied air fields and port; the United Nations forces are trying to render impotent the Japanese bases from which aircraft can co-operate with a sea-borne invasion of Port Moresby. The 170 miles that separates Lae from Port Moresby is a six-week trek through jungle and swamp over mountain ranges by tracks known only to few natives and fewer white men.

So far the Japanese haven't succeeded in their object of breaking up Allied countermeasures. During the days I was at this front the weight of Allied aerial attacks were greater than the Japanese raids on Port Moresby.

Since Feb. 3 the enemy has lost his overwhelming air superiority. The Japanese have given us time to prepare land defenses against an invasion and to accumulate air striking power which can and has recently dealt better than blow for blow.

Air Power Decisive

On balance the Japanese have stiffer problems to solve than the Allies and with each passing week their difficulties mount. In this Pacific battle area land forces are ancillary. It is only in the air that there is freedom of movement.

From Rabaul to the Australian mainland is farther than from New York to Chicago. Action over these great distances by land and sea is only possible where there is control of the air. Supplies and men are movable onward only if they are safe from bombing attack. During the preliminary stages now being fought American fighter and bomber pilots have been playing a part which may prove decisive.

Milk Distributors Seek To Continue Price Fixing

Massachusetts milk distributors today took the stand before the State Milk Control Board to request that the price-fixing powers of the State be continued for another year for the protection of Massachusetts farmers in their fight to get a fair share of their own State's markets.

Unless the Control Board takes some action on the issue, as a result of today's and yesterday's hearings in Boston, the price-fixing powers of the Board will pass out of the dairy picture on May 31 and dealers will be permitted to sell milk at prices conforming with their own estimates of costs.

The dealers argued that failure to keep price fixing powers would result in price wars disastrous to the industry as a whole. And Massachusetts farmers who have depended upon price fixing for a livelihood, it was said, would lose their businesses.

To understand the dealers' point of view requires an understanding of a dairy situation in which the Massachusetts farmer is in the vast minority as opposed to farmers outside of the state who ship their milk into the large Boston and Worcester markets. The Control Board was established in the first place to protect the Massachusetts farmers, and their actions are supposed to follow the trend of local farm sentiment.

Massachusetts farmers operating close to the markets in high priced districts are compelled to pay higher operating costs to produce milk. Hence they depend upon the price fixing powers of the Board to supply them with adequate compensation. Consumers, on the other hand, held that the whole milk price structure was being maintained at high levels in order to protect a small minority of farmers supplying Massachusetts markets.

The hearings concluding this morning are part of a series being held throughout Massachusetts, upon which the Board will ultimately base its decision to continue or discontinue price fixing in the wholesalers and retailers end.

Churchill Address Tomorrow 3 P. M.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address on Sunday on war developments, by short waves from London, is to be radiocast locally by WEEI, and, tentatively scheduled, by WBZ, WNAC and WAAB, at 3 p. m., E. W. T.

Federal Action Faces States on 'Barriers'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The restrictive trade barriers of the 48 States, which are imperiling the nation's war effort, face extinction by compulsory Federal decree unless the States act promptly at their own initiative, it was reliably learned today.

Every method of accomplishing quick voluntary action is being used and the Federal Government does not want to resort to compulsion. But the most drastic compulsion is in prospect if the cluttering network of the State and local restrictions is allowed to go on wasting precious war materials, clogging transportation, and slowing up production.

These wartime impedimenta—State regulations and local ordinances which are boosting the cost of the war and delaying the time when the United Nations will win it—are going to be got rid of, either by legal or extra-legal means.

That much can be put down as definite. And while the fullest voluntary collaboration by the State Governments was the first objective of the conference which has just terminated here between federal and state officials, the Governors and their representatives are returning to their Capitals conscious of both an earnest appeal and a pointed warning.

Threat to War Effort

As a result of their three-day session in Washington this week, the State authorities have before them three different approaches to the urgent need of ending for the duration — and ending quickly — the multiplicity of trade barriers which Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, frankly described as "mortally dangerous" to the war effort.

One is the immediate appointment of a joint administrative and legislative committee to be established within the National Government to work with a similar committee to be set up at once by the States. This committee would not concern itself with study and theory but would be instructed to find immediate solutions of present difficulties and with the prevention of their recurrence.

The course of action already has the approval of the Council of State Governments and is supported by the Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, the Attorney General, Francis Biddle, and the Department of Commerce.

Massachusetts Commended

Secondly, the Federal Government warmly commended to the Governors the law already adopted by Massachusetts in which the Governor is empowered to "exercise any and all authority over persons and property, necessary or expedient for meeting the supreme emergency" of war.

It was pointed out that this was one of the most direct methods of

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War Supplies Made In Prisons Available

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 9

Attorney General Francis Biddle advised President Roosevelt that there was nothing in Federal law to prevent the Government from buying war materials made in Federal or state prisons.

This ruling makes available the labor of about 125,000 prisoners and machines worth $50,000,000.

Cautious communiqués avoid strong claims; hint of great Allied naval victory.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Japanese Fleet has turned back.

This appears to be the one definitely established fact in the running sea and air battle that has been in progress for six days in the Coral Sea northeast of Australia.

Whether the Nipponese armada is fleeing in confusion or merely retiring to re-form its ranks before resuming the battle has not been made clear.

In cautiously worded communiqués this morning, General MacArthur's headquarters declared that "the enemy has been repulsed."

While the announcements were careful to avoid any claim of a decisive victory, they nevertheless hinted that the Japanese might have suffered a defeat of the first magnitude.

The communiqués set forth these basic claims:

"The great naval and air battle off the northeast coast of Australia has temporarily ceased. . . ,

"Our naval forces . . . fought with admirable courage and tenacity and the enemy has been repulsed.

"Our attacks will continue.

"The enemy version of the battling . . . is entirely fictional and has no semblance to a true communiqué of fact.

"His claims of damage inflicted on our naval forces are fantastic.

"Our losses compared with his own are relatively light."

On the basis of all available information, the score in the battle up to the present hour would appear to be somewhat as follows:

Eleven Japanese ships sunk, including an aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, 2 destroyers, 4 gunboats and 2 cargo or transport ships.

Six Japanese ships damaged, including an aircraft carrier, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, a seaplane tender and 2 auxiliary ships.

The only losses announced by the United Nations have been three planes.

Japanese claims, which General MacArthur declared "must be regarded in the light of propaganda," were boosted in Tokyo to seven ships sunk or damaged and 89 planes shot down.

In Washington, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said it was difficult to restrain one's self from expressions equal to the possible magnitude of the reported Allied victory. However, he told his press conference, he felt he should wait until the full facts had been received.

No accurate appraisal of the struggle can be made until the original strength of the Japanese forces is known.

If a heavy defeat has been inflicted upon the Japanese, a serious threat to Allied communications will have been relieved, the Australians will have less cause to fear invasion, and the striking power of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific will have been increased substantially.

In Europe, the series of devastating attacks by the British RAF on German-controlled territory continued with a heavy raid on Warnemünde, Baltic port for Rostock and site of large aircraft works as well as a seaplane base. The plants were intensely defended, costing the RAF 19 bombers, the heaviest loss in night raids for five months. Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair stated that these raids were a preliminary to invasion of the continent.

Meanwhile, as the British continued their withdrawal in Burma, with the Japanese raid-

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New England's War Production Reported as Being Ahead of Schedule

Single Control Is Set Up For Raid Warnings

When Boston undergoes its next blackout, or if it becomes necessary to sound an alarm during daylight hours, the 21 air-raid warnings now in place will be operated from a master control panel located in Fire Alarm Headquarters in the Fenway.

From a compact cabinet the operator can place in action the entire battery of warnings. He can utilize any single siren unit or combination of units to transmit voice, code or the distinctive notes of the actual warning signal and its attendant "All Clear."

To obtain this result 150 miles of leased telephone wires are being employed. Over these wires the various types of signals, built up by means of vacuum radio tubes in the control cabinet, are transmitted to the huge trumpets, where they are impressed upon a column of air flowing through the speaker head. In the case of vocal announcements a microphone is used by the control operator.

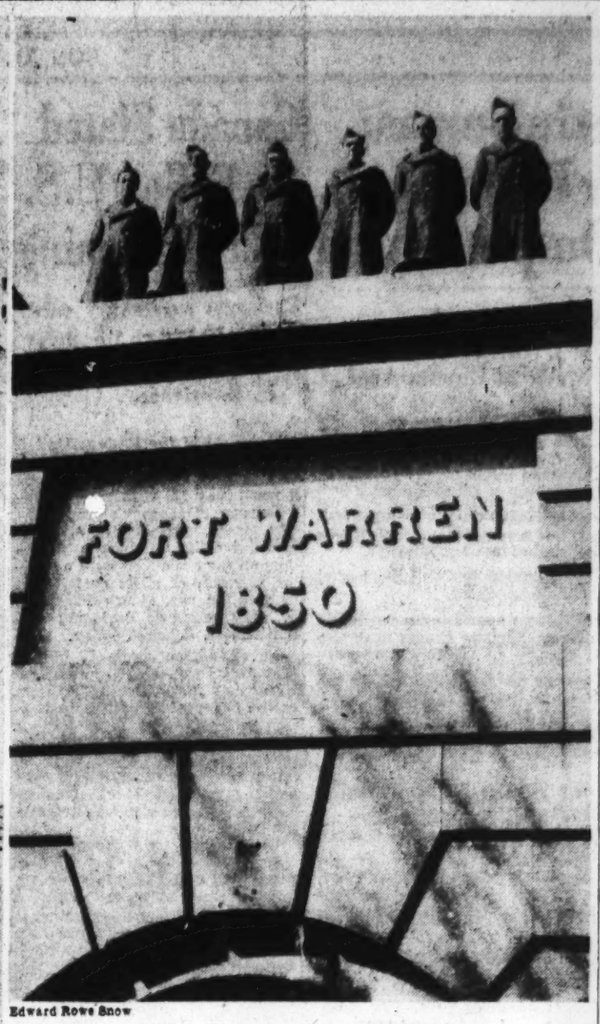
When the apparatus is placed in action, the throwing of a switch starts the electric motor which actuates the air pump attached to each individual speaker installation. A button is used to send code messages. All operations are transmitted over one pair of wires to each signal station.

Within a short time a further installation will make it possible to sound three minutes of carillon notes over the entire system at noon each day, thus providing a test and a time signal. Another control cabinet is to be installed, by means of which warnings will be transmitted to industrial plants, hotels, office buildings and other places where organized air raid protection has been established and where the management desires the service.

These control cabinets will be operated by means of spare fire alarm cables, with a single long note on a buzzer denoting "yellow light" or "Alert"; a series of long and short notes, the "blue"; a succession of short notes, the "red," or actual alarm, and three long notes the "All Clear."

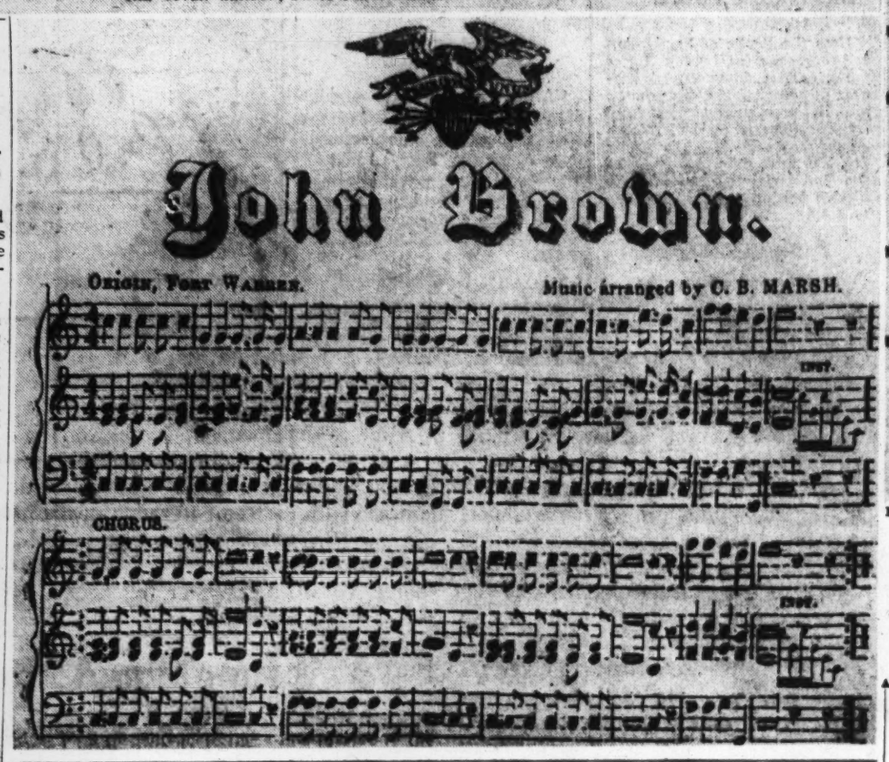
In addition, plans are being made for a telephone connection from City Hall to be plugged in at the master control point, making it possible for Mayor Tobin to broadcast from his desk to the public any message he desires.

THE OUTER HARBOR, FROM FORT WARREN.



Edward Rowe Snow

Where 'John Brown' Was Written

Upper left: Fort Warren as it appeared before the Civil War. Scene where song "John Brown" was written. Upper right: Six soldiers at Giant Sally Port, Fort Warren, 1941. Lower left: First edition of famous Civil War marching song "John Brown," which was written 80 years ago in Boston Harbor. Copy presented today to commanding officer of Fort Warren, Maj. George Skinner.

John Brown.

ORIGIN, FORT WARREN. Music arranged by C. B. MARSH.

CHORUS.

Canada Slated To Follow U. S. Gas Rationing

Continued from Page 1

ing to follow. But in the period starting May 15, pleasure drivers will be able to obtain only the basic units amounting to 2 or 3 gallons a week.

In other words, the order affecting some 2,000,000 motorists in New England and covering the seven-week period between May 15 and July 1 will virtually bring pleasure driving temporarily to an end. Whether or not the program would be more or less stringent starting July 1 no official could say, since the permanent program must be based upon the experience of the next few weeks.

Under the terms of the present rationing plan, trucks, busses, taxis and tractors would receive unlimited supplies. And between that group and the strictly pleasure drivers would fall thousands who drive to work or use their cars every day or some days in their work.

To take care of the in-between group, three additional classifications have been set up to provide for the rationing of units of 22, 30 and 38 gallons to July 1.

Soldiers and Civil Service

Men in the American fighting forces who in civilian life had sought Civil Service positions with the City of Boston will not lose their opportunity for such jobs because of their absence from home, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced.

After conferring with officials of the United States Civil Service Commission, the Mayor secured permission to appoint fighting men to city positions, as soon as their names come to the top of the list. The job will then be held in trust for the appointee until he returns. While he is fighting abroad, a "military substitute" will actually fill the job, Mayor Tobin explained.

He said the men and their families could now be "secure in the knowledge that hte Civil Service job to which they had been aspiring in their civilian days will be awaiting them on their return."

Norwich Holds Commencement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., May 9—Norwich University's first commencement of the war period opened today, a month earlier than originally planned in order to permit members of the senior class to enter Army service that much sooner.

With their degrees, Graduates of the military college receive commisions as Army Lieutenants. Most of the 1942 graduates will be on active duty within a month following commencement.

Ship Rules Drafted to Halt Casualties

Recommendations of union seamen and experienced ship operators are included in new safety regulations and maritime precautions designed to cut down casualties at sea during the war.

The new rules were ordered put into effect by Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, through its newly acquired Division of Inspection and Navigation, formerly under the Department of Commerce.

One of the new regulations provides that lifeboats be ready to lower when the vessel is at sea. The following language is used: "Masters shall with due regard to safety, cause all lifeboats attached to davits other than gravity davits, to be properly griped in the outboard position as will allow immediate lowering in case of emergency. All boat covers are to be removed when the vessel is at sea, and the guys rigged from the davit heads. All falls, gear, and equipment are to be ready for immediate use."

New methods of warfare have made necessary the establishment of new methods of defense and protection, shipping men point out. Life preservers, for instance, in general use in the American merchant marine are considered by many to be "almost impossible," because they now have to be lived in for long periods, and the thick, hard, square-ended cork pieces make comfort out of the question. A softer life belt of more comfortable design but built to Navy regulations is to be used in the future

Among the other regulations are: All sails in lifeboats, including replacements, are to be red or chrome yellow in color, to make visibility easier from water or air; all ocean and coastwise cargo and tank vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more shall be provided with an approved life-saving suit for each person on board; life nets must be strung under all boats; emergency lighting systems must be available in case the regular lighting is made useless by attack; each ship must have at least one portable radio transmitter for a lifeboat; all calcium self-igniting water lights must be removed from tankers or motorships using Diesel oil, as it has been found that these ignited oil on the sea. Electric lights are to be substituted. Masters are required to drill and instruct their crews thoroughly in the use of safety equipment, under the new regulations.

Longshore Women

Women of Soviet Russia, who have long done heavy work on farms and in factories, and who have been used in place of men on board Russian steamers, are now performing the laborious duties of longshoremen at Russian seaports, according to American seamen who have returned to Boston after making voyages to that country with lend-lease cargoes.

The women are apparently skilled at the art of operating winches, trucks, and even railroads, the seamen say. Few young men are seen in the ports, most of them having joined the armed forces in driving back the Nazi hordes.

Significantly, one large port was described as being without taverns by the seamen, who told of an operetta as being the only amusement for the population of more than 100,000. Pier facilities are taxed to the limit, seamen say, with only six ships berthing at a time in one port and two weeks or so being required to discharge each ship.

Log of the Port of Boston

Risk Insurance

Plans of the War Shipping Administration to underwrite war risk insurance covering commercial fishermen against loss of life or injury arising from war action have been announced. Insurance is to be on a group basis to fishermen's associations, unions, and vessel owners' associations. Initial premiums for inshore operations will be 75 cents for each $1,000 a man, and double that for offshore operations.

Annual Reunion

Ray H. Rodey, State Street shipping man, has been busy all week booking reservations for the annual reunion and luncheon of the Boston Kimball Union Academy Association, being held today at the Hotel Lenox.

Motorboats

New rules have been issued for numbering motorboats. The Coast Guard now require numbers conspicuously painted on both sides of the vessel, with height of the letters varying according to length of the craft, and wherever possible on the topside for aerial identification.

Larger Quarters

To centralize as much as possible under one roof, the newly acquired Federal bureaus having to do with commerce and shipping, the United States Coast Guard, recently expanded substantially by Presidential Order, giving them jurisdiction over several Government services formerly in other departments, has taken over one entire additional floor and half of another of the office building at 40 Central Street.

Offices of the Captain of the Port have been located there for some time, and are now being moved up to the fifth floor, while the Shipping Commissioner and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, both of whom were formerly at the Appraisers Stores Building, 408 Atlantic Avenue, are moving to 40 Central Street.

Seamen's Club

A chapel is to be erected in the Seamen's Club of Boston with the proceeds of the sale of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, East Boston. Harry J. Pearson, director of the Club, which is located in quarters at Milk and Batterymarch Streets, where the Exchange Club once functioned, hopes to have the chapel completed for use within a few months. **Leon Stone**

Marching Song of Civil War Written 80 Years Ago Today

Eighty years ago today in the dungeon-like embattlements of historic Fort Warren, in lower Boston harbor, a Charlestown boy who was a member of the famous "Tiger Battalion" of the Second Regiment, Union Army, wrote a song that became the marching song of the Civil War.

The song—"John Brown"—so stirred liberty-loving Americans that it inspired Julia Ward Howe to write her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," which uses the same melody.

The new song was given its first public introduction as the Regimental Band struck up the melody while the troops marched up State Street, Boston, on the way from the Fort to the front in 1862, and shortly thereafter was heard by Mrs. Howe when given by the Massachusetts soldiers at Washington.

The Charlestown youth who composed the song was C. B. Marsh. The anniversary was observed today at Fort Warren, where officers and men paused in their duties to recall the song of 80 years ago.

Miss Gretchen McMullen, radio entertainer, and several others conducted commemorative exercises. A copy of the original song was presented to Maj. George Skinner, commander of the Fort.

Years after the song had scored its success, Mr. Marsh explained how it had been written, according to Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop historian and teacher, who is an expert on the islands of Boston harbor.

Men of the battalion, mostly office clerks and others who had never used their hands for manual labor, were told to move heaps of rubble and earth left over from the days of Sylvanus Thayer, military engineer of the fort.

The young men pitched in with a will, said Mr. Snow, but quickly became weary with their unaccustomed duties, so Mr. Marsh originated the plan of singing while they worked. Old and favorite songs of the day were sung day after day, and each night in the Fort's casemates they would talk over plans for the musical activities of the next day.

One of the soldiers—John Brown—was a Scot immigrant of 1858 who was the object of considerable jesting because his name was the same as that of the great abolitionist hanged at Harper's Ferry in 1859, said Mr. Snow. Finally, Mr. Marsh decided to immortalize the young Scottish soldier and wrote the song, "John Brown."

The melody quickly became popular and before many days had passed was being sung or hummed by virtually every one at Fort Warren. Soon it had "swept" the entire North.

War and Fun in Parade

Although the parade that Mayor Tobin's Committee on Public Safety is to sponsor on I Am An American Day, May 17, will be a grim reminder of the war and what it means, the demonstration will have features that will give it a Mardi Gras aspect.

In addition to soldiers, sailors, and marines, air wardens, medical units, tanks and guns, the long procession will be interspersed with fun makers. A group of 300 professional entertainers will be divided into six units which will include animal acts, tumblers, acrobats, clowns, and other laugh-producing features. Some will perform on trucks and floats and some on the street.

Also in line will be about 100 boys and girls who, for several years, have appeared regularly in the Park Department circus, sponsored by the Recreation Department and featured at the Mayor's Field Day, the President's Birthday Ball and other popular events.

Choral groups of several nationalities will sing in the parade. Some choruses will ride on floats, others will march. All will be in native costumes.

Professional entertainers will appear as volunteers, with the sanction of their union. Moreover, union stage hands have agreed to decorate floats, while members of other divisions of the theatrical labor body will take care of costumes and other details.

A large percentage of Boston's air-warden personnel will be in line and wardens of various divisions are drilling in anticipation of the march. They will wear white shirts, dark ties and dark trousers, and will display badges and armbands.

Industrial establishments and retail stores will enter floats. It has been estimated that at least 100 bands will be required to keep the parade at proper tempo. The nation's armed services will be represented and the Committee expects the latest types of mechanized equipment with which this war is being fought will be demonstrated.

J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is Honorary Chairman of the parade, Mayor Tobin, the Chairman, John J. Walsh, Director of the City's Civilian Defense Organization, is head of the Executive Committee on Arrangements and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Transit Department and blackout officer for Boston, will be Chief Marshal.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Display of souvenirs of Africa and the East; India, China, Hawaii, the Philippines and South Pacific Islands. This exhibit is shown through the courtesy of Mrs. Larz Anderson and will be on display in the Puvis de Chavannes Gallery at the Boston Public Library. Open through May 31. The public is welcome to visit this exhibition at the Library which remains open until 9 p. m. each evening.

Exhibition of music by Latin American composers. Music, manuscripts, pictures, clippings and instruments will be open for public viewing in Sargent Hall of the Boston Public Library through May 17.

Concert by the glee clubs and orchestras of the Beaver Country Day School and Phillips Exeter Academy with proceeds of the affair going to Navy Relief. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger will be guest conductor. At Bradley Hall of the Country Day School, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill. At 8 p. m.

Play, "Three Cornered Moon," will be presented by the Belmont Dramatic Club. At the Belmont Town Hall. 8 p. m.

Sunday

Gardens open to the public. The Noanett Garden Club is opening gardens of members to the public from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. The Needham Garden Club invites persons interested in flowers to visit the gardens of Mrs. Parkman D. Howe, Chestnut Street; Mrs. John Welles Farley, Mrs. Moses Williams, and Mrs. Marcus Beebe, all of South Street, Needham. In Dover there are those of Mrs. John I. Wylde, Mrs. Augustin H. Parker, Mrs. Lloyd D. Brace, Mrs. Charles C. Cabot, all on Dedham Street; Mrs. Richard Hale, Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Adams, all on Strawberry Hill Street; and Miss Sylvia Warren, also on Dedham Street. Those attending may bring box lunches and eat in the garden of their choice.

Mass meeting of the United Slav Organizations of Greater Boston for the purpose of expressing their unity and solidarity in American efforts to smash Hitlerism. There will be speakers at this meeting. At the Franklin Union Hall, 41 Berkeley Street, at 3 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum. Zadel Skolovsky will play selections from Brahms, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and Debussy in this attractive afternoon recital. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Egyptian Art," by W. S. Smith, will be the topic of this free public lecture. At 3 p. m.

Concert by the Massachusetts Work Projects Administration String Orchestra at the Boston Public Library. Alexander Thiede will conduct. The public is welcome to attend at 3:30 p. m.

Recital. Early and Modern Harp Music, at the Museum of Fine Arts, 4:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer today with increasing winds rising to 15 to 18 miles per hour.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Warmer today.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Warmer today in southern portions; cooler in northern sections this afternoon.

Hide Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:04 p. m.; height 9.3.
Sunday, 8:39 a. m.; height 9.3.
Sunday, 9:01 p. m.; height 9.5.
Monday, 9:30 a. m.; height 9.3.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:22 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:24 p. m.

Nelson Aid Begins Job In Boston Area

Declaring his belief that war production was ahead of schedule in New England as throughout the Country, "the little Donald M. Nelson of New England," Walter H. Wheeler Jr., of Stamford, Conn., has arrived in Boston and begun his new job as Regional Director of the War Production Board.

Mr. Wheeler proves to be a former Harvard football tackle, six feet, five inches tall, who was elected captain of the varsity team of 1917, which, however, did not play because of the war starting that year.

He is president and general manager of the Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, and while right on the New York line considers himself a New England businessman.

Save Trips to Capital

Here in Boston he will handle everything possible in a decentralization of Donald M. Nelson's organization. By taking care of New England problems of war production in New England, he said his regional staff would eventually save many New England businessmen from trips to Washington

Mr. Wheeler declared he was confident that more and more business would be spread to smaller concerns. He felt this would be made necessary by the huge volume of war orders overflowing the capacity of the big contractors and requiring them to go outside to subcontract their overflow to smaller factories.

He thought this was largely a matter of education, both of the prime contractor and the subcontractor and added that by and large he felt that the smaller concerns had done a pretty good job with precision work.

Particular Field

Distribution of contracts, he remarked, had been his particular field in the Washington organization of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Wheeler said that Edward V. Hickey, who has been State Director of the Contracts Distribution Division of the WPB, would be one of the right-hand men on his regional staff.

Of the national program of decentralization of WPB he said:

"If I have learned one thing in Washington, it is to break down a job into bits and push it into the field in this program of war production.

"Everything that WPB does in this region will be pulled together in the offices here."

Alien Arraigned In Address Case

Charged with failure to report a change of address to the Hingham Draft Board, No. 159, Timothy Patrick McSweeney of 7 Cook Lane, Marlborough, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall in the Federal Building.

Pleading not guilty, he was held in $1,500 for a hearing and the case was continued for a week. The defendant who said he had registered as an alien gave dairy farming as his occupation. He had been turned over to the Federal authorities by the probation officer of the Municipal Court.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Support of Schools in Wartime Stressed at P. T. A. Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 9—Backing up a direct appeal to President Roosevelt for inauguration of a nation-wide program of child registration and identification, findings approved at the final session of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers also opposed curtailment of educational opportunity even in wartime, demanded continued safeguarding of child labor standards and insisted that there be "no lessening of efforts to protect children against physical hazards."

"Preservation of our liberties depends also upon the conservation of human resources," which, the findings called "still the nation's greatest asset," adding:

"Values as well as materials must be preserved and planning must include the long-time welfare of the country and its people."

Equalization of educational opportunities through Federal aid on the basis of need to financially handicapped communities was urged.

Values to Remember

In the findings, which are designed for the guidance of the 28,000 parent-teacher associations having a membership of 2,685,041, or 208,790 more than last year, the Congress dedicated itself anew to the welfare of children and youth in nome, school, church and community, with the declaration:

"Military victory will be spiritual defeat if the needs of children are forgotten in the struggle."

"Through avenues of health, education, recreation, conservation and social welfare, we shall move forward during the coming year to an 'America Strong, with Spirit Free' (1942 theme), and to a world recognizing the supremacy of the rights of the individual, the brotherhood of man, and the religious way of life," the preamble added.

The program, adopted after some speakers envisioned better things educationally, urged emphasis on "preparation for responsible citizenship and for the worthy home and family life." It said: "Present day youth must be educated by home, school and community working together for the great task of rebuilding the world after the war so that victorious democracies also may win the peace."

World Isolation Barred

Calling for understanding between peoples, nations, and groups, the findings asserted that "friendship with our good neighbors of the Western Hemisphere and with our neighbors on the other side of the tracks must be real." Although it was declared that "we must believe in ourselves and in our country," one of the tenets added: "We can never disassociate ourselves with anything that goes on anywhere in the world."

The appeal to the President in behalf of registration of children was made, it was said, because no Government agency had undertaken such a project previously proposed. It was urged not only as a war measure but as "good social procedure, made necessary by the mobility of the age."

Large shifts of population due to defense industry and other war activities were cited by Mrs. William Kletzer, Portland, Ore., National Congress President, as valid reason for the registration.

Many of the findings were in line with speeches made during the five-day sessions.

Outlook in Wartime

Despite prediction by Myrtle Hooper Dahl of Minneapolis, President of the National Education Association, that rising war taxes will make schools easy prey for economy's ax, and as a result education will face one of its most critical periods, Paul C. Packer, dean of the University of Iowa school of education, professed to see the best outlook for education in a generation.

Moderator of a forum on "The Outlook for Education in Wartime," Dean Packer said rapid development had incorporated into schools "much that never could have passed the acid test of a more critical period."

Taking a similar view, Henry Harap, professor of education, George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., said a large part of the schools' wartime program is basic education for living which has long been stressed at many leading institutions.

Speakers agreed that the practical side of education must be given greater consideration. In a world in which economics is a part of warfare, said Dean Edwin A. Lee of the University of California school of education, "we must put youth in possession of information which will enable him to face the kind of life he will have to live. This means increased emphasis on consumer education."

International Flavor

Messages from Mexico and Canada gave an international flavor to one session, at which George I. Sanchez, Professor of Latin-American Education at the University of Texas, declared that needed changes in the inter-American educational trend must comprehend the human elements involved.

Deploring discrimination against Latin-American pupils in some southwestern schools, Professor Sanchez asserted: "Pan-Americanism must begin at home. If we can't practice Pan-Americanism across the alley, if we are interested in the Mexican across the border but not the one across the tracks, then I don't know what we are talking about."

Rafael Ramirez, rural specialist of the Mexican Department of Education, told how his country seeks to strengthen relations between home and school, while L. A. DeWolfe of Nova Scotia, President of the Canadian Home and School Federation, described his organization as an adult study club stressing happy, useful living.

Howard V. Funk, Bronxville (N. Y.) Junior School principal, was elected second vice-president of the Congress. Elected as regional Vice-Presidents were Mrs. Clifford F. Thompson, Wallingford, Conn.; Mrs. P. B. Digsby, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Emmet C. Stopher, Kent, Ohio, and Dr. Alice Sowers, Norman, Okla.

'Bull Pup' Taken for Sky Ride

Marines Adopt New Mascot

What could be a better mascot for the Marines than a "Bull Pup." That is what this contingent thought recently when their big Douglas transport plane found one at Lunken Airport, Cincinnati, Ohio. So they picked up the little military scout car developed by the Crosley Corporation, hoisted it into the fuselage of the plane, and flew away with it to the Marine Base at Quantico, Va., where they are putting it through its paces.

Import Labor From Mexico? Pacific Coast Debates Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether to bring thousands of agricultural workers from Mexico to meet a growing and prospectively serious labor shortage: that is the question that confronts California and some of the other Far Western states. The question is not only debatable, but is warmly debated.

Within the next week or two, according to present plans, a delegation representing various units of California growers is expected to call on the Attorney General and the State Department in Washington to ask for help in lowering the immigration bars which now more or less effectively hold Mexicans of the laboring classes south of the Rio Grande.

Members of the California Congressional delegation have already felt the surge of the argument, which has taken form in many letters and in opposing resolutions from the City Council of Los Angeles, the State and County Co-Ordinating Committee on Re-employment, and similar organizations. Support from other groups is equally strong.

Growers of such crops as sugar beets, cotton, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, nuts, and grapes, which require at seasons much extra labor, are the prime movers in the plan to import enough Mexican farm workers to set up a reservoir of labor from which, at times, all may draw.

Surplus Absorbed

The surplus of farm labor existent only a short time before the United States was attacked by Japan appears by all accounts to have been absorbed. The "Okies" and "Arkies" of only two or three years ago have ceased to be the serious migrant labor problem they once were, and are settled, apparently, into steady work either on the farms or in the defense industries.

The Army drafts, the huge Navy enlistments, the pull of big pay envelopes in defense industries, the evacuation of many Japanese truck gardeners, have drained man power from the agricultural districts to such a point that the labor outlook causes grave concern among those who must depend on group labor for summer field work and for harvesting of great and valuable crops that will ripen in about the same period next fall.

So alarmed have some of these commodity producers become that they have asked for quick importation of Mexican farm laborers in wholesale lots. A round figure of 100,000 has been commonly quoted as an over-all estimate for the importation.

The State-wide War Agricultural Labor Committee, however, after studying results of a survey made by farm economists of the University of California, said that the 100,000 figure is probably fantastic, and that importations should be made in groups of a few hundred or, at most, a few thousand, and these workers absorbed by the existing farm labor demand before others are brought in.

On the opposite side of the argument, Chester B. Moore, Manager-Secretary of the Western Growers' Protective Association, and one of the leaders in the importation movement, said that neither the Farm Security Administration nor the United States Employment Service will give growers any assurance of an adequate labor supply in the important harvest months ahead, and that even current calls for groups of farm laborers are not filled.

Late in April the Los Angeles office of the Work Projects Administration announced that it was seeking private employment for 17,500 workers on its rolls, and that it had "slashed red tape . . . to place available men where they are needed most. . . ."

Prices and Your Purse: Anti-Axis Schedule

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 9

You need a consumer timetable these days to remember what happens when. Post this:

May 10—Deadline for trouser cuffs on men's tailor-made suits.

May 12—Registration for gasoline rationing begins on East Coast; lasts three days.

May 15—Gas rationing begins.

It won't be much use to ask most news dealers for the "latest" or "final edition" of your favorite newspaper. An Office of Defense Transportation Order, effective May 15, prohibits a newspaper publishing company from making more than one delivery a day to any individual, newsstand or redistribution point—on account of the tire situation.

May 17—Sugar stamp No. 2 becomes valid for the purchase of one pound of sugar before May 30.

May 18—Retail price ceilings go into effect on "practically every article used in the life and work of America."

Know Your A-B-X's?

Persons who can get along on "A"—basic allotment only—gasoline cards may be better off in the long run than those who ask for "B"—extra—cards.

Reason: Those who can walk to work or to the station will be allowed a little gasoline for other purposes, but those who need extra allowances for carrying on their jobs will have more left over for pleasure driving. To obtain a "B" card they must show definite need and amount of extra rations.

Best off of all will be holders of "X" cars entitling them to unlimited amounts.

Ration Question

Caught in the net of Office of Price Administration confusion at the present moment are Christian Science practitioners who were specifically listed in an official OPA release on April 28 as eligible for "X" cards. Now the OPA says the release was premature. A new release lists in this category only "duly-licensed physicians, surgeons, nurses, osteopaths, chiropractors and veterinarians in professional service."

What You Need

To get your gas ration book you'll need to take along:

Your registration card.

Figures on the number of miles a day you drive, if you're counting on getting supplemental rationing cards.

Creditable Policy

Americans, whether they like it or not, will soon be following President Roosevelt's advice to pay off their bills and stay out of debt.

Living within their means will be a new experience for persons hardest hit by the new Federal credit rules:

Charge accounts must be paid by the 10th day of the second month following purchase.

Installment purchases generally must be paid, one-third down and the balance within 12 months. No monthly payment less than $5.

Not all charge account sales are affected. You won't get crossed up with the credit rules when you purchase food, hardware, flowers or books.

Shellac Salvage

The reason many phonograph record dealers are requiring "turn-ins" on new records is because of the shellac shortage. They plan to reclaim them. Shellac, now cut 70 per cent to record companies, makes up 15 to 25 per cent of a phonograph record. The rest is clay, with cotton waste, lampblack, limestone and wax thrown in.

On the Go

Hundreds of railroad passenger cars used last week end by Kentucky Derby goers convinced transportation officials that something will have to be done to ration travel within the next few months—maybe weeks.

Americans, they are finding, belong definitely to the "go while we can" school.

Picture Pattern

Glamor in the movies is definitely threatened.

On top of President Roosevelt's $25,000 salary ceiling recommendation comes a War Production Board order limiting expenditures for set construction to $5,000 a picture.

As much as $150,000 has been sunk into a single set in the past.

Chances are that movie-goers will become as familiar with certain sets as they used to be in the old Vitagraph days.

Patriotic Apples

Dehydrated apples known as "nuggets" are a new Army delicacy. They are better than dried apples, Quartermaster officials say, because they keep their flavor.

Besides, they weigh less. Dehydrated apples contain only 3 to 5 per cent moisture or less, whereas dried fruits contain anywhere from 17 to 26 per cent.

Foot Facts

Patient postmen of Washington are being made helpers in an OPA test on reclaimed rubber heels. They will keep a record of their mileage on their daily beats. OPA statisticians will call the figures and the heels in to study their wearability.

White Mica Found In Eastern Ontario

TORONTO, May 9 (CP)—A report that muscovite, white mica, had been found by a farmer in Eastern Ontario has been confirmed by M. Tremblay, statistician of the Ontario Department of Mines. He said this mica is combined with amber mica for use in the manufacture of heavy-duty spark plugs for airplane motors.

Geological parties from the Provincial Department were scheduled to go into Eastern Ontario in search of war minerals early in June and white mica would be among those sought. Others were fluorospar, graphite, dolomite, manganese, and molybdenum, all essential to war production.

Kansas Paper Denied Mails Pending Probe of Charges

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—In his third move against allegedly seditious publications within a month, Postmaster General Frank Walker last night temporarily banned from the mails Publicity, a weekly newspaper at Wichita, Kan., pending a hearing May 21 to determine whether it should be permanently barred.

Elmer J. Garner, described as publisher and editor of the paper, and his son, James F. Garner, were indicted by a Federal Grand jury at Kansas City, Kan., a week ago on 11 counts under the so-called sedition section of the 1917 Espionage Act.

Mr. Walker moved against Publicity after receiving a letter from Attorney General Francis Biddle advising him that "this publication has engaged for a long time in a sustained and systematic attack upon public morale and activities of the Government directly related to the war effort."

Similar charges had been made against Social Justice, a weekly magazine founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, and the Philadelphia Herold. Mailing rights of Social Justice have been revoked and the magazine has gone out of business. A hearing to determine whether the Herold's mailing privilege should be revoked is scheduled for May 14.

In his letter to the Postmaster General, Mr. Biddle said that issues of Publicity published since the war began contained statements that appeared to be "designed to discourage enlistments, to interfere with recruitment for the armed services, to promote disloyalty, insubordination, mutiny, and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces."

Papers Appeal Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Attorneys for 26 newspapers asked the Supreme Court yesterday to reconsider its recent four to four ruling sustaining a Circuit Court decision which was interpreted by opposing litigants as holding that under New York law it is "libelous per se" to publish a false charge that a public official holds anti-Semitic views.

The Supreme Court action, on April 13, taken without a written opinion because of the tie vote, directed a trial before the Northern New York Federal District Court to determine whether Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D.) of Ohio had been libelled by statements published in 1938 in the Schenectady, (New York) Union Star that he was opposing the appointment of a Jew as Federal District Judge at Cleveland.

Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney for the Schenectady Union Publishing Company, contended in the petition for rehearing that a failure to decide the controversy by a written opinion "will encourage further multiplicity of suits and the continued emergence of a crazy-quilt of conflicting rulings in the field of Federal constitutional law, and the common law properly applicable to charges made against national legislators."

Mr. Ernst said the suit against the Schenectady paper was but one of "no less than 66" brought by Mr. Sweeney against newspapers which published the comment on the Representative contained in a syndicated column called "The Washington Daily Merry-Go-Round." The attorneys joining with Mr. Ernst in the petition represented 25 of these papers.

Halifax Traffic Jam Relieved by Scows

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 9 (CP)—Scows have supplied the answer to the speed-up problem facing authorities responsible for the loading and unloading of ships in this traffic-jammed port.

The mammoth rafts were first brought into service last fall when it became apparent there were not the facilities here to handle the flood of war traffic flowing through this port.

Traffic jumped about 50 cent at first, and with twice as many scows now in operation authorities are confidently expecting that traffic handled will show an even greater jump.

Unlike New York, where the lighter system acts as an independent means of loading, the scows here are used as supplementary to pier loading.

The lighters can also ferry cargoes to ships lying in the stream, thus saving them days of waiting for an empty pier. Another advantage of the lighter system is that it releases vital railway rolling stock for use elsewhere.

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STEARNS PERMANENTS
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Thousands of fastidious women with gray and white hair have put themselves in our hands with the utmost confidence. Our Consulting Director analyzes your hair, decides which permanent is best suited, chooses the operator who specializes in that type of permanent and selects just the right coiffure. Permanents: lotion, $15; cream oil, $20; custom, $30. Cuts, $1 to $2.50. Beauty Salon, tenth floor.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

Summer Catalog of LINENS

For many years it has been our custom to hold a Summer Sale of Linens in May. Under existing conditions a "sale" is impossible. Nevertheless, we have been able to procure sound values in Irish linens and during the month are highlighting them together with blankets, puffs, bedspreads, pillows and sheets and cases, for the convenience of homemakers who wish to replenish depleted stocks On Sale . . Third Floor.

"PEPPERELL PEERESS" PERCALE SHEETS AND CASES

Exclusive with us in Boston. Made from the best cotton grown in the United States. Thread count of 204 to the square inch. Four- and one-inch hems. Sizes quoted are before hemming.

	HEMMED	SIZES	HEMSTITCHED
Cases	80 cents each	42x40½	95 cents each
Cases	90 cents each	45x40½	$1.05 each
Sheets	$3.15 each	72x108	3.45 each
Sheets	3.55 each	81x108	3.85 each
Sheets	3.85 each	90x108	4.15 each
Sheets	3.30 each	72x113	3.60 each
Sheets	4.05 each	90x113	4.35 each

IRISH TABLE LINENS

Irish Linen Table Cloths and Napkins. Double damask in Adam, rose or chrysanthemum patterns.

Cloth 2 x 2 yards	$ 9.00 each
Cloth 2 x 2½ yards	10.50 each
Cloth 2 x 3 yards	12.00 each
Napkins 22 x 22 inches	10.50 dozen

Irish Linen Dinner Napkins. Rose, spot or acanthus patterns.
Size 24 x 24 $12.50 dozen

Irish Linen Damask Napkins. Satin band, chrysanthemum or spot with Grecian border pattern.
Size 22 x 22 $14.00 dozen

Irish Linen Peasant Luncheon Sets. All-over block design with borders in green, blue, brown or red. Colored parts are cotton.

Cloth 52 x 52 with 6 napkins	$4.50 set
Cloth 52 x 70 with 6 napkins	5.50 set
Cloth 60 x 60 with 6 napkins	5.50 set
Cloth 60 x 80 with 8 napkins	7.50 set

IRISH LINEN TOWELS
(Any colored stripes are of cotton)

Irish Linen Huckaback Towels. Made by John S. Brown and Sons of Belfast, Ireland. Hemstitched. Fine quality damask borders in rose, acorn or scroll.

Size 17 x 32	$12.00 dozen
Size 14 x 22	7.50 dozen

Irish Linen Huckaback Towels. Extra fine quality. Hemstitched. Single band borders in peach, gold, blue, green, rose or lavender.
Size 18 x 32 $15.00 dozen

Irish Linen Glass Towels. The word "pantry" is woven into red or blue border.
Size 24 x 33 $9.00 dozen

Irish Linen Glass Towels. The word "glass" or "tea" is woven into red or blue borders.
Size 24 x 36 $12.00 dozen

Irish Linen Dish Towels. Hemmed. Bordered in red, blue, green.
Size 17 x 33 $8.40 dozen

Irish Linen Dish Towels. Hemmed. Bordered in blue, red, green or gold.
Size 17 x 33 $9.00 dozen

Irish Linen Glass Toweling. Red, green, gold or blue checks.
17 inches wide 69 cents yard

Irish Linen Roller Towels. Hemmed. Borders in blue, green or red.
Size 17 x 90 $1.65 and $2.00 each

R. H. STEARNS CO.

LINEN TIME AGAIN
BRINGING CHARM OF COOLNESS AND COLOR

There's no substitute for pure linen, and crease-resistance doubly enhances its trim, crisp beauty. Colors as brilliant as South American red, green, copper or gold . . . as subtle as dusty pastels . . . as classic as black and white. 36 inches wide. Second floor.

"TOOTALS" STANDARD LINEN, 2.50 yard.
The original crease-resisting type, shown in over twenty colors, white and black.

"FLAXSPUN" LINEN, 1.50 yard.
A pure linen vitalized for resiliency and rebelized for crease-resistance. Eighteen colors, white and black.

SUPERFLAX LINEN, 1.50 yard.
A coarse-and-fine open-weave linen in ten choice colorings.

FLAXTWIST LINEN, 1.50 yard.
An eponge weave in fourteen colors as well as white and black.

EMBROIDERED LINEN CREPES, 2.00 and 2.50 yard.
Plume, daisy, and berry patterns in white, 2-tone and multi-color effects.

Listen to "It's Nice to Know"
WMEX Tuesdays and Thursdays 11 A. M.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

By a Staff Photographer

Clubroom for Officers' Wives Formally Opened

A May Party marked the formal opening of a clubroom for the wives of officers in the United States' armed forces yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street. Left to right, are: Mrs. William T. Tarrant, wife of Rear Admiral Tarrant, U. S. N.; Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Major General Miles, U. S. A., and Miss Isabella Grandin, a member of the Y. W. C. A. board.

Y. W. Provides Clubroom for Officers' Wives

Nearly 100 wives of officers in the armed forces gathered yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A. for the May Party given as the formal opening of the clubroom which the "Y. W." is providing for their use, for the duration of the war.

Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford, a member of the Y. W. C. A. board, who was hostess for the occasion, was assisted by Mrs. Henry E. Rossell, Mrs. Bancroft Beatley, Miss Isabella Grandin, and Mrs. Roger W. Eckfeldt, wife of Maj. Gen. Eckfeldt, U. S. A., who also is a board member.

All were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the plan which includes not only the use of the room, but of all of the facilities of the "Y. W."

The room will serve as a center to which officers' wives may come and meet friends and become acquainted with others. Many who are here only for short periods will find that a system of registration makes it possible for them to see by a glance at the list whether or not friends from other parts of the country are now in Boston, and where to reach them.

Many of the officers' families live in suburban areas and for them the room and Y. W. C. A. facilities will be particularly welcome when they come into town for the day.

It is the plan to have volunteers from the Y. W. C. A. membership there daily as hostesses and to arrange informal teas or musicales once each week. A committee of young women, some of them this season's debutantes, will assist.

Yesterday Mrs. John D. Leland and Miss Olive Perry poured during the tea hour.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 11
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, May 11

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, May 10

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

BIBLES

GIFT EDITIONS
for Children's Day or Graduation

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41 Bromfield Street, Boston

United Nations Relief Plans Outdoor Event

One of the most pretentious out-of-door affairs to be staged in Greater Boston is being planned for some time this summer, in aid of the United Nations Relief, the "Boston Plan" organization of the nine major war-relief agencies. The details will be announced after the United Nations Relief Mass Meeting which is scheduled for June 7.

Members of the Executive and Special Events Committees of United Nations Relief have been meeting quietly and almost secretively lately at the Court Street headquarters and at the homes of some of the members to make plans for the big event, which it is understood is to be spread over an entire week beginning with Labor Day.

The reason for maintaining some semblance of secrecy regarding the big event is that permission is first of all sought for staging the big affair on city or Commonwealth property and until this is granted, as the sponsors are sure it will be, there can be no definite schedule of events announced.

It is permissible, however, to say that the United Nations Relief will at that time present a combined circus, international bazaar, gigantic fiesta and many other things rolled into one.

All of the profits from the big eight-day event will go to the nine participating organizations including United China Relief, Russian War Relief, English Speaking Union, Greek War Relief, Bundles for Britain, Polish War Relief, Netherlands Relief, Free French Relief and another to be announced soon.

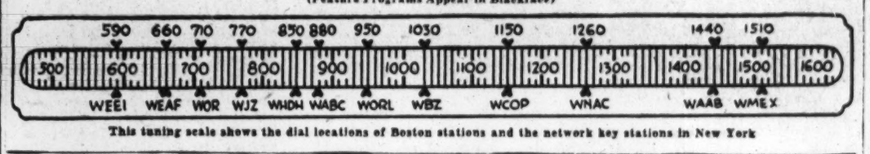
Some of those active in the plans for the big affair include Mr. and Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. John Burleigh, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, Miss Isabella Grandin, Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, Mrs. J. A. C. Fagginer Auer, Philip R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Ketchum, Carl T. Keller, Serge Semenenko, Dr. Hugh R. Cabot, John Kiley, Bentley W. Aarren, Jr., and others.

Women's Clubs Page on Tuesdays

Today marks the discontinance for this summer season of the daily columns of news of women's clubs and activities, which have appeared on this page. During the summer a page will be devoted to this subject each Tuesday, and the first of these pages will appear May 12.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 **Theater of Today:**	News: "Music at Noon",	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 **Burgess Meredith**	Music by Black	Sport preview	Defense, farm talks	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys.
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	"Korn Kobblers"; music	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard.	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30 **This Is Our Fight:**	Contrasts in Melody	All Out for Victory....	Colonial Network Orch...	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 **dramatization**	News Service	Kaleidoscope	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor....
2:00 News; "Of Men and	'Fantasy in Melody" ..	U. S. Marine Band	Braves - Philadelphia	Victory Program .....
2:15 Books: interview .	Clark Dennis; orchestra	U. S. Marine Band	baseball game	Victory Program .....
2:30 N. E. Wild Life	News; E. Gary, songs...	**"India," Sir Girja A.**	Braves - Philadelphia	Nancy Mace, soprano ....
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	**Bajpai, Princeton**	baseball game	Five Star News .....
3:00 Thomas E. Dewey..	Royal Canadian Air	"From N. E. to You"	Braves - Philadelphia	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
3:15 Buffalo Serenade ..	Force Band	'Air Youth for Victory'	baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
3:30 F. O. B. Detroit ...	News; Phil Bovero's Or.	Campus Capers; variety.	Braves - Philadelphia	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
3:45 F. O. B. Detroit ...	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Campus Capers; variety.	baseball game	Buddy Clark, songs....
4:00 Young Americans in	**President Prado**	"Down Mexico Way"....	"Pee Wee" Erwin's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
4:15 the Making	Club Matinee; variety .	"Down Mexico Way"....	Sports Comments	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30 News; United We	Club Matinee; variety .	"Your Number, Please"	Sports Matinee	Tommy Tucker's Orch....
4:45 Stand	Club Matinee; News ..	Network sports	Sports Comment	Red Nichols' Orchestra.
5:00 **Budapest String**	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Network sports	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch....
5:15 **Quartet: Recital** ..	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Musical program	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"Theme Songs" .....
5:30 **Budapest Quartet** ..	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch....
5:45 Sport preview	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Alex Dreier, news	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Five Star News .....
6:00 News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter .	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Baseball Scores; Music
6:15 Songs; music	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Town Crier" .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense..	Press Roundup; Music .	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today** ..	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane....	Sports reports .....
7:00 **"This Is War"; Ner-**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama;**	**"This Is War"; drama,**
7:15 **man Corwin drama**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**	**Norman Corwin, dir.**
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Joe Nevillo's Orchestra
7:45 ica"; recording ...	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports".....	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Visit to American Eagle	José Domingues' Orch.
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	comedy sketch	Club, London	Rhythm Ramblers .....
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	'Swap Night"	Truth or Consequences';	"California Melodies" ..	Talk; Victor Herbert
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	"Swap Night"	quiz program	"California Melodies" ..	Melodies; recording
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch..	National Barn Dance;	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Max Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody"; Thomas L.	cal Album .....
9:30 Orch.; vocalists ..	Frontline Headlines ...	Hot Shots; Allen Welty's	Thomas; Marion Claire;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	orchestra; talk	cal Album .....
10:00 Serenade"; music .	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	'Labor for Victory'; talks	America Preferred: Alex-	Jose Domingues' Orch..
10:30 "Gas Rationing" ...	Stag Party: variety show	Ted Steel's Studio Club.	ander Kipnis, bass	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Stag Party: variety show	Ted Steel's Studio Club.	News Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 Hal McIntyre's Or..	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:15 Weather; Fighton ..	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orchestra	John Kirby's Orch. ....
11:30 Noble's Or.; Fred-	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	'Riverboat Revels'; Pete	Sammy Watkins' Orch...	Day's End; music .....
11:45 dy Martin's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Brescia's Orchestra	Sammy Watkins' Orch...	Day's End; News .....

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louise Wil-	News; Minstrels	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
8:15 cher, organ	Morning Minstrels	Recital	Radio Carollers	Religious service .....
8:30 **Uncle Elmer's Song**	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	Religious service .....
8:45 Circle	The Woodshedders; songs	News Service	"The Song Shop"	Religious service .....
9:00 **News of the World**	World News Roundup ..	World News Roundup ..	Sunday Morning Sere-	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15 Religious program .	'Coast to Coast on a	'Deep River Boys'	nade	Religious service .....
9:30 J. Mattfeld, organ..	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service .....
9:45 Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade	Religious service .....
10:00 Church of the Air..	"Musical Millwheel" ..	Uncle [illegible]; children's	Musical Album	Religious service .....
10:15 Church of the Air ..	"Ancient Songs"	program	Male Quartet	'Music in the Modern
10:30 **Wings Over Jordan**	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrilling Stories"	Australian News	Manner" .....
10:45 **Wings Over Jordan**	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**
11:00 News; "Everybody's	News; Musicale	St. Paul's service	Church service	**"The Gondoliers"** ....
11:15 Church"; guest ..	"Recital Period"	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Gilbert and Sullivan's**
11:30 Invitation to	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's service	Church service	**"The Gondoliers"** ....
11:45 Learning; guests ..	Revue in Miniature	St. Paul's service	Tremont Temple service.	**"The Gondoliers"** ....
12:00 News Service	**Foreign Policy Talk**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News .....
12:15 **"Mother of 1942"**,	First Piano Quartet ..	"Letters to My Son" ..	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"...
12:30 **Salt Lake City**	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Emma Otero, soprano; H.	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 **Tabernacle Choir**	**Orchestra; soloists**	Leopold Spitalny's Orch.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy" ....
1:00 Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall: Symphony**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Phil Saltman, piano	**Orchestra; soloists** ..	Religious program	Citizenship talk	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30 News; Music	'Chats About Dogs"	"The World Is Yours";	'Southland Serenade";	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45 Major York, talk ..	News Room of the Air ..	dramatization	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	baritone .....
2:00 Spirit of '42	**Blue Theater Players:**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade.	Crown Princess Juliana	Natural science talk ..
2:15 Spirit of '42	**"My Mother"**	Sammy Kaye's Serenade.	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	"Two Kings and Queen"
2:30 Columbia Workshop:	"Show of Yesterday and	**Round Table Discussion**	This Is Port Dix"; Tom	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45 drama; News	Today"; music; talks	**Round Table Discussion**	Slater, m. c.	**gram: talk; music** ..
3:00 **Winston Churchill.**	"Wake Up, America" ..	Talk, Conrad Nagel	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:15 **Winston Churchill.**	"Wake Up, America" ..	Beverly Mahr Calling ..	"The Americas Speak"	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:30 **CBS Orchestra**	"Wake Up, America" ..	Melodic Moods	Hickam Field Glee Club	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45 **CBS Orchestra**	"Wake Up, America" ..	Melodic Moods	Stan Kenton's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00 **Columbia Broad-**	News; Mastersingers ..	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand: aus-	Religious program ....
4:15 **casting Symphony**	Richard Liebert, organ..	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern U..	Religious program ....
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	'This Is the Truth"; ...	Young People's Church	Concert Album	"Is That So?"; forum ..
4:45 Or.; N. Conner	'This Is the Truth" ...	of the Air; speaker ..	Concert Album	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
5:00 **Family Hour: G.**	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	**Festival of Freedom** ..	**'I Hear America Singing'**	The Concert Hour .....
5:15 **Swarthout: Rosa**	Olivio Santoro, songs ..	**Henry A. Wallace**	**'I Hear America Singing'**	The Concert Hour .....
5:30 **Graham: chorus** ..	Steelmakers: variety ..	World's Most Honored	"Halls of Montezuma";	The Concert Hour .....
5:45 Wm. Shirer's News	Steelmakers: variety ..	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Marine Corps Show	The Concert Hour .....
6:00 **Edward R. Murrow**	'Fun House"; Joe	"Listen America"; speak-	Wythe Williams, news ..	Five Star News .....
6:15 **Special Feature** ..	Tobin, m. c.	ers; recorded	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Irish Melodies .....
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	"Mystery Hall"; drama..	Religious program .....
6:45 Gene Autry; music	"Mother's Day—1942" ..	Baseball News	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Religious program .....
7:00 dramatizations ...	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:15 Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or.	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk .....
7:30 **"We, the People, at**	**"Alias John Freedom";**	"Bandwagon"; Sammy	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 **War"; interviews**	**dramatization**	Kaye's Orchestra	Invitation to the Waltz.	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest,	**American Forum of the**	C. Hageman .....
8:15 World News	Religious program	comedy orchestra	**Air: "Trade Barriers"**	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	**American Forum of Air**	**Classical Album** .....
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news..	**Classical Album** .....
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	**Classical Album** .....
9:15 **Allen; K. Baker;**	"The Parker Family" ..	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	**Classical Album** .....
9:30 **Portland Hoffa;**	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45 **guests; orchestra**	Raymond Clapper, news.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Raymond Gram Swing** ..	"Famous Tangos" .....
10:15 It"; quiz program.,	J. Anthony, director ..	Orchestra; guest soloist	Sports speakers	"Famous Tangos" .....
10:30 News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Soldiers' Quiz	"Keep 'Em Rolling"; or-	Five Star News .....
10:45 Dance Time	J. Anthony, director ..	Soldiers' Quiz	chestra; guests	Army Recruiting talk ..
11:00 Headlines-Bylines ..	News Service	News Service	Dance orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch. ..
11:15 "They Live For-	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music	Talk from Sydney	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..
11:30 ever"; drama	Music You Want.....	Mystery sketch with John	'Answering You'; British	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Ray Scott's Orch. ..	Music You Want.....	Wayne	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News .....

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 Arthur Godfrey ...	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss, Interviews ..	Citizenship; trio .....
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	'Cheer Up Time" .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons".	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	Henry King's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk...	"David Harum"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	Five Star News .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ...	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports comments .....
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk....	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks.....	Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk..	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday";	Hour	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News Service	John B. Hughes, News....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:15 Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk..	N. E. Agriculture News..	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; dance music....	Margaret Janis, songs..
1:45 "Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines" ..	"Story of Wool" .....
2:00 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"...	Treasures in Melody...	Victory Program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Treasures in Melody...	Leatherneck Parade ...
2:30 We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Some Like It Sweet....	Organ Recital .....
2:45 **"The Goldbergs"** ..	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News .....
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 'The Family Front'	Broadway talk	'Right to Happiness" ..	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:00 Popular vocalists ..	Arthur Tracy, songs ...	"Backstage Wife"	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 **Spotlight on Asia**...	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Braves - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News ...	"Young Widder Brown".	baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 Songs; Music	Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop .....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	'Capt. Midnight"; drama	News; defense talk ....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner concert..	Sports; Crier .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense ..
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music .	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today** ..	Lowell Thomas, news ...	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Memory Lane....	Sports program .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Adventures in Research.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Charro Gil Trio	Talk, James M. Landis.	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"...	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Dance orchestra	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45 serial drama	**"Gasoline Registration"**	Walter Kidder, songs ...	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	"I Love a Mystery"	**Cavalcade of America:**	"Sizing Up the News";	Jose Domingues' Orch...
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz ...	"I Love a Mystery"	**with Raymond Massey.**	**"For Your Information"**	"Famous Waltzes" .....
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"...	"True or False"; quiz...	**Richard Crooks; Alfred**	"Music for America"...	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45 music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz...	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	"Music for America"...	Drama .....
9:00 **Theater: Norma**	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Great Artists: Charles	Gabriel Heatter, news...	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15 **Shearer, Walter**	Frontline Headlines ...	**Kullman, tenor; orch.**	News Service	**cal Album"** .....
9:30 **Pidgeon in "Last**	Network sports	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	**Classical Album** .....
9:45 **of Mrs. Cheyney"**	Network sports	gram	program	**Classical Album** .....
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network sports	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing ..	News report .....
10:15 Freddy Martin's Or.	Network sports	vocalists; chorus	**"High Task of USO"** ..	Dance orchestra .....
10:30 Civilian D'fense pgm	Morgan Beatty, News ...	**"They Burned the**	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'Here Comes Band"; Talk	**Books"; drama**	tenor; orchestra	Popular recordings .....
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Leo Zollo's Orchestra ..	Popular recordings .....
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want.....	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Popular recordings .....
11:30 **Master Works of**	Music You Want.....	Postview, "All's Fair"..	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	Music You Want.....	Serenade; recorded	thur Mann; recorded...	Music; News .....

No Religion in Shakespeare? Misapprehension, Myrick Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass., May 9—The belief that religion has no place in the works of Shakespeare is a serious misapprehension, Prof. Kenneth O. Myrick of Tufts College Department of English said, in a lecture at Wheaton College yesterday. He was one of the guest speakers at the two-day Shakespeare symposium.

Implicit in Shakespeare's profoundest dramas, he added, is the idea of "a Providence at once inexorably just and divinely merciful." While severe justice is meted out to the villains, he pointed out, mercy is extended to the noble but faulty heroes, King Leontes, Antony, Lear and so forth. While the poet's idea of Providence includes "bad astronomy" and much that "we should now regard as gross superstition," in it are also "the sense of the moral law, and the conviction of 'a divinity that shapes our ends'." Thus, he concluded, the Elizabethan bard speaks to our own troubled age, and is a significant force in our own time.

Mrs. Ellen Bartlett Ballou, speaking on the American actor's interpretation of Shakespeare, pointed out that the heavy, violent drama represented in 1821 by the elder Booth, had during the last 100 years given way to the modern method, which came in in the "gay nineties," in introducing the comic element doubtless present in Elizabethan days.

John Drew and Ada Rehan, she said, just before the turn of the century, gave the American public the comedy and laughter of such plays as "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," etc.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

For Sunday, May 10

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Meet the People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

4:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

For Sunday, May 10

WRUL, 9.7mc; 11.79mc; 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
2:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Message for France.
3:45 p. m.—"French Canada Speaks to France."
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Poetry readings.
8:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; J. Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—This Is War; drama.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 p. m.—Walter Kidder's Concert.
12:15 p. m.—Defense, farm talks.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon Concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie Songs.
1:30 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance music.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—Sports Comments.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—"This Is War."
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
9:30 p. m.—Raymond

Lawyers Told to Fight for Return of Democratic Liberties After the War

Nature Study Registration On May 14

May 14 is Registration Day at the New England Museum of Natural History for its new summer course of eight lectures on Nature Study by the Museum's staff of experts. These will be given May 14 to June 8 on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7:15 and are designed to aid camp counsellors, scout leaders, civilian defense home service workers, social service workers, teachers and parents.

Each lecture will present a general survey of the New England material which the subject covers, methods of teaching, nature games and projects. The Class will also be introduced to essential inexpensive equipment and local resources, and be shown displays of Nature work done by children. After each lecture, class members will have the opportunity to consult Mr. Frank McCamey, the Hayden Fund Summer Camp lecturer in 1941, and Miss Alice Sanderson, Supervisor of Education at the New England Museum of Natural History.

The program of lectures is as follows:

May 14. Marine Life by Denton Crocker, B. A. of Northeastern Biological Laboratories.
May 18. Bird Life by Miss Ruth Turner, B. A. Acting Curator of Birds at the Museum.
May 21. Indian Lore by Mrs. Gerald Towle, B. A. formerly of the American Museum of Natural History.
May 25. Reptiles and Amphibians by Miss Isabel Hoopes, B. A. Curator of Amphibians at the Museum.
May 28. Trees and Plants by Miss Charlotte Pratt, B. A., who is a graduate of the Audubon Nature Camp.
June 1. Geology and Minerals by Mrs. Mariand P. Billings, M. A., author of The Gold Missus, and formerly of the faculty of Wellesley College.
June 4. Stars by Miss Jocelyn Gill, M. A. instructor of Astronomy, Mount Holyoke College.
June 8. Insects by Paul Robinson, B. S. of the Research Laboratories, Boston City Hospital.

The cost of the course is $4.00 to non-members and $2.00 to museum members. Tickets to a single lecture may be obtained at 50 cents each.

Unused Stations' Gasoline Tanks Must Be Flooded

Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal, warned municipal fire officials throughout Massachusetts to inspect thoroughly gasoline stations abandoned because of gasoline restrictions, and to require draining of the tanks and filling them with water to protect the public.

Mr. Garrity said that all pipe vents, pumps, tanks and the like should be inspected before a station is abandoned.

In addition, Mr. Garrity said that only one quart of gasoline is allowed in a home, and that must be kept in a safety container. Filling of empty gasoline tanks, Mr. Garrity explained, will reduce hazards in event of direct bomb hits on an abandoned station.

Nelson A. Rockefeller Made Dartmouth Trustee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 9—Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, was elected a Trustee of Dartmouth College last night at the annual commencement meeting of the Board. He will succeed Philip S. Marden, former editor of the Lowell, Mass., Courier-Citizen, who completes a full term as Alumni Trustee on June 30.

Mr. Rockefeller, who graduated from Dartmouth in 1930, will become the youngest member of the present Board and also one of the youngest Trustees in Dartmouth history. His election follows the recently adopted policy of filling Board vacancies from the more recent classes.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

ATTENTION!
Fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts of the finest soldiers and sailors in the world—in times like these, a good photograph of you will cheer your loved ones.
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A Few Paintings and Pastels by
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Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Expression by Young People

Upper: Two sailors out for a stroll, a charcoal drawing by Fay Abrahams, student in the drawing classes at Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is among the children's work on view at the Museum until May 21.

Lower: Block print of "Myself" by Mary Fuller, on view in special exhibition at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Art Work by Boys and Girls On View at Boston Museum

Work by boys and girls in the drawing classes at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be on view in the special exhibition galleries of the Museum until May 21. Watercolors, drawings, block prints and plasteline modeling by 400 young people from eight to 18 years of age present a bright and stimulating record of the year's progress.

A feature of the exhibition is a mural, the joint project of six students, depicting the "Four Freedoms," based on the Roosevelt-Churchill "Atlantic Charter." Four vertical panels illustrate the enjoyment, under a democratic form of government, of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. The design is worked out in brown crayon.

While the war influence is observable to a small extent, scenes of horror are absent. Drawings of soldiers and sailors on leave are humorous. The aim of the teachers in the Saturday and summer classes, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward, is to stimulate memory and imagination, and to encourage freedom of expression.

Maine Democrats Plan Campaign

HALLOWELL, Maine, May 9 (AP)—Campaign strategy was scheduled for discussion today at an organization meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

The business session was to follow an early afternoon luncheon.

No opposition to re-election of Fred H. Lancaster of Lewiston, chairman since 1934, has emanated from within the committee. At the Democratic State Convention in Bangor on April 10, however, the host, Penobscot County caucus delegation, favored Lancaster's removal with an informal majority showing of hands which was not recorded in the caucus records.

A new secretary and treasurer will be chosen, as Mrs. Florence Latino of Old Town, secretary for several years, retired from the committee at the State convention, and Davis Clark of Milo, veteran treasurer, is now in the nation's service.

N. H. Daughters Elect Mrs. Dolley President

At their annual luncheon recently, New Hampshire's Daughters elected the following list of officers to serve for the 1942-43 season:

President, Mrs. Stanley B. Dolley; Vice-President, Mrs. Orren R. Tarr, Mrs. Edwin T. Harvey; Clerk, Mrs. Harold L. English; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. Van Cleve Phillips; Treasurer, Mrs. Louis A. Fairbanks.

League Asks Drink Curbs As War Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Anti-Saloon League of America yesterday put it squarely to the war agencies of the Federal Government to explain why, in all their efforts in behalf of conservation and efficiency, they are not acting frankly and forthrightly on the relation of drinking to national safety in time of war.

Speaking through its attorney, Edward B. Dunford, the Anti-Saloon League in a public statement asked:

Why the Federal Government isn't doing something to decrease industrial accidents by working to decrease the use of alcoholic beverages?

Why it isn't trying to cut down war-hampering transportation accidents and delays by cutting down on the availability of liquor?

Why it isn't acting to speed up defense production by acting to slow down the flow of liquor?

Why the War Production Board isn't saving precious electric power by seeing that the drink trade consumes less of it?

Asks Ban on Ads

At the same time, Mr. Dunford urged newspapers to reconsider the wisdom of taking liquor advertising which is designed to encourage drinking when one of the aids to winning the war is to discourage drinking.

The incident which specifically prompts his statement is the recent Hudson and Manhattan Railroad wreck in New York City in which drinking by the engineer was reportedly admitted to the police. Five were killed, 222 persons injured. Other damage was involved.

"Had this damage followed as the result of a Japanese or a German raid, imagine the publicity and the editorials that would have been written upon the subject," said Mr. Dunford. "Under the circumstances, however, it is probable that it will receive but scant notice in the news columns, and the factor which probably contributed to the accident will be largely ignored.

"Such an occurrence should cause the American people to think soberly upon the place of alcoholic beverages in a time of national peril. So far, we have seen no publicity or warnings on this topic issued by any of the agencies established to propagandize the American people upon the necessity for conservation and efficiency to win the war.

Time for Research

"Is it not time that some thought is given to this subject, and some research undertaken to find out what part alcoholic beverages play in the increased number of accidents that have followed the speeding up of industry since the defense and war efforts began?

"This is not a question of prohibition or non-prohibition, or of a particular method of regulating or controlling the liquor traffic. It presents the basic question whether the citizen who is charged with tremendous responsibility either for the safety of the public or for the production of war goods and supplies can, in the interests of the public welfare, wisely engage in drinking.

"Much more can be accomplished in a democracy by co-operation than by coercion. Prior to the First World War, a tremendous campaign of temperance education was conducted in the United States. The people, without respect to their views on prohibition, had become convinced that there were inherent possibilities of danger in drinking. Therefore, it was not surprising that during a year of actual hostilities ending June 30, 1918, the quantity of spirits withdrawn tax-paid for consumption decreased 33 per cent over the year, and 45 per cent over the year 1917, while the consumption of beer was reduced from 60,000,000 to 50,000,000 barrels.

"This decrease cannot be accounted for by the fact that 40,000,000 men were in the Army, or by the fact that taxes on distilled spirits were increased from $1.10 to $3.20 per gallon. That was the period when war millionaires were being made and laborers were wearing silk shirts, so the increase in taxes would not account for the decrease in drinking.

Willing to Drink Less

"The other factor would seem to be that during the period of the war emergency the people were willing to drink less or stop drinking altogether. Is it not time that some of our papers began to question the wisdom of running liquor advertisements, the principal purpose of which is to increase and encourage drinking? Is it good sense to permit liquor establishments to remain open, long after essential business houses have closed, and consume vast amounts of electric current in blazing signs to entice the purchaser?

"In the 10 years preceding this war, the public was subjected to a vast propaganda that beer is a harmless beverage. The press, the radio, and other mediums of publicity could make a valuable contribution to sentiment building for safety if they would discuss the relation of drinking to national safety in wartime.

"If democracy is to win this war it must show itself capable of self-discipline and self-government. Otherwise it does not deserve to win."

"Mexico" Comes to Radcliffe

Aldo Cadeña, a Mexican dancer, and Miss Barbara Hubbard '42 of Buffalo, N. Y., pose in original Mexican costumes for the "Jarabe Tapatio," or hat dance, for the Mexican Fiesta to be given by the Radcliffe Dance Group in the college grounds on Saturday, May 16.

Mexican Fiesta at Radcliffe Promises to Be Colorful Event

Miss Katharine Schroeder, of Radcliffe College, who has been teaching basic Mexican dances to her American pupils in preparation for a Mexican Fiesta at the College next Saturday, May 16, has found an instinctive understanding between the two countries.

The Radcliffe girls, she declares, love the picturesque legends, the costumes, but beneath that, they catch the fundamental spirit of the music and movement.

The students have been training for their spring performance since Thanksgiving, and have learned each dance in its authentic form. Thus, Miss Schroeder believes the coming Fiesta will be not only a colorful spectacle, but a real contribution to the dance in this country.

Some of the costumes for the fiesta are originals which Miss Schroeder brought back with her from Mexico. She herself will wear the authentic costume for the "Sandunga." The head dress is a baby's lace dress, since legend says that in the dim past, one of the women to dance the "Sandunga" found herself without her usual "rebozo" or head-covering when about to enter a church. Quickly she threw a child's dress over her head, which framed her face so becomingly that it was thereupon adopted by all the women of that district of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

The music, Miss Schroeder also brought back with her in manuscript form, though that of the "Cucaracha" is already well-known in the United States.

The program for the fiesta includes four "jarabes" which are Indian in origin. The official "jarabe" of Mexico is the "jarabe tapatio," the hat dance popularized by Pavlova. All four "jarabes" tell a story. The "tapatio" expresses joy at first seeing horses, suggested by the pawing, clicking movements of the feet. The "tlzxcaltecas" describes a day in the life of a Mexican; the grinding of corn, the weariness from work followed by relaxation at a bull fight, and finally the promenade home. The most exciting dance on the program, performed by Miss Schroeder, James Nygren (Harvard) and the Mexican dancer, Aldo Cadena, will be "Los Machetes," a knife dance with a girl dancing between the clashing blades.

Bar Sessions Are Held At Swampscott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 9—A plea to American lawyers to use their influence, when the war is over, to see that most of the restrictions on personal freedom now in effect because of war necessities are lifted was made last night by Hugh D. McLellan, former Judge of the Massachusetts Federal District Court.

Addressing the first "Lawyers' Institute" to be arranged by the Massachusetts Bar Association at the New Ocean House, Judge McLellan said:

"We need not fear that when democracy shall have been again assured, that there will not arise from among our people and our profession leaders who will insist, and it is to be hoped with success, that many of the restrictions so necessary to the successful waging of war shall end, and that only such restraints as, in spite of an imaginary emergency, are consistent with a democratic form of government in times of peace shall be permitted long to continue."

The Institute opened yesterday and continued today. Among others giving addresses were: Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell; Edmund J. Brandon, United States District Attorney; and Judge John J. Parker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.

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Drinking Drivers Are Assailed As 'Cocktail Saboteurs' of Safety

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Highballs on the highway, the National Safety Council reported today, are hindering wartime traffic accident prevention efforts.

"Cocktail saboteurs" is the label the Council's Committee on Tests for Intoxication put on drinking drivers and it strongly urged city and state enforcement agencies to crack down on them.

Don F. Stiver, Indiana State Police Superintendent and Committee Chairman, said a Council survey of 22 States showed an increase of 27 per cent in fatal traffic accidents caused by drinking drivers during 1941. Fatal traffic accidents from all causes rose only 17 per cent.

"Cocktail saboteur is the only name that fits the drinking driver today," Mr. Stiver said. "At a time when the nation is being geared to prevent the waste of every human and material resource, the motorist who drives while under the influence of liquor is coming pretty close to treason."

Civilian Forest Patrol Is Formed In New England

Formation of a civilian forest patrol of 15,000 men and boys to guard New England woodlands day and night during fire hazard periods was announced last night by Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Civilian Defense Director, who said that men over 45 and boys from 16 to 18 years of age, inclusive, would be eligible.

"The menace of forest fires, whether from sabotage or carelessness, must be erased," Mr. Loughlin said, adding that State and local defense councils will recruit members of the patrol, which will be assigned to the prevention, detection, and fighting of forest fires.

Maj. Leicester S. Johnston of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service will aid in forming and training the patrol, and operation will be under the direction of State Forestry Departments and the permanent fire wardens.

Cargo Lighters

Two more lighters have been added to the facilities of the McKie Lighter Company, of Boston, by acquisition from the Savannah Line of the cargo lighters Colorado and Connecticut. The craft will be rerigged so the lifting capacity will be 15 tons and 20 tons respectively.

Paper Dealers Discuss Ceiling

More than 300 New England wholesale paper distributors met yesterday in the Hotel Bradford for a conference with representatives of the Office of Price Administration in Washington, to discuss the effects of OPA's recent price ceiling on commodities.

Albert F. Miller, Chief of the Fine Paper Unit of the Paper Distributors' Section of OPA, was on hand from Washington to explain the legal intricacies of the rulings.

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PERHAPS you are a Red Cross Worker as well as Mrs. Homemaker. Thousands of Boston women are. Our hats are off to their unselfish giving of their time, energy, and skill.
And you can help, too, by KEEPING STRONG every Defense Worker in your family.
Plenty of vitamins and minerals help keep us all strong and well nourished. So buy food wisely — plan meals wisely — cook food wisely ... to gain full, vital food values.
And let your present Gas Range help you. It has just the right speed for your every cooking need—especially for "waterless" simmer-cooking of vegetables.
Our Home Service department offers you its free advice and scores of new free Victory Recipes. Best of all, there's a new Free 32-page Book "COOKING FOR HEALTH." Ask for your copy at our nearest office today!
War-time industry uses Gas, the fastest fuel known.
Servel Electrolux Gas Refrigerator guards vitamins.
Gas-Heated Hot Water helps keep family healthy.
Waterless simmer-cooking with Gas saves vitamins, minerals.
Leave books at your nearest gas-company office for boys in service to read ... Buy U. S. War Stamps there, too.
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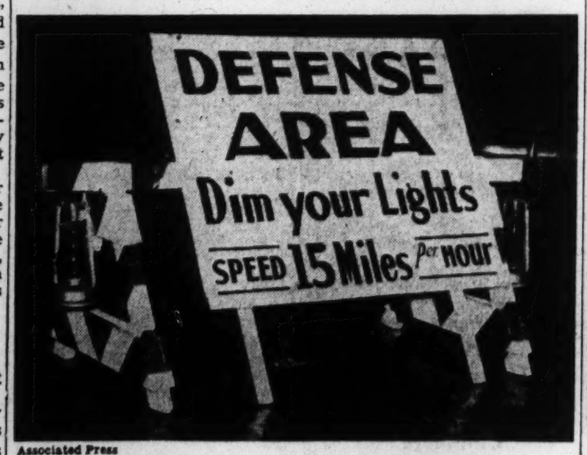

Associated Press

'Hi There, You; Douse and Go Slow!'

Typical of signs along the New England coastline these days of nightly dimout is the above, photographed along one of the main highways south of Boston. Automobile headlights must not be allowed to shine out to sea, for they would contribute to the white background against which United Nations merchant vessels may be silhouetted for the benefit of Axis submarines.

W.A.A.F. Police Rule Change Result of Public Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Because it was seen to favor "moderate drinkers" at the expense of "total abstainers," a regulation governing appointments in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force police has been withdrawn here, following strong public protests.

This regulation laid down that applicants for appointments in the newly formed W. A. A. F. police force "must be moderate drinkers and not total abstainers." But the order was withdrawn after the matter had been brought up in the House of Commons, when the Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair was asked to reconsider the ruling. He said it applied to young people, it was the first time official encouragement had been given to those who drank rather than to abstainers. He asked the Air Minister if he did not regard this as "an unfortunate and retrograde step."

Air Minister Defends

The Air Minister defended the measure on the grounds that those who did not drink were not placed at a great disadvantage, as they could still apply for apopintment in the W. A. A. F. police. "If there is a total abstainer who is in every other respect perfectly suitable, there would be nothing to prevent her being appointed, but other things being equal, it is an advantage that they should not be total abstainers," Sir Archibald told the House.

Hansard, official verbatim report of British Parliamentary proceedings, records that there were "interruptions" at this point, and a Member told the Air Minister: "It is a most disgraceful thing; it is a shame."

Press reports of this discussion in the Commons brought emphatic protests, not only from temperance organizations, but from members of the general public who wrote to their local Members of Parliament. In view of this pressure, less than a week later the Air Ministry announced it had withdrawn its rule that applicants for the Women's Auxiliary Air Force police "must be moderate drinkers and not abstainers," and that the phrase that women police should be "good mixers" had been taken out of the order.

Misgivings

A Government decision to allow "wet" canteens for the women's services had given rise to misgivings in many quarters. Appearance of pictures in the London evening newspapers showing one of these canteens in operation led one paper to express its opinion that if this spectacle did not "stir the conscience of the nation to active protest . . . there can be no prospect of any 'New Order' for a good many years ahead."

With regard to the British women's services, the members of the Women's Royal Naval Service are the only ones who are not supposed to go into the "wet" canteens for men and women. In the A. T. S. and the W. A. A. F. there is no restriction.

There are no official statistics for drunkenness in the women's services, but social workers here feel that on the whole there is very little regular heavy drinking. Sporadic bouts on the occasion of some sort of "celebration" seem to be the most-criticized feature.

Constructive work of temperance organizations has taken the form of providing good mobile and permanent "dry" canteens as a counter-attraction to those selling alcoholic liquor. These are sometimes run under the name of the organization, and sometimes handed over to kindred welfare organizations like the Y. W. C. A.

Report of a special committee inquiring into conditions of the women's services is awaited here with interest. This committee is under the chairmanship of Miss Violet Markham. It is expected that members of the Committee will visit camps and stations to collect first-hand evidence of conditions in the women's services.

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MIAMI . MIAMI BEACH . WEST PALM BEACH

Kearny Yards Placed Under Union Contract

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation has agreed to a maintenance-of-membership contract between its subsidiary, the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., and the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, as directed by the National War Labor Board.

It was understood, however, that acceptance by the subsidiary of the maintenance-of-membership clause would not commit the Corporation or its other subsidiaries to similar action.

The decision, announced late yesterday, apparently ended a month-long dispute during which the Navy took over and operated the Kearny yards for 19 weeks after a strike in which a major union demand was maintenance-of-membership.

"This action has been taken solely because of the war emergency and this country's great need of ships in order successfully to prosecute the war," the company's President, L. H. Korndorff, said in a statement.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the WLB, commenting on the Federal Company decision, telegraphed Mr. Korndorff from Washington:

"I believe that this acceptance, which finally determines a long dispute, will have the happiest possible effect upon the war production in which we are all so deeply concerned."

Under the maintenance-of-membership clause, all employees of the company who are union members in good standing at the time the new contract is signed and those employees who voluntarily become members after the signing must maintain their membership during the life of the contract, which will expire on June 23, 1943, or be discharged from their employment at the shipyard. Union members who so desire may withdraw from membership at any time before the contract is signed.

Paintings Return to London For Temporary Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Paintings are coming back to London. They are emerging stealthily from their hiding-place somewhere in England. They come singly, brought by train secretly, they stay for three weeks, and then vanish again. But the public is grateful, and is flocking to the National Gallery in large numbers to see what the Director, Sir Kenneth Clark, is now providing for it.

When the war started all the "Old Masters" in the National Gallery were removed from London to a specially prepared sanctuary in the country out of the reach of bombs. There they have stayed ever since. But a few weeks ago the Gallery purchased Rembrandt's portrait of Margareta Trip.

Sir Kenneth was about to dispatch it to the country to join the other Old Masters when it occurred to him that the people of London would like to see it before it took up its permanent wartime provincial abode.

Hundreds of Requests

The portrait was therefore exhibited for several weeks in the Gallery, and so many persons came to see it that Sir Kenneth thought the risk would be worth taking of showing a single Old Master from the Gallery's stores periodically through the spring and summer.

As soon as he made this suggestion public hundreds of letters poured in upon him nominating particular pictures for display.

Many of these nominations were impracticable. They asked for excessively large canvases. No painting too big for comfortable transport in a passenger train is eligible for inclusion in this scheme. But the request, gave Sir Kenneth an idea of what the public would like to see, and in consequence the display has been inaugurated with Titian's "Noli Me Tangere." After three weeks, Titian is to be displaced by El Greco's "Christ Driving the Money-Changers from the Temple."

Pictures by Fighters

Next door to the Gallery, an exhibition of pictures and models executed by members of the fighting forces has drawn large crowds. On Sunday afternoons visitors to the number of a thousand an hour pass through the rooms of the National Portrait Gallery housing this exhibition. So great is its success that schemes are being devised to arrange similar exhibitions in the London suburbs and throughout the country.

Whereas many members of the British forces have taken with enthusiasm to artistic self-expression, Queen Marie of Yugoslavia has temporarily abandoned it. The Queen is a notable sculptor, and several of her works have been exhibited in the galleries both of Yugoslavia and of this country. Her wartime occupations now leave her no time for carrying on this work, and she will therefore carve no more statues until her country is once again free.

'Quebec Stove' Comes Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The old "Quebec heater"—much maligned but very efficient heating unit peculiar to this section of the country for generations—is scheduled to come back into its own within the very near future owing to a recent ruling from Ottawa curtailing the manufacture of stoves to save iron and steel.

Absolutely shorn of gadgets, it performed its its work well and that was to supply heat. In thousands of homes throughout the city, it was the only means of supplying warmth to a household. It was economical in operation, but in appearance an eyesore, for it was just an enlarged iron stove-pipe about three feet high, lined with firebrick and about two feet in diameter. It boasted of no grate, had a small aperture at the bottom for cleaning out ashes and was fed fuel from the top. It burned everything and anything to a cinder and served its purpose admirably while the wintry blasts toppled the thermometer to 20 or 30 degrees below zero.

Some years ago, manufacturers bent on improving their wares put out some new models. They dressed them up to look like victrolas and radios, gave them bright colored casings, and trimmed them with nickle plated fittings installed grates which reduced efficiency. They even fitted them with oil-burning equipment and brought them thoroughly up to date. The new stoves sold, they appealed to the eye of the thrifty French Canadian householder.

But that's all over now, for the Munitions and Supply Department on behalf of C. D. Howe, Canada's American born minister, has decreed that on and after April 15 no new stoves other than approved models may be manufactured and in the words of Alan H. Williamson, Supplies Controller, he says, "The bride of 1943 may get something of a shock when she sees the new stove. Built for utility rather than for appearance, the new models will be cooking and heating machines and nothing more."

Japanese Fleet Forced to Retreat

Continued from Page 1

ing the northeast coast of India, fighting still continued in Madagascar, where some French forces were holding out.

Naval Battle

In announcing that the Japanese Fleet appeared to be withdrawing in the Battle of the Coral Sea, General MacArthur's headquarters was careful to reserve, for the time being at least, any flat claim of victory.

However, a communiqué told the people of Australia and their Allies that the enemy has been repulsed," and that the continent probably had been saved from an invasion in a six-day battle that may subsequently prove to have been one of the most fateful naval engagements of the war.

First inclinations in Australia were to hail the announcement as word of a thorough victory, but the communiqué was phrased cautiously and the attitude at General MacArthur's headquarters was that it still was too soon to know whether a decisive blow had been struck.

Nevertheless, Japan apparently has suffered a serious naval setback. Eleven of its ships are at the bottom of the sea and six more have been damaged heavily, Allied communiqués say. Thousands of its fighting men are believed lost, including trained fliers and seamen and probably valuable first-line troops aboard sunken or damaged transports.

But the test of how heavily the Japanese have been hit must, in the ultimate analysis, depend on whether they have strength and will left to reorganize and reinforce their armada and try again.

This was not yet clear, because it still was not disclosed what original strength the Japanese sent into the struggle or what blows they had dealt the Allies.

Reserve in Capital:

There was similar reserve in Washington, where the Navy also avoided claiming victory. But it was lightened by indication there that American losses may prove slight in comparison with those of Japan. So far, the United States has announced only the loss of three planes.

The full text of General MacArthur's communiqué follows:

"The great naval and air battle off the northeast coast of Australia has temporarily ceased.

"This action represents the continued effort of the Japanese to extend their aggressive conquests toward the south and southeast.

"First efforts were aimed at expanding his air bases but our Air Force has consistently and effectively attacked his fields during the past six weeks, dislocating his plans through the destructions of installations and aircraft.

"Our reconnaissance has revealed the gradual upbuilding of naval transport elements for the co-ordinated attack of combined forces which was initiated several days ago. Our naval forces then attacked in interceptions.

"They were handled with marked skill, fought with admirable courage and tenacity, and the enemy has been repulsed. Our attacks will continue."

Allied Losses Light:

A subsequent communiqué declared that Allied losses were "relatively light" compared with Japan's.

This announcement said in full:

"The enemy version of the battling off the northeast coast of Australia is entirely fictional and has no semblance of a true communiqué of fact. It must be regarded in the light of propaganda rather than a military report.

"His claims of damage inflicted on our naval forces are fantastic. Our losses compared with his own are relatively light. The only reason they have not been published at the present time is because they would reveal to him information of value."

Desperate efforts by Japanese destroyers failed to save the aircraft carriers sunk or damaged by United States air and naval attack off New Guinea, and the crews had to dive overboard amid smoke and flames from the sinking ships, it was disclosed at an Allied advance base in Australia.

Japanese personnel losses in the battle may run into the thousands, it was said.

Japan's Claims

Japanese Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo admitted that a "small-sized Japanese aircraft carrier converted from a tanker" had been sunk and acknowledged the loss of 31 planes.

Japanese forces, however, have sunk an Allied destroyer and heavily damaged a cruiser in addition to successes previously reported, and have shot down 89 enemy planes, a communiqué declared.

The Japanese on Friday claimed to have sunk one United States battleship and two aircraft carriers, and to have heavily damaged a British battleship and an Australian cruiser.

The cruiser reported sunk in Saturday's communiqué was said to have been sent to the bottom by a Japanese torpedo plane in "a head-on crash." The ship was not identified as to nationality or class. Torpedo planes also were credited with sinking the destroyer.

The Japanese communiqué said:

"Imperial naval units, continuing to attack in the Coral Sea area, have further caused heavy damage to a cruiser of an unidentified type by a head-on crash by a torpedo plane. They also sank a destroyer.

"Meanwhile in air combats since May 7 they have shot down 89 enemy planes.

"During the engagement one small-sized aircraft carrier of our own side, converted from an oil tanker, was sunk, while 31 of our planes have not yet returned."

Associated Press

Rear Admiral J. B. Oldendorf

Who has been placed in command of all Netherlands forces in and about Curaçao and Aruba, Dutch Caribbean islands. Admiral Oldendorf's new duties are in addition to his regular command in the United States Navy.

British View

In London, the British press greeted with enthusiasm the news of Allied successes in the sea battle, but official quarters cautiously withheld comment pending a full report on the action.

While the most optimistic commentators asserted that the sea fight definitely had forestalled a possible invasion of Australia, more reserved sources said the full significance of the engagement could not be asserted until Allied losses were known.

Naval observers, however, noting the part which Allied planes obviously had played, said the United States Navy undoubtedly had learned well the lessons taught by the Java sea battle last March, the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle-cruiser Repulse off Malaya and the destruction of the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall in the Bay of Bengal.

The communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters announcing the repulse of the Japanese armada arrived here too late for publication in morning papers, but they printed under heavy black headlines the reports of earlier Allied successes.

The press generally referred to the engagement as "the greatest sea and air battle in history."

The Daily Mail termed the action "brilliantly successful" and said that it had answered the question which the world had been asking for months: "Where is the American Fleet?"

The Daily Telegraph asserted that, while the final issue appeared still in doubt, "Japan has been taught that a move in the Pacific now will not give her another Battle of Java . . . but an encounter on the high seas with a large, vigilant, fully equipped force."

Declaring that the engagement may prove to be "one of the decisive battles of the war and the world," the News Chronicle said:

"If the Battle of the Coral Sea . . . proves a victory for the Allies, the Japanese will, for the first time since their victories in Pearl Harbor and Singapore, find their ever-lengthening and vulnerable lines of communication in danger."

Australia Waits

Australians awaited details to place the Coral Sea battle in proper perspective today, but Prime Minister John Curtin said "we can be pround of what has been done" in the Allied action against the Japanese Fleet.

"I have no doubt that other battles have yet to be fought as part of the struggle which must continue until the enemy is defeated or we are conquered," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Curtin praised the Allied naval and air forces—in which he said Australian and United States units fought side by side—for their "matchless quality, skill, and courage."

He said the heroic personnel had "this week stood between Australia and stark tragedy" and suggested all Australians should follow their example in shouldering the obligations of war.

There was rejoicing at reports of the repulse of the Japanese, but competent commentators withheld judgment as to the full meaning of the battle pending disclosure of the extent of Allied losses and the remaining strength of the Japanese armada.

They recalled the winter battles of Macassar Strait and the Java Sea in which the invaders, although severely punished, ultimately achieved their objectives.

The Melbourne Sun declared that "until the reckoning is complete, no assessment of the battle's effects upon the immediate future of the Pacific war can be attempted."

In the same vein, the Melbourne Argus said early phases were distinctly encouraging, but until Allied losses were stated it would be premature to claim victory.

The Sydney Morning Herald said "the advantage so far is heavily with the Allies, although we must be prepared for the news of losses on our side in development of a struggle of such magnitude."

In the opinion of the Sydney Daily Telegraph, however, "all the news smacks strongly of a big victory." It said the fight would be worth while "even if we were to lose ship for ship and plane for plane."

RAF Raids

Powerful British air forces smashed again Friday night at Germany's vital Rostock area, this time concentrating on that devastated city's port, Warnemuende, an important German military center, the British announced.

Intense German defense action caused the loss of 19 RAF bombers in this and other operations of the night, the Air Ministry said.

"Aircraft of the Bomber and Fighter Commands attacked enemy air fields, in the Low Countries and in Northern France," the Ministry's communiqué announced.

"A Hudson of the Coastal Command bombed a large enemy supply ship off the coast of Norway and left it in flames."

The attack on Warnemuende was officially described as heavy.

On the Baltic coast at the mouth of the River Warne which leads to Rostock, the port is not only a seaplane base, submarine training station, and site of the important Heinkel aircraft plant but also the terminus of a train ferry to Denmark which the Nazis use to send troops and supplies to Norway.

The attack was a resumption of the RAF's offensive against the Reich after a one-night lull.

Nazi night raiders, meanwhile, were active over East Anglia, scattering bombs which a communiqué said did some damage and caused a small number of casualties.

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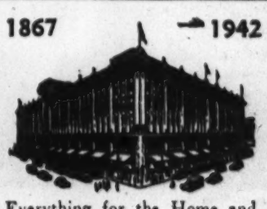

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London Can Feed 2,000,000 At Centers in Air-Raid Crisis

By Barbara Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—The smoothness with which relief facilities went into operation in Exeter, Bath, Norwich, and York following the recent Nazi "Baedeker" air raids has emphasized that if large-scale air raids should be resumed over England, Britain is now far better prepared than before to take care of the victims.

This is particularly true of London, where meal centers, now numbering over 200 full functioning kitchens, are prepared to feed 2,000,000 people a day if neded.

I visited six of these meal centers the other day in the boroughs of Deptford and Camberwell, which are in the southeast end of London. In the midst of its bombed wastes there are rows and rows of skeleton houses, charred or blasted shells. Among them, here and there, is a row of sound houses, punctuated by a gash where a house has been cleaved down from between its neighbors.

Lunch at Center

We visited the meal centers between 12 o'clock and 2—just at the time when the meal was being prepared and served. We had lunch at one of them. I went through each one from top to toe, inspected every kitchen and saw the lines of people queued up to be handed their plates and carry them to the long tables. There were laborers, girls, one tableful, who worked in a mill and were all white-dusty with flour, there were elderly women and some neatly dressed obvious "gentlefolk." Each of these centers serves from 1,500 to 2,000 hot meals a day. Each center makes its own menu but they comprise the same sort of things; meat, or fish, two vegetables, bread, pudding and a hot drink. The price is ten pence a meal (less than 20 cents). The kitchen workers were organized and systematic, and usually there was at least one "voluntary" worker who kept the books and acted as cashier.

The most striking thing about these meal centers is the quality of the food. It is very plain of course—what is called in England "nursery" cooking. But it is all good quality. Full nourishment value is the Government's preoccupation here.

Vegetables are fresh and prepared, like everything else, on the spot. There is no big dépot where vast cooking is done, the way it often is for chain restaurants, and delivered to the centers. Each center is a self-contained unit and does every bit of its own cooking. Going through the kitchens is reminiscent somehow of reading Mother Goose. You hear such names as "Spotted Dog" (steamed currant and suet pudding—suet is supposed to be a great sustainer against cold), "Treacle Tart" and "Toad in the Hole" (sausage in batter) and "Bubble and Squeak."

Situated Where Needed

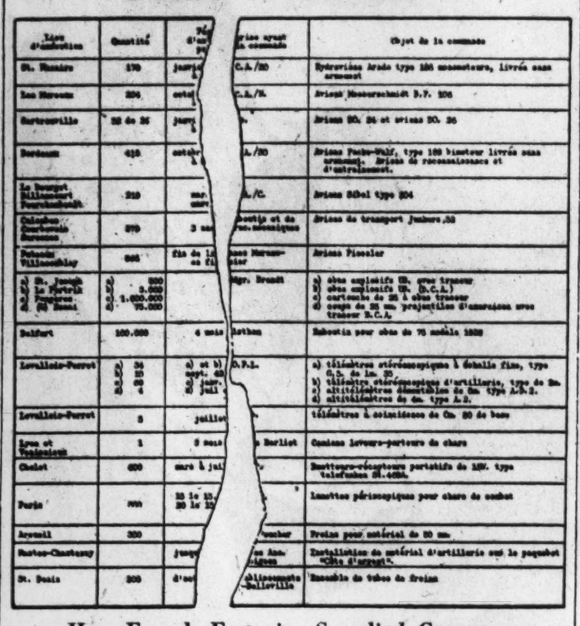
The meal centers are situated in areas where the activities of the catering industry have been reduced. Many of them are in bombed buildings, in guildhalls, schools, hospitals, church halls, private houses—wherever there is a need for hot meals. The keynote of the centers is decentralization and adaptability. When the centers have been damaged by enemy action the traveling field kitchens have been set up at once somewhere else nearby. Sometimes field kitchens were set up in the street, and on one occasion the cooking was carried out in a trench in the street.

In air raids often the first thing to be out of order is gas or electricity. Reserves of coal for field kitchens is, therefore, a first necessity. Even if people's kitchens were intact, they might have no means of cooking and so would come to the meal centers. I was told that often women would come carrying their tea pots and ask for boiling water. They would have been given a cup of tea at the center, but so precious is home that they preferred to wrap up the pot in a shawl and go back there to have it.

Mack Trucks Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Net earnings for the March quarter of $770,333 after federal income and excess profits taxes and a contingency reserve of $250,000, equal to $1.29 a common share, were reported by Mack Trucks, Inc. This compared with net profit of $659,359, or $1.10 a share in the like 1941 period.

Chart of Collusion



Lieu d'affectation	Quantité	d'où	Objet de la commande
St. Nazaire	170	janvier	C.A./20 — Hydravions Arado type 196 monomoteurs, livrés sans armement
Les Mureaux	204	août	C.A./B. — Avions Messerschmitt B.F. 109
Sartrouville	32 de 36	janv.	Avions Me. 24 et avions Me. 26
Bordeaux	420	août	A./20 — Avions Focke-Wulf, type 189 bimoteur livrés sans armement. Avions de reconnaissance et d'entraînement.
Le Bourget Billancourt Fourchambault	219	mai-août	A./C. — Avions Sibel type 204
Colombes Courbevoie Suresnes	379	3 mai	Avions de transport Junkers 52
Potez Villacoublay	565	fin de 1 au 21	Avions Fieseler
a) St. Brieuc b) Le Portzic Plougastel d) 20 Rennes	a) 300 b) 2.000 c) 1.000.000 d) 75.000		a) obus explosifs Hl. avec tireurs obus explosifs Hl. (D.C.A.) c) cartouches de 20 à obus traceur d) coups de 25 m/m. projectiles d'exercices avec traceur D.C.A.
Belfort	100.000	6 mois	Rabouin pour obus de 75 modèle 1939
Levallois-Perret	a) 20 b) 20 c) 80	a) et b) 30 sept. 40 c) janv. juill.	a) télémètres stéréoscopiques à double flux, type G.S. de 1m. 20. b) télémètre stéréoscopique d'artillerie, type de 5m. c) altitudimètres électriques de 5m. type A.M.2. d) altitudimètres de 4m. type A.5.
Levallois-Perret	5	juillet	télémètres à coïncidence de 4m. 20 de base
Lyon et Villeurbanne	1	2 mois	Camions tracteurs-porteurs de chars
Cholet	600	mars à juil.	Postes-émetteurs-récepteurs portatifs de 15W. type Valentinois SE.4000.
Paris	800	25 fév. 15 mars 20 fév. 15	Lunettes périscopiques pour chars de combat
Argenteuil	200		Presses pour matériel de 20 m/m.
Notre-Chantenay		janvier	Installation de matériel d'artillerie sur le paquebot "Ile d'Argenteuil".
St. Denis	200	début	Ensemble de tubes de freins

How French Factories Supplied Germany

Chart showing orders for war materials placed by Germany in French factories during June and July, 1941. The document was published in London by the Free French Information Service. The first column gives the location of the French factory, the second column the quantity of the order, and the last column the description of materials ordered. Further explanation of the material in the chart is contained in the accompanying article.

French Industry Feeds Maws Of Gaping Nazi War Machine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further striking evidence of the extent to which French industry is supplying Germany with war materials with which to fight the United Nations is contained in detailed information made available here of French manufacture of airplanes for the Nazi army.

Numerous reports have told how a major portion of French industry —particularly in the occupied zone —has been harnessed to the Nazi war machine. Some French industrialists were anxious merely to continue doing business, regardless of who the buyer might be. Others were forced to either trade with the Nazis or have their raw material supplies cut off.

To support and amplify these reports, the Free French information service, with headquarters in London, has published a list of orders, principally in aircraft, which were given out by the German aviation procure-division of the German Luftwaffe, and taken by French industry during June and July, 1941.

Examples Given

During this period, according to the list, orders for a total of 2,039 airplanes were accepted by French firms. A St. Nazaire plant took an order for 170 seaplanes of the Arado type, to be delivered "without armaments." A Les Mureaux plant contracted to deliver 234 Messerschmitts, while at Sartrouville, Messerschmitts were also contracted for.

A Bordeau plant received an order for 419 Folke-Wulf twin-motor bombers, while plants at Le Bourget, Billancourt, and Fourchambault agreed to deliver a total of 219 Sibel-type "204" planes. Plants at Colombes, Courbevoie, and Suresnes contracted for delivery of a total of 379 Junkers transports, while plants at Puteaux and Villacoublay agreed to build 565 Fisseler planes.

Other plants meanwhile began work on orders for various other war materials. A plant at Fougeres received an order for 1,000,000 racks of tracer shells each containing 25 shells, while at Belfort an order for 100,000 tips to fit 75 millimeter guns was accepted.

Nazi-Controlled Merger

Six hundred portable radio transmitter-receiver sets were contracted for through a manufacturer at Cholet. A Paris firm agreed to supply 500 periscopes for German tanks.

Continuing its exposé of the methods by which France is now supplying German military supply needs, the Free French Information Service quoted Gen. Martial Valin, Free French Commissioner for Air, as stating that the National Aircraft Companies of the Northwest and of the Southwest of France have been merged into one German-controlled company with headquarters in German-occupied Paris.

This one company was said to be in control of the factories at Courbevoie, Issy-les-Moulineaux, Bourguenais, Bordeaux(and Balonne.

German seaplanes, according to General Valin, are being assembled for the Germans by from 1,700 and 1,800 workers at the rate of one a day at St. Nazaire, scene of the recent British Commando raid. Steel fusilages for these planes are being built by the EIC company at La Rochelle.

Bloch 174 planes are being assembled at Bordeaux for the Germans at a rate of six or seven a week.

French civilian pilots, General Valin stated, were ferrying planes assembled at Merignac.

Bloch and Heinkel Parts

Parts for the Bloch 174 plane are constructed at Courbevoie and Issy-les-Moulineaux for Bordeaux assembling plants, while parts for the Heinkel III are constructed at the first two mentioned plants for assembly lines in Nantes. More than 2,500 fulltime workmen are employed at Bordeaux plants and 1,200 at Nantes.

At Bourguenais the factories are divided into two parts, one section dealing with repairs for the Heinkel III and the other constructing parts for the same machine. More than 3,500 workers are compelled to labor there for Germany. Les Entreprises Industrielles at La Rochelle and Garrel Fouchet at Le Mans, two subsidiary companies, are said to be constructing fuselages and central parts of aircraft wings.

More than 4,000 workers at the Begles factory are employed in building plane parts; other parts are manufactured at Bayone for plants at Bordeaux. The Farman and Potez factories at Meaulte in the north have been reopened under German supervision, General Valin stated, but precise details about production are lacking

Nazis Shed 'Crocodile Tears' About Raids

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—The world will not be deceived by the "crocodile tears" with which the German press and Wilhelmstrasse spokesmen are claiming to justify the recent series of savage attacks on Bath, Norwich, York, and Exeter, in the words of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Security.

The Germans maintain that these raids are what they call "Baedecker" attacks launched in revenge for the destruction of some old buildings of historic interest when the Heinkel factory at Rostock was raided by the RAF.

But the British people remember too clearly how those same Nazis boasted of the fires they set among such places as the House of Commons, the Guildhall, historic city churches, the Temple Church and buildings, and Coventry Cathedral, which were wholly or partially destroyed by bombs when there seemed no prospect of an RAF offensive against German cities reaching the present intensity.

Nazi "Cultural" Bombings

This new German era of so-called "cultural" bombing, in which the populations in towns of world famous cathedrals and ancient monuments are made the target for thousands of high explosives and incendiaries, is heralded by Nazi commentators as proof that their "art connoisseurs know the English Baedeker thoroughly."

Baedeker is the celebrated guidebook compiled originally by a German firm in Leipzig. Its English edition marks all places of special interest with a star, and in moments of great enthusiasm uses two stars. A Nazi spokesman continues that "they (the Nazis) know where all historic Tudor houses are, the exact position of Canterbury Cathedral, where the spas are situated, and the most famous castles and homes of the nobility. Our airmen will know how to find and hit them," he adds.

The German press has even gone to the length of ranking bombed cities in the order of culture eminence, being especially delighted with the attack on Exeter.

Raid on Exeter

Exeter, says the Börsen Zeitung, "is of incomparably higher artistic worth than Bath," and adds "in cultured England Exeter Cathedral always has been considered particularly valuable, because the Cathedral library contains the Exeter Book, a collection of manuscripts which is almost the only source of old Anglo-Saxon lyrics."

It also speaks enthusiastically of its "suspended vaulted ceiling" before smacking its lips over the remark that "these treasures are now only historic memories."

The English press has noted that the Germans already have begun to contradict their own chosen authority in these raids.

Baedeker specifically says that Bath, with its Roman baths, its late perpendicular Abbey Church, its stately terraces and crescents designed by the elder Wood, and its memories of Jane Austen, Thackeray, Booth Tarkington, and Beau Nash, is "unrivalled among provincial English towns for its combination of archaeological, historic, scenic, and social interest."

Bath was fiercely attacked twice, suffering extremely severe damage. Nevertheless, the public services were carried on with amazing courage and efficiency even during the worst period of bombing. One day, sandwiched between two nights of heavy raids, the Bath post office handled a record number of telegrams, 16,000 being received at Bath for transmission to other parts of the country and 23,000 coming from other parts of the country for delivery to Bath.

York is the only city bombed in these "Baedeker" raids so far which has any building to which Baedeker awards two stars. Exeter, however, for one thing and another gets ten stars altogether, though its cathedral has only one.

The RAF in raiding German cities entirely repudiates the avowed German policy of attacking cultural monuments. Inevitably, however, certain buildings of historic interest near military objectives get hit. Germans in Britain friendly to the Allied cause naturally regret this, but there is evidence that they recognize that it is unavoidable.

Thomas Mann, the well-known German novelist, for example, has had his old home in Lübeck, around which he wrote the novel "Buddenbrooks," destroyed in an RAF raid. In connection with this Herr Mann, radiocasting from London, declares, "I remember Coventry and realize everything must be paid back. The old house which is now believed to lie in ruins was a symbol of tradition for me; but such ruins do not shock those who live not only in sympathy with the past, but also in hope for the future. Hitler's Germany is neither past nor future."

British Fire Fighters Cut Losses in 'Baedecker' Raids

LONDON, May 9 (MCP)—Reorganization of Britain's fire fighting brigades under a new co-operative system was responsible for the fact that Exeter, Norwich, Bath and York were not destroyed by fire during the recent Nazi air raids Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security has announced.

Britain is better equipped for fire fighting than ever before, Mr. Morrison said in a survey of the work of the national fire service. "Every officer who goes to a fire knows he has behind him the whole resources of a unified and nation-wide service."

Describing the welding into a national system of 1,450 separate brigades with different systems of training, different drills, different words of command, different methods of fire fighting and different standards of efficiency, Mr. Morrison said the task of reorganization was "immense."

First Real Test

The new organization, grouped into 37 fire forces, received its first real test in the Nazi so-called "Baedecker" raids and "more than justified itself," Mr. Morrison added.

He said: "The Regional Commissioner reported to me there was no doubt at all that the fire fighters saved a great part of Bath."

Ellen Wilkinson, Labor Member of the House of Commons and a national defense worker, received a similar report from Norwich and residents of Exter and York were unstinted in their praise of the work of the firemen who defied bombs and machine-gun fire to fight the flames in those cathedral cities.

The latest victim of the reprisal raids, Exeter, firmly but cheerfully shouldered the burden of rehabilitation after an attack May 4 which indelibly marked the city's historic sites.

Third Raid on Exeter

It was the third raid in 11 nights for the city of 66,000 and the most severe it has endured in this war. Smoke was still curling from the ruins of its Georgian houses on May 5 and the rescue services were then shifting debris and searching for the missing, but the people have accepted the loss of lives and property stoically.

The Nazis bombed and machine-gunned the city for almost two hours. Flares and incendiary bombs which set fire to trees and shrubbery gave the raiders light to find their targets.

Churches, hospitals, a college, a girls' hostel, a rest center, an ambulance station, shopping and residential districts were bombed and burned.

Nurses who carried 167 patients of one hospital to safety were machine-gunned while they were searching the blazing building for other victims.

Many of the homeless were aged and infirm and many had been evacuated from London's East End when the capital was heavily bombed.

Relief organizations operated smoothly and efficiently. Mobile canteens toured the streets, serving anything from pie to hot meals.

Japanese Favoring Natives

NEW YORK, May 9 (CBS)—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin said that "the Japanese are discriminating in their treatment of native and European prisoners," the Australian Radio reported in a radiocast recorded at the CBS short wave listening station.

"They are giving the Europeans the hard tacks," continued the radiocast, "but are treating the natives well in the hope of winning their support.

"The present position at Hong Kong," Mr. Curtin continued, "appeared to be that the Chinese were receiving fair treatment and could leave there unless the Japanese suspected individuals. The Japanese, he understood, desired to reduce the population of the island in order to ease the food position."

Mr. Curtin continued, 'The Chinese and Indians are reported to receive more food than the Europeans and better accommodations. I had the reliable report that 40 European soldiers were being made to shine shoes for Indians and Chinese. Everything has been done to create the idea that the Japanese are prepared to forgive the Chinese if they will co-operate in freeing China from Europeans."

Mr. Curtin added that the Japanese are applying a similar policy with the Dutch. The Javanese crew of a captured Dutch submarine was reported to have been treated excellently, while the Dutch officers were subjected to great hardships. . . . The Japanese aim to persuade the natives of their good intentions and are backing this up by treating European prisoners of war more harshly.

Aryans in Asia

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, May 9—The German and Japanese Governments have reached an agreement for "the protection of Nordic Aryans" in the Far Eastern areas overrun by Japan, Allied diplomatic circles reported today.

The agreement makes the Nazis "protectors" not only of German citizens in the Far East, but of all Indonesian citizens of the occupied countries of Europe.

After the Japanese conquests, which amplified Japan's war cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," Nazi racialists urged Hitler to do something which would, at least, protect Germans from being included in the general castigation of whites in the Far East.

With a quarter million Netherlanders in the East Indies, it was argued, the Nazis might take action of value as propaganda in Holland. They could say that whereas the Dutch Government in London had sacrificed the colonies and colonials, the Nazis were now "earnestly trying" to save white men from indignities.

Behind these considerations stands the fact that Dr. Helmuth Wohltat, Nazi financial expert who served in Holland, is now the most influential Nazi agent in Japan. It was on his recommendation that German banks and industrial concerns bought up all available shares in Netherlands Indies concerns.

In his recent reports, Dr. Wohltat reportedly emphasized to Berlin that it was unwise momentarily to raise any economic question on a racial basis in order not to endanger the link between Germany and the Netherlands Indies.

Secret Observers Check on Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Some Youngstown motorists—the kind who might slide past a red traffic light or a boulevard stop sign without stopping if they're sure a policeman is not around—are watching their step—or wheels—these days.

That is because there are 100 secret traffic observers—they may be the gentleman next door, for all you know; or your druggist or your lawyer or the corner grocer—who are reporting flagrant traffic law violations to the Youngstown Safety Commission, which is keeping a record of "accident prone" drivers and is sending them letters remonstrating with them for their carelessness.

The volunteers have been recruited from the Youngstown Safety Council, automobile club memberships, service organizations, insurance groups, operators of automobile fleets and others experienced in observing. The qualifications of each new observer are carefully studied by the Safety Commission.

Felix Weingartner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 9—Felix Weingartner, who passed on May 7 at Winterthur, Switzerland, was famous chiefly as a conductor of symphonic music and of opera. However, he was also composer, poet, author and educator. Among the operas to his credit were "Sakuntala," "Cain and Abel" and "The Apostate."

Herr Weingartner was born at Zara in Dalmatia and was essentially Austrian in his outlook and musical temperament. He was a friend of Franz Liszt's and it was on Liszt's initiative that the Weimar court theater in 1884 performed his first opera, "Sakuntala." Most of Herr Weingartner's triumphs as a conductor were scored in Vienna where he was leader of the Vienna Philharmonic. He had been an exile from Austria since the Nazis came to power, and had established his home in Switzerland.

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and the
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Special campaign is starting to raise funds for extensive additions to the Society's Animal Hospitals in Boston and Springfield.
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ERIC H. HANSEN, Executive Vice-President

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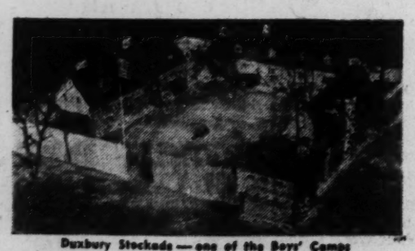

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Perhaps Filené's can help you keep this pledge!

DON'T HANG THEM! Knitted clothes, we mean. Fold in drawers or on shelves, and use a sweater-dryer if you soap-bubble your pet wool sweaters. (You'll find them in our Notions Shop, Street Floor).

ELBOWS OUT shouldn't mean fade-out for a favorite long sleeve dress. Our Alteration Room is clever at picking up some detail of the dress and working it into a brand fashion-new elbow length sleeve. (Seventh floor).

STOP! before you use husband's shirts for dusters because collars and cuffs are frayed, bring them to our Men's Store. Collars turned, 35c; cuffs turned, 35c.

TOO BUSY? to mend the hole in the sheet? Yes, First Aid Class is more important, but the sheet needs to be mended just the same. Bring it to us. (Balcony Repair Shops).

A SPARE'S important in stockings, too! Always buy two in the same color, so a single whole stocking won't lead a lonesome, useless life. (Incidentally, bring in those with runs to be mended. Balcony hosiery repair).

KEEP 'EM TIDY! An old-fashioned virtue that's a necessity now. "Sectionettes" put flower boutonnieres, gloves, hankies and all such top drawer etcetera in place adds lots to their life by keeping them neat. Adjustable. (Notions, Street Floor. 59c).

M M M M! DELICIOUS! . . and your precious perfumes will keep all their fragrance if you keep them tightly stoppered, and cool! Spraying from a GOOD atomizer (on your skin, never on clothes) is by far the most economical and most subtle way of using perfume. (De Vilbiss atomizers are good! Toiletries, Street Floor).

Watch Filene Pages for HELPFUL HINTS — BOSTON

Two Immediate Steps Urged To Advance 'Union Now' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—Redefining the immediate application of "Union Now," but retaining its basic aims, Clarence K. Streit and his associates have proposed two lines of parallel action.

First is formation of a Federal Union of the United States with other peoples who are linked to this country by "compelling natural ties."

Second is formation of "an all-inclusive international organization" led by the United Nations and including as many countries as can be induced to join.

The Union would give the fullest possible effect to ideas underlying Mr. Streit's original arresting proposals.

The international organization would work out from the central core of the Union to spread its ideas into hostile or unprepared regions.

Many Persons Mistaken

"Many good people have made the mistake," declared Mr. Streit in a public statement on the new policy, "of assuming that we aimed at an exclusive English-speaking Union. Or they have assumed that the idea of establishing a world government based on a federal union of democracies, which this organization has founded and my books were written to advance, was somehow incompatible with the idea of organizing the divers members of the United Nations into a more universal organization.

"The truth," continued Mr. Streit, "is that we of Federal Union not only believe in organization along both lines but we urge parallel action now to constitute this Union of democracies together with the broader organization of the United Nations. And we are so far from being exclusive that we favor encouraging the German people to overthrow Hitler by pledging them statehood in the Union if they do thus help restore freedom to themselves and all the world.

"Ours is a program to destroy the Axis with a scissors cutting from without and from within. For it would unite more sharply against the Axis all the armed power on the outside. And at the same time it would sharpen discontent inside the Axis into revolt by insuring their deluded peoples that by overthrowing their dictators they will win a place of equal dignity and freedom with us, that our victory will be their victory, too, because it will be the common victory of humanity."

Statement Adopted

The statement adopted by the Board of Directors of Federal Union, Inc., follows:

Living as we do in a period of swift and violent transition, exceeding in opportunity and danger even the days of the American, English, and French Revolutions, and believing that Man holds within himself, through mind and soul, the power of growth and promise of development, and that by co-operative effort he can and must extend the areas controlled by reason:

We, Federal Unionists, propose action on the following parallel lines as a realistic program to win this revolutionary war for the freedom, prosperity, and peace of the common man:

1. We believe that we can best preserve and extend those basic freedoms which are the great heritage of Western civilization by forming now behind the strongest possible Bill of Rights and, within the framework of the broadest possible international organization, a Federal Union of those peoples with whom we have compelling natural ties, opposing imperialism in all its forms, and extending the pledge of statehood in this Union to all other peoples who are prepared to give the guarantee of individual freedom which all its members grant to one another, including in this pledge those peoples now under Axis dictatorship who aid in the common victory by overthrowing their dictators.

2. We believe that the world imperatively needs an all-inclusive international organization in which the United States, the British Commonwealth, China, Russia, India, and the other powers known as the United Nations should take the lead; that this association should be organized immediately; that it should include in its membership as many countries as can be induced to join; that it must be predicated upon a limitation of national sovereignty; and that it should contain such elements of federalism as are found to be practicable.

We appeal to all Americans who cherish these principles to unite with us in Federal Union, Inc., to secure the execution of this program. We assure every member freedom to work for either point, so long as he gives at least his moral support to the program as a whole. We have nothing easy to offer. We have something great to do, something we can do only if we each do our best together.

N. Y. Tax Extension For Men in Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9—Extension of the time limit for the payment of New York State income taxes by men in the military service of the nation has been approved by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who has affixed his name to the Assembly Rules Committee bill granting the extension until six months after the end of the war.

Under the old law, the State Tax Commission could grant an extension of time only for "good cause." The new measure makes the extension for "good cause" mandatory and declares specifically that soldiers and seamen serving abroad shall be deemed to have "good cause" for not paying the State. All interest and penalty charges are waived under the measure.

The bill was introduced in the assembly following the complaint of an up-State woman that she had received notice that her husband, now serving in Australia, would have to pay 6 per cent interest on his delayed tax.

N. Y. Area Exempted From Gas Rations

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Western New York motorists have been exempted from gasoline rationing for the time being, says a representative of the Office of Price Administration.

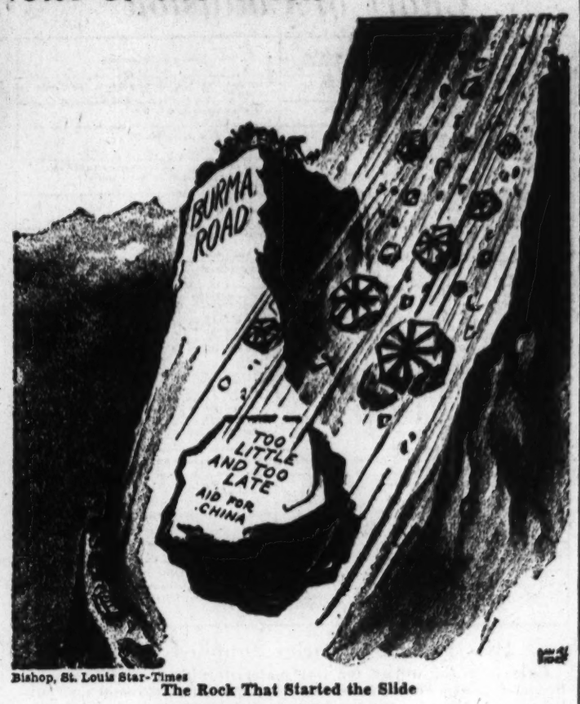
Leston P. Faneuf, OPA District Manager, disclosed last night that plans for gasoline rationing in 10 counties have been cancelled "for the present," and motorists will not be required to register for ration cards.

Counties affected are Erie, Alleghany, Niagara, Monroe, Livingston, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Genesee, Wyoming and Orleans.

Cartoons in the News of the Week

Goldberg, New York Sun

Getting the Jump on Him



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

The Rock That Started the Slide

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Going Places!

Allied Advisers Plan Census Of Farm and Vegetable Seeds

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 9—The help of the United States, Britain, and the Dominions is being sought by the Allied Advisory Committee on Agriculture in connection with the supply of seeds for rebuilding Europe's agriculture immediately the war ends.

For this purpose a census of available stocks of agricultural and vegetable seeds is being planned. It is to cover not merely various genera such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes, but also special varieties suitable for this or that type of soil and climate.

Plans were actually set on foot in a private meeting on the A. A. C. held here May 5 when in addition to the above proposal a tentative program for future work was also discussed covering the position regarding livestock, agricultural machinery, and fertilizers in Allied countries now under German occupation.

Inquiry Into Distribution

The next meeting of the committee at which the problem of distribution is expected to be considered is due early in June.

The seed-producing capacity of countries whose territory has not been overrun is expected to be sufficient to meet the most pressing needs of the occupied countries from existing production. But the Committee member agreed that in some cases it may be necessary for special types to be grown.

Normally European countries are more or less self-supporting, although in prewar days it was customary for many of them to import seeds so as to improve the strain of the local product. Certain countries used therefore to specialize in the export of seeds of cereals, grass, clover, sugar beet, potatoes, and garden seeds.

Drafts by Germany

The war interrupted this traffic and the Germans have indulged in extensive requisitioning, particularly of seeds for grain and seed potatoes. The German military occupation and the draining away of the local population to work in Germany has caused further difficulties.

It is therefore expected that this year's crops will be insufficient to cover both food needs and an adequate reserve for next year's seed.

Indeed trustworthy reports have reached London from several occupied countries that the population has already been forced to eat seed grain they would normally have planted this spring.

It is to meet postwar contingencies that the Advisory Committee is carrying out its investigations.

Glencoe Children Plant Things Instead of Damaging Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENCOE, Ill.—Instead of picking wild flowers, breaking down shrubs, and digging up the grass in Glencoe's parks, the children of Glencoe plant things, and take care of them. Oh yes, they're normal, active, sometimes mischievous American children. But their activity and playful energy have been skillfully turned into constructive channels.

There was a time when the village had to pay out something like $7,000 practically every year to pay for the damage done to its parks, mostly by school children, it was found. Now the annual vandalism bill is less than $500. And it's all due to the "park-school" plan.

The idea was first tried out about 10 years ago when this suburb of Chicago became the owner of a seven-acre tract of land adjoining one of its elementary schools, reports the International City Managers' Association. It was decided to use the land for a park, and noting the trouble they'd been having with children, the authorities instituted an experiment to see if this energy couldn't be put to constructive use. The pupils in the neighboring school were invited to work in the park greenhouse and learn how to make cuttings, and how to set out and care for plants and flowers.

There was immediately a marked drop in the amount of vandalism in the parks. So successful was the experiment that within a few years the park-school plan had been expanded to include the other two elementary schools.

One of these two school parks has become a wildflower sanctuary now containing 30,000 wildflowers, 200 trees, and 3,000 shrubs, all planted and tended by Glencoe school children, under the supervision of the Park District. Last summer as a playground project an old log cabin was moved into the wildflower park to house a nature museum.

The other school park serves as a bird sanctuary. Meanwhile farm land has been added to the system and children of the village help raise chickens and vegetables.

The plan has done what no amount of scolding or "do not touch" signs could have done. Here was simply some waste activity—unfortunately applied in a harmful way, not because the children wanted to do harm but because they had to be doing something—turned to their advantage and the advantage of the village.

Quarterly Bonuses To N. J. State Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 9 (AP)—Gov. Charles Edison has signed the legislative bill giving quarterly bonuses of $30 to $45 to State employees receiving not more than $3,000 a year. The bonus is limited to a single quarter and will be paid in monthly installments.

Expressing regret the payment approved does not cover a longer period, the Governor said he hoped it would be possible to make such provision later and the distribution expanded to include workers up to $5,000 a year.

"I realize the increase in the cost of living has been hard on the family budgets of many employees," said the Governor, "and I regret more hasn't been provided."

U. S. Relief Corps Plans To Aid Reconquered Lands

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Government officials are planning a relief corps to rush into territories the United Nations reconquer, carrying food and other supplies for rebuilding the Axis-shattered world.

Authorities at the Board of Economic Warfare disclosed that in conjunction with Army and other officials they were considering organization of the civilian, professional, and technical personnel for economic rehabilitation of reoccupied lands. The Army would restore essential public services.

Whatever plans are agreed on may be dovetailed later with those of other United Nations. Thus, for example, while the United States has a "reoccupation" system worked out for the day the Philippines are restored to American control, this country might also help the British in jointly restoring order in one of their possessions.

The whole scheme possibly may evolve later into methods of fitting reconquered lands into the new postwar economy.

Temporary Plans

A temporary reoccupational plan which would use both Army and civilian personnel under Army supervision would avoid the mistakes made by Hitler, says Col. Royal B. Lord, Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare.

The German Army organized economic panzer units or specialized troops as far back as 1926. These troops, which became part of the Army by 1935, proved inadequate in actual practice, Colonel Lord says, because it was found their brutal methods could not be applied to peacetime pursuits.

They followed the Nazi invading armies. First they repaired damaged utilities. Then they requisitioned stockpiles of finished merchandise and raw materials and sent them to Germany; seized mines, plants and factories, and showed little or no attention to civilian needs in the overrun land.

To avoid this ruthless technique, B. E. W. officials recommend an Army organization of engineers and supply specialists who would set up a military administration and re-establish facilities and services required by the fighting forces. In addition, a separate group of civilian auxiliaries would establish local civil administration.

Food and Relief

The latter would provide food and relief for civilians, attend to the details of issuing currency, fixing exchange rates, controlling and managing banks, resuming civilian supplies and services, and restoring industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Government subsidies to rehabilitate destroyed industries and farms, pending the time when private capital would attempt the risk, may enter the reoccupation plans for some lands.

For the civilian work, Colonel Lord and other B. E. W. officials believe the United States and nations on its side could draw upon these four principal resources:

Private firms with extensive foreign experience and with technicians in all industrial fields.

Personnel from educational and technical establishments, such as American institutions in the Near East, and staffs of medical, engineering, and information centers.

Workers in American religious and charitable organizations abroad, such as church missions and the Red Cross, who could administer food and other relief.

American citizens of foreign birth who could serve as agents, linguists, and local administrators.

"The Board of Economic Warfare," Colonel Lord says, "is in a position to complement effectively the facilities of the Army in the performance of each of these tasks."

Canadian-Japanese Paper Precensored

OTTAWA, May 9 (CP)—The New Canadian, a publication issued in English and in Japanese, is still being published at Vancouver, subject to prepublication censorship, State Secretary Norman McLarty has reported in the House of Commons.

The paper, published by second-generation Japanese, generally appears three times a week. Its Japanese section occupies one quarter of its space and consists entirely of translations of official announcements and notices affecting the Japanese Canadian population, Mr. McLarty said.

He added that early in the war the New Canadian was handled like other publications and was subject to postpublication censorship. Now it is subject to examination before it goes to press.

City Officials Free On Bail in Fund Case

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Four Beacon City officials pleaded innocent today to indictments in connection with alleged misappropriation of city funds totaling $11,182.85.

Supreme Court Justice Raymond E. Aldrich referred the case to the Dutchess County Court for trial, which probably will be in June.

The accused officials are:

Commissioner of Finance Harry F. Straney, Commissioner of Accounts Thurlaw Weed, Francis J. Kennelly, an assistant in Weed's office, and Ralph Burton, Assistant Commissioner of Finance.

The four men are free on $1,000 bail each.

'People Everywhere on March To Fuller Freedom'—Wallace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 9—People everywhere are today on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the earth have hitherto enjoyed, in the opinion of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. No Nazi counter-revolution will stop this march, he told the Free World Association at a dinner at the Commodore Hotel here last night. At the same time, he warned that a joint Japanese-Nazi attack on Alaska and Latin-America must be expected before 1942 is scratched from the calendar.

Other speakers were T. V. Soong, Minister of Foreign Affairs of China; H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jan Masaryk, Foreign Affairs Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Wallace in his address highlighted revolutions that advanced the freedom march of peoples, characterizing this advance as "a long-drawn-out people's revolution." He named as milestones in this evolution the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1792, the Latin-American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German Revolution of 1848 and the Russian Revolution of 1918.

Learned to Think

"Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield," he recalled. "Some went to excess; but the most significant thing is that the people groped their way to the light. More of them learned to think and work together. . . .

"The people in their millenial and revolutionary march toward manifesting here on earth the dignity that is the very human soul, holds as its credo the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress on Jan. 6, 1941. These four freedoms are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression and freedom from the fear of secret police; but when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want of the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world. We know that this revolution cannot stop until freedom from want has actually been attained.

"And now as we move forward toward realizing the four freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak of four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege, has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution as I see them today are:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable and enduring.

"Of the Common Man"

Mr. Wallace characterized the century which will come into being after this war as that "of the common man." He held it would, perhaps, be America's opportunity to support the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live.

"When the time of peace comes," he continued, "the citizen will again have a duty, the consumer will have a duty—the supreme duty—of sacrificing the lesser interest for the greater interest of the general welfare. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. We ourselves in the United States are no more a master race than the Nazis; and we cannot perpetuate economic warfare without planting the seeds of military warfare. We must use our power at the peace table to build an economic peace that is charitable and enduring.

"If we really believe we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. . . ."

Tribute to Fighters

Mr. Wallace, sensing difficult months ahead, paid tribute to the American fighting man and those of the United Nations and called upon them to summon all their courage during the next few months.

"I am convinced that the summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all," he said. "Hitler . . . is on the verge of being knocked out and is gathering all his remaining forces for one last desperate blow. . . . We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do the unexpected—perhap an attack by Japan against Alaska and our northwest coast at a time when German transport planes will be shuttled across from Dakar to furnish leadership and stiffening to a German uprising in Latin America. In any event, the psychological and sabotage offensive in the United States and Latin America will be timed to coincide with or anticipate by a few weeks the height of the military offensive.

"But in the case of most of us, the evils of the next few months, disturbing though they may be, will only increase our will to bring about complete victory in this war of liberation. Prepared in spirit, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat. . . . There can be no half measures. North, South, East, West, and Middle West—the will of the American people is for complete victory."

Plane Designers Turn to Wood As Chief Substitute for Metal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Wood is being seriously considered and actually used to some extent already as a substitute for strategic materials in not only trainer but fighter and bomber planes, according to Charles C. Lincoln, technical consultant for the War Production Board. Mr. Lincoln told members of the furniture industry gathered here the other day that they may expect their business to be converted to war use before long, with emphasis on production of airplane parts where possible.

It has been assumed generally that nothing but metal could go into a modern fighting plane, and until the present emergency Mr. Lincoln said, there was considerable prejudice against use of wood, among the aircraft people. Now with the fact well underlined that we have not available all the aluminum and magnesium that we once thought we had, he said, designers are turning to wood as the chief substitute for these metals in parts where strength and protection are not primary factors.

With plans for 150,000 planes a year, and maybe more, said Mr. Lincoln, the need for substitute materials has occupied the attention of the Army and Navy for some months now.

In Production for Months

"I do not think it is any military secret," he said, "that at the present time production is being carried on in this country on aircraft component parts to go on not only our trainer planes but on our fighters, and on even our heaviest bombers, wherever possible, in wood. Those parts have only been in production for the past few months, and by September there will be a tremendous flow of wooden parts going into practically every airplane now being built in this country."

Mr. Lincoln did not indicate precisely what parts it has been found can be made of wood without sacrifice of strength but it is assumed that in most cases they are those which can be made either of wood or metal as far as efficiency of operation is concerned, but which have been made of metal in the past because of greater ease and speed in mass production and assembly.

It will probably be within a period of a very few months, he told the furniture makers, when a sizable proportion of the entire facilities of this wood-working industry will be called upon to make at least a partial contribution to the manufacture of aircraft.

The problems of conversion involved here are not the same as those in other heavy industries, he noted. For one thing the furniture industry has not before been concerned with precision manufacture. One chair or table may be a sixteenth of an inch smaller than another without causing any difficulty in manufacture, assembly, or use. In making plane parts though, he cautioned, the same precision will be necessary as is now required in working with metal.

'Do Us All Good'

"Possibly," he remarked, "it will do us all good. We may emerge from this war effort as better manufacturers of furniture."

Practically the entire English furinture industry, Mr. Lincoln said, is now devoted to production of parts for aircraft. There is one particular type, a successful twin-engine pursuit fighter, he said, that is being made on a subcontract basis by the furniture manufacturers.

"We hope," he said," that it will be possible to arrange that our industry can profit by what the English furniture industry is doing. We are suggesting that a commission of furniture men be sent to England to make a first-hand study of what the British are doing in converting their furniture industry to aircraft production."

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German Civilian Morality Broken by Repressive Laws

Disrespect for Law

One of the most striking characteristics of wartime Germany has been a sharp increase in crime and disrespect for law, traceable directly in most cases, to teachings of the Nazi ideology. How the Germans are trying to halt this serious situation is told in the following article, the third in a series on conditions inside present-day Germany.

By Theo von Merk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A serious situation is developing in German civilian morality.

According to advices from inside the Reich, crime and law violations generally have doubled and, in some instances, trebled in recent months.

The critical nature of the situation and its consequent threat to Nazi military strength has been tacitly admitted by Hitler in a new decree which speeds up court procedure and establishes civil tribunals on more or less of a military basis.

The judicial speed-up was made necessary, not only by the increased number of criminal cases, but by a growing shortage of available judges, police officers, and court clerks.

The corrupt state of German civil life can be traced directly to Nazi ideology and its essential tenet that the end justifies the means and to numerous new inhibitions which National Socialist concepts of total war have made necessary.

Two Types of Crimes

The "cases" are clearly divided into two groups: crimes that are crimes in every civilized state and "crimes" that are only punishable under the emergency laws which National Socialism needs to make its social, political and economic new order work, at home and abroad.

The pattern of that new order and particularly the educational principles of National Socialism have been responsible for an enormous increase in "old-fashioned" crimes. Latest official statistics released by the German Government cover the last years of peace. They show that crimes of violence and brutality have occurred much more frequently since the Nazis came to power.

The number of persons sentenced for these so-called "old" crimes finally showed an increase of 20 per cent. Youth presented the saddest picture with an increase of 100 per cent in offenses by girls and boys between 16 and 18. These youngsters represented the first results of the National Socialist idea of education practiced in the Hitler Youth.

Certain crimes had increases of 200, 300, and 400 per cent. There was an especially large increase in female delinquency and related crimes. That the increase in crime could be directly attributed to Nazi teachings was admitted by the official newspaper of the German Secret Police, Das Schwarze Korps, when it said: "People with a clear and strong sense for justice in the National Socialist sense of the word are such that you can steal horses with them if it would be to the advantage of the nation. You just have to handle them the right way."

This writer has a large collection of official Nazi reports on recent trials. They show that innumerable men and women have been sent to jail for listening to foreign radiocasts or for having kept cash at home.

This latter is a serious offense in Nazi Germany because the State wants the citizen to leave all his money in the bank so the Government can borrow his savings for the duration of the war. Even businessmen have been punished because they had a few hundred marks (one mark is equivalent to about 40 cents) at home. It is easy to understand what trials this "crime" has caused.

The German railroads are unable to cope with their heavy wartime tasks. So Reichsmarshal Herman Göring has ordained that traveling without good reason or sending parcels that do not have to be sent at all is "unlawful use of the railroads" and is to be punished with up to two years in prison.

Kindness to Poles Penalized

The collection of scrap metal has been begun to strengthen the war effort. Whoever derives profit from that collection is now subject to capital punishment. Many persons have been jailed for being kind to prisoners of war, particularly to Poles. Some men have been making a lot of money by telling relatives of soldiers that they have just returned from the front and that they have brought messages from the men. The supreme penalty has been decreed for this type of deception.

There have been many violations of price-fixing laws. Theft and the receiving of stolen goods have increased with the growing scarcity of consumers' goods. The black bourse of food has kept courts busy and robbery during blackouts has been made punishable by execution.

However, even the most extreme punishment does not seem able to halt the extraordinary increase in crime.

Drain on Labor Market

The amount of paper alone required for the protocols and decisions of the courts is more than Germany can spare. The time required to write protocols, decisions, and correspondence between courts, attorneys and defendants, totals millions of working hours. The number of clerks, policemen, judges, attorneys, and other officials needed constitutes a serious drain on the already badly depleted German labor market.

The totalitarian system of government by itself requires a greatly enlarged administrative machinery. In 1939 conservative estimates put the number of officials at from three to four times the number employed before Hitler came to power.

Today many more are required because thousands of officials have had to be sent to the conquered countries and thousands more employed in the Reich to deal with the problems that have arisen since the outbreak of the war.

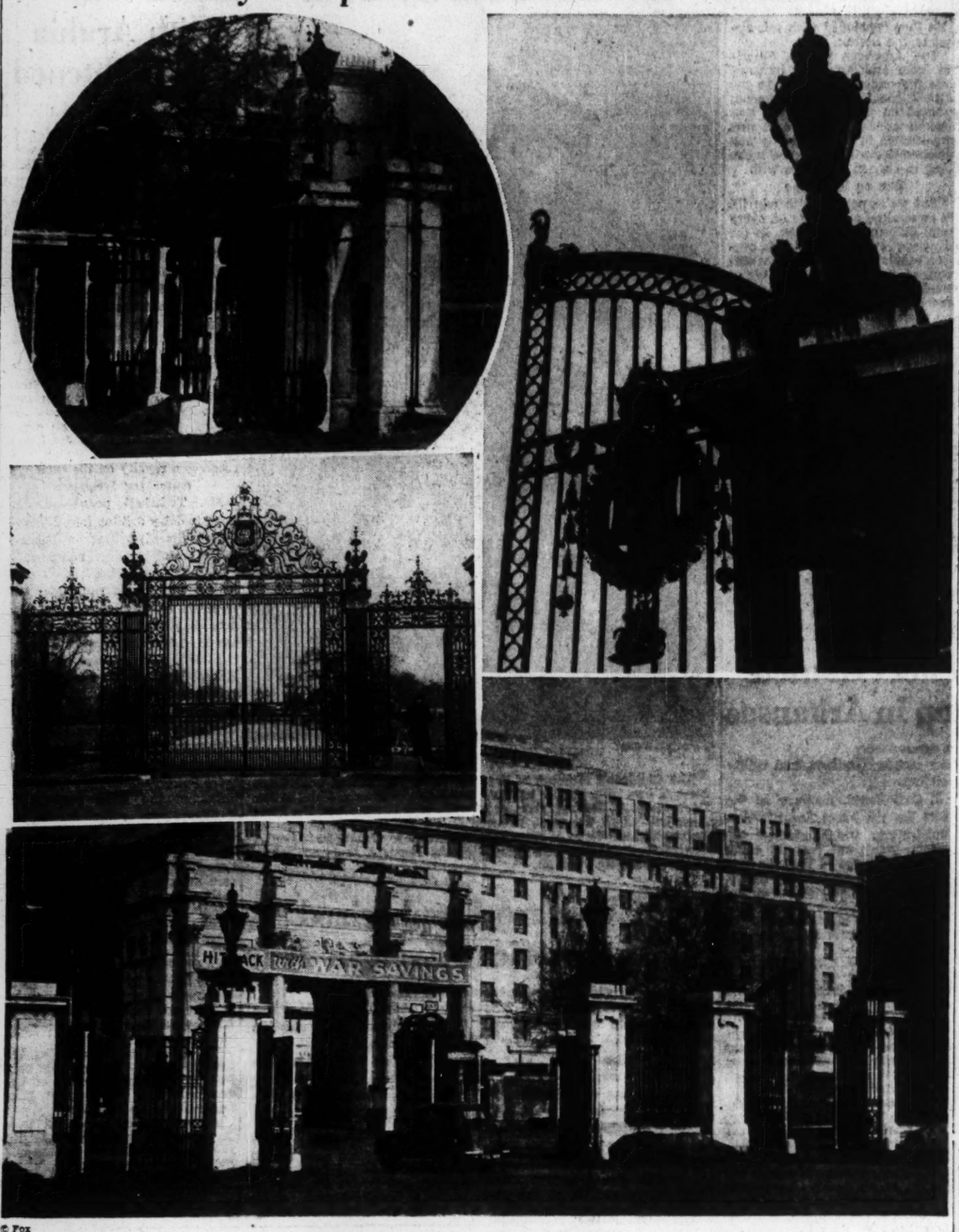
New York Law Bars Racial Discrimination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8—Industries involved in defense contracts are prohibited from refusing employment to any person in any capacity on account of race, color, creed, or national origin of such person under the provisions of the amendment to the Civil Rights Law and the Penal Law which has just received the signature of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The bill, introduced by Assemblyman Frederick A. Washburn (R), of Hudson, makes violation of its provisions a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 or more than $500.

They Escape London's Drive for Metal



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The Railings Go but the Gates Remain

Upper left: Many of the railings around the parks of London have been taken away for scrap metal in the war effort, but most of the gates have been spared. Here is the Stanhope Gate in Hyde Park. Upper right: Detail of the Hyde Park gate at Marble Arch. Middle left: The gates to Queen Mary's Garden in Regent's Park, which were erected to celebrate the jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary on May 6, 1935, have been spared from collection in the drive for scrap metal on artistic grounds. Lower: The Marble Arch in wartime dress.

London Gives Up Railing But Keeps Park Gates

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Disappearance of many railings around and in Parks and open spaces here—the City's most recent contribution to Britain's war industries—has set the London policeman one of the knottiest problems this imperturbable solver of problems has ever had to handle.

Official orders are that the Parks shall be closed to the public from 12 midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning.

"But what's the good," a policeman on point duty in Hyde Park asked a reporter, "You turn 'em out at one point and, the railings being gone, in they comes at another. But . . . orders is orders" he said with a grin, as he continued his traffic control at the Grosvenor Gate.

Exemptions Listed

Punch, long-established mirror of British modes, manners and humor, capitalizes the irony of the new situation with a drawing of a lone park-keeper, standing in the lintel of a former gateway, sole boundary mark of one of the Parks. He chants his nightly cry, "All out! All out! All out of the Park."

But the situation so far is not so drastic as portrayed by Punch. The order authorizing the compulsory collection of railings, temporarily exempts three classes: those which are necessary to the public safety; those used as enclosures for cattle and other livestock; and those of historic interest or of artistic merit.

Lord Reith, shortly before his removal from the Ministry of Works and Buildings, launched this renewed drive for the collection of scrap metal to make up for the fact that the American scrap market is closed to Britain, and import of steel and iron has virtually ceased. Except for a few cargoes of old scrap to be delivered under long-standing contracts, none is expected for some time.

The supply of steel from bombed buildings, also, is rapidly giving out. Some 250,000 tons of scrap-metal have beeen recovered from this source since July, 1941.

Thousands of Tons Collected

Although thousands of tons of metal have thus been obtained by what the Compulsory Collection of Railings order describes as gathering up the "unnecessary iron or steel railings, posts, chains, bollards, gates, stiles, etc.," from Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Regent's Park, the authorities have left a certain number of railings for one or more of the three reasons specified, and the fine gates into the Parks have so far been spared. Some of the gardens of the Park Lodges are among the enclosures still protected by railings.

Near the Marble Arch also, at Orators' Corner, lengths of high railings have been left. One of the incidental purposes they serve is to indicate how far a fiery tub-thumper must walk before selling any pamphlet with which he may hope to convert the multitude. He is not allowed to sell anything in the Park and, like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, he has to induce the crowd to follow him through the Park gates. Then, on the sidewalk outside the Park, he dispenses his wares within the law.

In Westminster, the Field of Remembrance round the Abbey still has low railings, but those in Parliament Square have been taken away. The student of American history can now get a close-up of Abraham Lincoln, in fact he can literally sit at the feet of the great statesman as he stands on his pedestal looking thoughtfully toward Westminster Abbey.

While recognizing the necessity for collecting every possible piece of scrap metal for the war effort, the press here stresses the advisability of leaving till last, the relatively small proportion of genuine historic metal-work as provided for in the official order, and taking the vast amount of what is described as "fourth-rate" material in the form of railings, lamp-posts, signs, wrought-iron brackets, and advertising impedimenta.

To be included in the category of metal-work exempted on historic grounds, railings must, in most cases, have been erected before 1820. It is felt that if required after the war, later work can easily be reproduced, while earlier work defies exact imitation.

Organized Labor Clean Up Is Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 8 (AP)—Organized labor was urged by the A. F. of L. Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union to "clean its ranks" of "unscrupulous, irresponsible and racketeering elements" wherever they are known to exist.

Convention delegates representing the union's 25,000 members approved a resolution stating that "the existence of racketeering elements in some labor organizations has served as a weapon for the enemies of labor to discredit labor organization.

"We call upon the organized labor movement generally to clean its ranks wherever such conditions are known to exist, thereby forestalling any interference on the part of anti-labor elements in the affairs of trade unions under the guise of prosecuting racketeers and cleaning house for labor."

Vast Gold Treasure Is Saved From N. Z. Liner Sunk by Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian divers, working with special gear at a depth of 438 feet, have recovered £2,379,000 in gold from the hull of the Union Steamship Company liner Niagara of New Zealand, sunk by enemy mines off the north coast of New Zealand over 18 months ago.

The gold was the property of the Bank of England. Dug from the King Solomon's Mines in South Africa, it was brought to Sydney specially guarded and then was transshipped to the Niagara to be taken to the United States as payment for munitions.

The day after leaving Auckland, New Zealand, the Niagara struck a mine and sank 20 to 30 miles off the north coast. It seemed improbable that the bullion, required to pay for American munitions, then obtainable only for gold, could be salvaged. Efforts to get the services of salvage men from Britain were unavailable—they had on hand all the salvage work with which they could cope. Finally the Bank of England asked the Commonwealth Bank of Australia to find a salvage corps in Australia, and the United Salvage Syndicate, of Melbourne, Victoria, undertook the work.

Locating the Wreck

Some £30,000 was put up to cover expenses, and early January, 1941, the old coastal steamer Claymore set out from Auckland to try to locate the wreck.

For weeks and months the sweep put out from the Claymore dragged across the deep bottom where the Niagara had sunk. It was located at last three miles from where she had sunk.

It was early April, 1941, that diver John Johnstone was hoisted overboard in the bell specially designed for work at a depth of 438 feet. It was shaped like a giant mushroom with a stem deep enough to allow a man to be placed in it and with lookout glasses at intervals around the bulging top. Mr. Johnstone found 150 mines still around the hull of the vessel. And on more than one occasion the little Claymore had miraculous escapes. Once coming up in his bell, Mr. Johnstone telephoned suddenly: "Move me over—toward the stern. You blokes are sitting right on top of a mine."

The mine's mooring chain had apparently been entangled in one of the Claymore's mooring chains, and day by day the mine had worked a little higher toward the ship. Disentangling that mine was merely one of the diver's excitements.

A way had to be blasted to the Niagara's strongroom and all the work had to be directed from the diving bell as mechanical "hands" placed charges and manipulated instruments.

The Gold Cache Is Reached

A gaping hole was cut through the decks to the strongroom. After that the charges had to be gauged so that a breach would be made without the explosion being so great as to burst other parts of the sloping strongroom and so let the heavy bars of bullion slide out to be lost forever in the mud of the sea bed.

A gap just wide enough to allow the grab to pass through was blown, and Mr. Johnstone, in his diving bell, was then faced with the task of guiding, by telephoned instructions, the work of the men 450 feet above him until the grab found its way down among the 295 boxes in which £2,500,000 had been shipped.

First lifts brought nothing of value—but then the grab dropped on the deck of the Claymore a heavy black bar that smelled horribly. That bar, smell or no smell, was greeted with cheers for it contained 28 lb. avoirdupois of gold; and if it could be brought to the surface many more must follow in its wake. All but 17 of the boxes, worth £150,000, came up in the grab.

No. 1 Volunteer

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—The first badge of membership in the Victory Volunteers was pinned on 11-year-old Bobby Lencioney May 7 by Former President Herbert Hoover.

The Volunteers are being organized by the Boys Clubs of America to render war-time service. The young recruits pledge themselves to keep physically fit, to learn manual skills and to be loyal to their country. They will engage in calisthenics and drills and will have the opportunity to study radio communication, navigation, telegraphy and motor mechanics.

Mr. Hoover is Chairman of the Board of the Boys Clubs of America and young Lencioney is a member of the Chicago Club.

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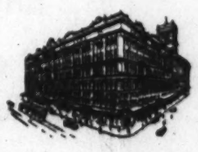
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Federal Action Faces States on 'Barriers'

Continued from Page 1

eliminating for the period of the war state and local restrictions which are handicapping the conduct of the war. Thus this "realistic legislation," initiated by Governor Leverett Saltonstall, was strongly commended to the "thoughtful consideration" of the other 47 States.

Finally, there was the evident and unsheathed admonition that drastic Federal action—the strongest possible coercion if necessary—would be forthcoming unless voluntary action came along rapidly.

It was voiced by Lieut.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, newly appointed Army Supply Chief, and there seemed to be no doubt but that he was speaking with authority.

Hitler's Map Cited

General Somervell led up to his warning by remarking that when Hitler set out to conquer the world he first drew a road map, that he drew straight lines to the borders of Germany, extended them across France and Belgium, Holland and Poland, the Balkans, and the Baltic States, and that before he built a tank or truck or gun he set up his unified system of supply.

"Our loosely-bound nation today is pitted against the unity of a regimented continent," he pointed out. "Facing Hitler's united force our 48 States, with 48 varieties of laws, restrictions, taxation and regulations, are waging a war to the death."

And then came the stronger hint. In fact, hint is hardly the word for it, for after citing numerous of the restrictions which were inimical and which have been detailed in these columns, General Somervell put it bluntly.

"Remember this," he declared, "Hitler has none of these things to worry about. He just says, 'you gotta.'

"We Americans wouldn't relish such edicts. But the time may come, the situation may be so desperate that the Federal Government has to step in and enforce its will. I pray that we escape this necessity. I urge you to prevent it by getting together in the American way and doing the job yourselves. Not only transportation but many other phases of war effort are involved in these difficulties."

Tax Uniformity Needed

The General also dealt without any kid-gloved phrases with the way State taxation is unfairly and dangerously forcing up the cost of the war.

"There is," he said, "a lack of uniformity in state sales taxes, use taxes, gross receipts taxes, occupation taxes. Twenty-one states levy 22 varieties—and many of them definitely cramp our war effort. They reduce the volume of war contracts by sidetracking a portion of each appropriation to nonmilitary purposes. A few States thus profit at the expense of all the people and the Army and Navy. Patriotism should point to a solution of this problem.

"A bill now pending in Congress would grant exemption of war contracts from state taxation. Why is it necessary to force patriotic American States to do their simple duty to their country? My hope is that by your efforts at home you will prevent the necessity of passage of this bill."

General Somervell cited an illustrative concrete problem. He noted that in some State all the milk now obtainable legally, because of technical provisions in State public health laws, is not enough for the Army. He submitted that these laws were usually written at the behest of a group of local dairy farmers.

He then asked:

No Time for Delay

"Are you going to enforce them to the letter, or are you going to let the Army buy the milk its soldiers need, provided the quality meets rigid Army specifications?"

He then suggested:

"If we're going to beat Hitler we have to do it now, and if in the process of beating him a few state regulations and a few local ordinances have to be stretched . . . why, I say, stretch hell out of them!"

He then concluded with this appeal to the States:

"The American people, American labor and American industry have responded splendidly to the extra burdens and the heartaches imposed on them by a war that none of us wanted. We're in that war—forced in by the greedy and treacherous Axis powers and we're going to stay in it till we win.

Ban on Red Tape

"But we're not going to win till we streamline our efforts on every front, military and civilian. In the Army we've given paperwork, outworn regulations and old peacetime routines a terrific beating. We've found ways of avoiding, evading, ignoring and erasing such rules and such restrictions as got in the way of our primary objective . . . winning the war. I ask you to do the same thing on the home front.

"Let's forget ourselves and remember America . . . Forty-eight united states."

It was Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, who pointed out that the kind of interstate trade barriers which are today menacing the union at war is the same kind of interstate trade barriers which were responsible, as much as any other one thing, for the failure of the American States under the Articles of Confederation.

It was agreed that something needs to be done about it. It was evident that something will be done about it—or else.

Migratory Harvesters Housed In Federal Camp in Arkansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGDALE, Ark.—Migratory farm workers who bring their families into this area of Northwest Arkansas, Eastern Oklahoma, and Southwest Missouri during the spring, summer and fall months to participate in the fruit and vegetable harvests will no longer be forced to live in trailers, leaky tents, barns, abandoned shacks and chicken houses. The Government's newly constructed agricultural workers' camp, built here at a cost of $66,856, will provide modern conveniences for approximately 200 families at any one time.

With the harvesting of the strawberry and early vegetable truck crops now just beginning in this area, completion of the migratory workers' camp has been made at an opportune time.

Because the entire camp is located on a 40-acre tract, each unit is very compact yet at the same time is comfortable and sufficient. For instance, each cabin for a family is 16 feet square and each is equipped with three-burner cook stoves and ovens. The cabins are of wood construction, but are very substantial. The windows and doors are screened to keep out mosquitoes, flies and other insect pests, while the roofs are made of canvas.

The cabins have been so constructed that they may be demounted and stored when not in use. During the winter months particularly, when there is little demand for the cabins, they are stored in a dry place to shield them from weather hazards.

Workers, who often arrive with rather large families, find modern conveniences when they drive into the camp here. For example, the camp includes a community auditorium where various types of programs, lectures, and occasionally motion pictures enlighten the visitors. There is also a nursery, manager's house, clinic with four wards, four comfort stations, and utility building.

J. Carl Jones, manager of the camp for the Farm Security Administration, which erected the project, points out that the camp is just at the end of the city here where workers may, if they desire, attend religious services at any of the churches in Springdale or may take advantage of any other of the community conveniences close at hand.

While the FSA charges the families no rent for using the cabins during their residence here in harvesting the fruit and vegetable crops, the families are assessed 10 cents per day to help pay the operating costs of the camp. Workers of the camp also give two hours of work weekly to keep the grounds in order and in repair.

The average migrant family taking advantage of the modern camp here and 39 similar camps in the nation, scattered throughout California, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Texas, Missouri and Florida, rarely receive an income of more than $400 per year, with the total frequently falling below that mark. To earn this sum, the family often travels as far as 3,000 miles annually, making the trips in antiquated automobiles.

Both the Government and local vegetable and fruit growers are anxious to provide every facility for migratory farm workers because of the serious labor shortage facing farmers in the nation in a period when demands for food production are at the highest since World War I days. In this area, for instance, demands by the Department of Agriculture for the greatest tomato crop in history of the Ozark-producing area mean that growers must this year produce crops twice as large as formerly. Thousands of farm workers are needed to aid in the cultivation and harvest of such crops.

Women Sell War Stamps With Sugar Ration Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 9 — Women of suburban Brighton, a township of 15,000, adopted the slogan of "A Defense Stamp with Every Ration Book" for its four days of sugar rationing and suited action to the words by erecting a war stamp booth in each of its schools. Results: Another $200 in the women's war savings coffers.

Mexican Toys for U. S.

© Harris & Ewing

Young Good Neighbors

The Children's Museum of Washington was presented with three cases of toys from Mexico by Profesora Rosaura Zapata, Chief of the Department of Kindergartens of Mexico, who is attending the Pan-American Child Congress. Bronson C. La Follette, son of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, receives a toy from Maria Louisa Contreras, daughter of an attaché at the Mexican Embassy, while Profesora Zapata looks on.

Child Welfare Emphasized In Americas Even in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 9 — The American child whether he lives in the New York slums or on Argentina's pampas will not be forgotten in this war.

Child welfare experts from 21 American Republics made this pledge in an inter-American "Declaration of Opportunity for Children," drafted at the conclusion of the eighth Pan-American Child Congress, in session at the Pan American Union here this week.

Among the specific recommendations approved by the Congress presided over by Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, were:

Strengthening and expansion of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood at Montevideo, Uruguay, so that it will be the hemisphere center for child welfare information, co-operating closely with the Pan American Union and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

Formulation by the American Republics of Committees for protection of mothers and children in danger zones during the war.

Inter-American co-operation to assure adequate food for all the children of the hemisphere, in war and peace, including if possible, establishment of a traveling nutrition commission.

Broadening of social security benefits in all nations.

Measures to reduce the high cost of articles of prime necessity to families, with rationing and adequate distribution of food when conditions require it.

Establishment of facilities for children of mothers working in war industries.

These recommendations together with a general "Declaration of Opportunity for Children" will form the basis of national as well as hemispheric developments in child welfare services during the war and the peace to follow.

"So simple an objective as the feeding of every hungry child may lead to the reconstruction of the economic life of nations," Miss Lenroot told the delegates.

Among outstanding child welfare experts who have attended the week's sessions are Dr. Enrique Saladrigas of Havana; Dr. Victor Escardo y Anaya of Uruguay; Dr. Mathilde Rodriguez Cabo of Mexica; Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin of Ecuador; Dr. Guillermo Morales Beltrami of Chile; Dr. Pastor Oropeza of Venevuela, and Senora Carmen de Lozada of Bolivia.

Principal address at the signing of the declaration was given by Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray, Director of Child Welfare of Buenos Aires.

Though it has been seven years since the last Pan-American Child Congress met in Mexico City, the delegates agreed to meet regularly in the future every four years.

Allied Ties With Arabia Tightened

Continued from Page 1

tract gold, copper, silver, lead, and zinc from the ore. Capital was needed. To raise it Mr. Twitchell turned to the United States and in 1934 formed a mining syndicate. In the following year construction work was started and 1,000 laborers were used in this enterprise. This was ancient Arabia's first introduction to modern industrial technique.

Mr. Twitchell says his Bedouins learned their jobs rapidly and many showed a high degree of mechanical aptitude.

Milling operations were started in 1939 and the financial return promises fully to justify the investment. Twenty-five per cent of the mining syndicate's common stock has been made over to the Saudi Arabian Government which also receives a royalty on the earnings.

Water for Irrigation

Mr. Twitchell persuaded Ibn Saud to delay drilling for oil, pending results of drilling on Bahrein Island which was then going on.

He argued that the island's geological formations were identical with the mainland, hence the success or failure of a quest there would determine prospects.

In 1933 after positive results on Bahrein Mr. Twitchell enlisted the interest of Standard Oil of California and by the end of 1934 drilling started. There was an initial disappointment when they struck only gas, but presently their efforts were rewarded.

During the same period Mr. Twitchell was successful in the purpose of finding water for irrigation at El Kharj. Water pumped by Diesel engines from 300 wells 400 feet deep has made possible the reclamation of 2,500 acres which are planted with wheat, barley, and sorghums. Today he hopes to find more water to make the desert bloom.

Vessels of Victory Rolling From Shipyards of America

Continued from Page 1

is known in the automobile and aircraft industries, is obviously impossible where ships are concerned, the output of floating craft at the present time is far beyond anything dreamed of a year ago. Only a few persons know if present construction is equal to current Allied losses, but there are 20 newspapermen today who are convinced that the submarine-bomber menace is going to be licked and licked hard.

In view of the uncomfortably high rate of tanker losses during the past four months, its reassuring to know that in two yards alone at least 70 new tankers will be built during 1942.

In the immense 28-way yard of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company outside Philadelphia one tanker a week is slipping into the waters of the Delaware River, while at the Sparrows Point Yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company near Baltimore a new tanker is launched every two weeks. Since it is possible for one of these oil carriers to transport enough gasoline to run 135,000 automobiles for one month at the average rate of consumption, every new oiler is of substantial importance to the Allied war effort.

Tanker Construction

While tanker construction is the major activity at Sun Shipbuilding, it appears almost like a sideline at Bethlehem when compared with the other work going on in Bethlehem's four major construction and repair yards in the Baltimore area.

Most startling of all is the year-old Bethlehem Fairfield Yard, approached from the water, its 16 ways seem to be a vast forest of steel and wood scaffolding. Great cranes swing overhead while the noise of riveters smothers conversation.

Holding an order for 172 so-called Liberty ships of 10,500 tons each, the Fairfield yard has already laid 40 keels, launched 25 ships and delivered 16. The first ship, the Patrick Henry, was launched in December and has already, according to published newspaper reports, passed through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean with a hold-full of war material for the British North African armies.

Liberty ships from Fairfield are now being handed over to their owners in 90 days from the time the keel is laid—60 days being needed for construction and 30 for outfitting.

Mass Production Basis

Such record-breaking speed is due to the mass production basis upon which the ships are built. Several miles back of the yard and connected by special railroad, Bethlehem has established a giant parts plant. In a single building with nearly 500,000 square feet of floor space, skilled workers convert immense piles of steel plate into deck sections, prow forms, bulkhead plates and a hundred and one other large and small shapes. Fifty flatcar loads of these a day are rushed to the shipyards where the cranes swing them into place as the riveters bolt the Liberty ships together.

There is no such quick production at the Newport News Yard, although it is, if possible, even more impressive than the other two. Here at the present time the United States Navy has under construction seven aircraft carriers, four cruisers and other ships.

The greatest mark of pride of this yard is the 35,000-ton battleship Indiana, launched here last November. The most powerful battleship ever launched, the Indiana has a large number of carefully guarded improvements as defense against torpedoes, bombs and gunfire.

The size of the aircraft order can only be judged when it is realized that the seven carriers now under construction at Newport News are equal in number to all the carriers now in service with the United States Navy. The first of the eight which will eventually be launched here is the Essex whose keel was laid down April 26, 1941. The other carriers all bear names to stir patriotic memories in Americans, being Bon Homme Richard, Intrepid, Kearsarge, Franklin, Hancock, and Randolph.

If you want to know what kind of ships they are building at Newport News, listen to what Rear Admiral Ormond L. Cox, Navy Construction Supervisor at the Yard, has to say.

"American ships have always purposely gone in for superior offensive power. We are building maximum striking power into them, just as we do into our four-engine bombers."

Rochester Men To Aid Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 9 — Pledged to give up golf and other sports for the summer to assure harvested crops, nearly 100 office executives and white collar workers now have enlisted in a "Hands-for-Victory" drive to aid farmers in a move believed to be the first of its kind in the United States.

The drive, according to Farm Bureau officials and instructors from the extension service of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, eventually will be enlarged to include 10,000 city white collar and other workers. Sixty Rochester civic clubs were represented at the meeting sponsoring the farm-aid drive.

The tyro farmers will give up vacations and in some cases close up offices early to work at farm hands' pay to cultivate and harvest crops, according to initial plans. Churches, clubs and other organizations will enroll squads in practical transportation units to farm regions to save on gasoline and tires.

New Rocket Motors Reported in U-Boats

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Sea Power, magazine of the Navy League, said today that German U-boats raiding the Atlantic coast are believed to have a new type of "rocket" motor which greatly increases their range and effectiveness.

The magazine said the motor is believed to drive the U-boats on the surface and submerge, eliminating electric batteries and electric motors. It is an adaptation of the usual Diesel engine, burning oil fuel on the surface, and a mixture of compressed hydrogen and oxygen when submerged.

Such a motor would permit lighter, smaller, and more easily maneuvered submarines.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Pianoforte recital by Sylvia Robinson. 8:15. Open to the public.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts, Tapestry Gallery—
Recital of early and modern harp music by Mildred Dilling. 4:30.

Jordan Hall—
Thirty-first annual concert by the Boston Music School. Inc. 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Zadel Skolovsky. 3.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—
Concert by the Massachusetts WPA String Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 3:30.

Dance

Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue—
Program of dance by Jan Veen Student and Workshop group. 8.

Films in Boston

Centro Cultural Panamericano, 543 Boylston Street—"Everybody's Friend," in Spanish. 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. (Films shown Wednesdays and Saturdays).

Esquire—
"His Girl Friday," Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant. 1:10, 4:40, 8:12. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:20, 9:40.

Exeter—
"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Bride of Buddha." 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. "Sins in the Desert," Paul Robeson. 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Kenmore—
"Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope. 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2:35, 5:25, 8:25.

Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:20, 10. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Stage Show. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Scollay—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Land of the Quintuplets," "Courageous Australia," "Shuffle Rhythm," "How to Buy a Dog," Richard Himber's Orchestra," "Harry Langdon Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 12:25, 4:55, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"Mystery of Marie Roget," Maria Montez. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Escape from Hongkong," Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9.

Uptown—
"A Gentleman at Heart," Carol Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carol Landis. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. Continuous 1:30-11.
Allston: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "A Date With the Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blue White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5:05, 7:10. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," 1:30, 8.
Cleveland: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe, Gloria Dickson. Continuous 1:50-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Fleets In," Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "The Body Disappears, Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8.
University: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Young America," Jane Withers. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. "Hard Guy," J. La Rue and M. Healey. 2, Evenings, 7:30-11.
Codman: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Yank on the Burma Road," 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 2:33, 6:13, 9:38. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot, Constance Bennett and Warren William. 1:03, 4:44, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestion: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler, 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:31, 8:54. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 4:25, 7:48.
Park: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton, Virginia Grey. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:37, 9:14. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 4:32, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Man from Montana," Johnny Mack Brown. 3:10, 5:45, 8:20. "Dawn Express," Michael Whalen. 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:30, 6, 9. "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy, and the Merry Macs. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Brooklyn Orchid," M. Woolworth. 2, 5:10, 8:10. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler and Ray McDonald. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe and Gloria Dickson. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Gang Busters, Serial No. 9," Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 1:55, 4:57, 7:59. "Devil Pays Off," Ona Munson. 2:15, 5:17, 8:19. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 3:37, 6:39, 9:41.
Strand: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 3:38, 6:35, 9:40. "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1, 4:37, 7:57. "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny 2:56, 6:13, 9:38.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 1:10, 5, 8:40. "Big Boss," Gloria Dickson. 3:20, 6:50, 10. "Uncle Ned." 3:15.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 9:15. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Shepherd of the Ozarks," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson, and Martha Raye. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball and James Craig. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.
Broadway: "What's Cookin'?" the Andrew Sisters. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez 1:45. Continuous from 8:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:09, 7:54. "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 9:30.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, "Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Play House: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. New "March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "King Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "What's Cookin'?" Andrew Sisters. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3:38, 8:01. "Conflrm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2:14, 6:33, 9:43.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

American Paintings in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

For the spring exhibition at the Detroit Institute of Arts there is a group showing of 14 contemporary Americans. While any such choice is of course purely arbitrary, the show is diversified and entertaining, and arranged intimately as it is, with the work of each artist by itself, there is opportunity to study the moods and methods of each man. Each artist was invited to choose his own five examples; therefore we may assume that these works particularly please him.

Charles Burchfield's large water colors are competent and easily understood. Like most of his works in this medium, they resemble oils; one misses the sparkle and spontaneity of true water color technique. The "Freight Cars Under a Bridge" is included, and another architectural subject is "Bridge in Rain," with viaduct and distant skyscrapers. "Backyards in Late Winter" is all heavy snow and bare poplars. Most imaginative and colorful work is "Late Afternoon in the Hills"—a valley deep in the Berkshires, which is less realistically painted.

The sensitive paintings of Alexander Brook include a studio scene vibrant in color (low-keyed, to be sure) with cat squatting on the floor. "Vermilion Ribbon," a figure study, is deeply rich and subtle. "Vivian," a serious child in blue dress and red socks, with sleeping dog, has the soft quality of childhood, as does also the portrait of "Billy." "Stormy Weather" is satirical—a man and woman quarreling beside a riverside shack.

⁂

The group by Arnold Blanch includes portraits and still-life subjects. In "Young Hunter" the figures are especially well placed. John Carroll offers one of his exquisitely fragile and undulating creations called "Portrait of Mrs. Alger." Even the flesh tones are white to match the gown, while in "Mme. Lueloff" the brilliant reds of the costume are carried into the flesh. Closer to realism is the roguish "Horse Play," with its fiery reds against blue, and gnome-like figures attempting to shoe a horse. "Gray Morning" is one of his large hunting scenes, and "Mackerel Cove," with its boats and shacks, is slightly abstract.

Clarence Carter has developed a richer color sense than was apparent in his very early works. His drawing was always fine. "Hear Awhile the Hum of Summer" is rich and warm, almost pretty. "Smouldering Fires" represents a woman and child of the coal fields, poised amid grim surroundings. "Tech Belle" is a fantastic creation of the college studio (Mr. Carter teaches art at Carnegie), and in "Stew," portrait of a circus cook preparing dinner, the kettle itself is dramatized.

In Stuart Davis, the only pure abstractionist in the show, we have humor and gay color—color in swing time! The "landscapes" are charming, filled with heterogeneous objects in the purest, brightest hues—garage, telephone poles, anchors, paint brushes, and the like. "Still-Life, Flowers" has notes of music issuing from calla lilies, combined with H and Y pennants! The late Emil Ganso is represented by a number of handsome colored lithographs. There are also a few landscapes in oil, such as the large, much-patterned "Woodstock" and rich "Iowa River." An extremely sensitive lithograph in black-and-white is "Village Evening."

⁂

The satirical William Gropper shows two genre scenes, "The Shoemaker" and "Cigar Maker." "Joshua Fought the Battle of Jericho" shows a bearded figure wielding a sword of fantastic size. "The West" is powerful though small—a group of horsemen gathered in the shelter of a great rock. Dishevelled prisoners of war comprise the final picture, "They Fought for Democracy in Spain."

Marsden Hartley's is for the most part an interesting and varied group. "Fishermen's Last Supper," with its row of stiff figures standing at a table, is somehow quite moving. In "The Lost Felice," fish forms are used in effective design, as are human figures. A stiff but really handsome still-life is of magnolias all in cool tones.

Karl Knaths' "Frightened Deer" is exquisitely simple in its abstract design. "Sunflowers" is pure pattern, very charming, with large areas of color. "Harvest" is in grays and whites with accents of red and green. "Marjorie Phillips" is less successful; in a portrait, design is not enough. Carlos Lopez shows a couple of rather weird landscapes, very stark and writhy —"Breaking Up of Winter" and "Skaters." There are also a black-haired child and a sensitive portrait head of a man.

Sarkis Sarkisian, youngest of the group, has gained in power, though he seems to be working away from his native Oriental quality, which is here expressed only in "Girl With an Aud." "Old Negro" and "Man in Overalls" are painted with sympathy, and there are a couple of well-designed still-lifes.

⁂

Zoltán Sepeshy's technique is something to marvel at—the beautiful way in which he puts on his pigment, his exquisite detail; yet these meticulous works lack the spontaneity of his earlier paintings. He works in tempera for the most part, a somewhat dry medium, to be sure, but one which he can make very lively when he chooses. Though they are rich and subtle, these works are not lively, except for "Things We Children Like," a group of gay toys.

Much variety is expressed by Franklin C. Watkins. In his still-life, the fruit is luscious and the glass transparent. "The Blue Chair" is sophisticated and Frenchy, bouquet in red can on blue chair. "The Death in the Orchard" is fantastic in a sort of Blakesian way, while "Head of Boris Blai," in the deepest of red-brown tones, is large (more than life-size) and powerful.

Richard Tucker; Vandamm

Revivals Flourish in New York

Top: Mildred Natwick as Prossy in Shaw's "Candida," which has been brought back to the stage by Katharine Cornell for a series of special performances to aid Army and Navy relief funds. Below: Harriet Jackson, Edward Matthews, and Ruby Elzy in "Porgy and Bess," which in its present Manhattan production has now surpassed the length of the original run.

Philadelphia Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The eleventh annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by Philadelphia artists, now on view at the Friends' Central School, acquires new importance from the fact that mid-city facilities for such exhibitions have shrunk radically during the last few years, thanks to the demise of such long-established galleries as that of the lamented Art Club.

The annual at Friends' Central School never has been a rehash of other gallery exhibitions. Instead, an active purchase policy on the part of friends of the school has attracted new and important works by major Philadelphia artists.

There have been years when no canvas by Arthur B. Carles, for instance, graced the national salon at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, although one such could be found at Friends' Central.

Carles' contribution this year is a striking nude in semi-abstract color environment. Massive in effect, the composition is equally compelling in its juxtaposition of pigments.

As a background for the study of contemporary art effort it would be difficult to assemble a more varied show. June Groff delves into the abstract in two highly ingenious and imaginative compositions into which you can read the entire saga of a country village from its church spire to its cows and its people. Richly colorful, these improvisations in paint require audience participation, while, at the same time, yielding immediate emotional satisfaction through color arrangement.

At an opposite pole are the realistic though drastically simplified still-life compositions, quiet in color range and exact in draughtsmanship, that Ralph P. Lewards titles "Seven Pears" and Mathew Sharp "Still Life Arrangement."

Then back swings the art pendulum to the imaginative in Josef Presser's stimulating medley of colorful objects, "Pinball Machines and the Ferry Aggie."

Margaret Gest's intense still-life, basically abstract, hangs for contrast near a chaste arrangement in whites, greens and yellow by Virginia Armitage McCall, who relies upon delicate realism for effect.

Between the two is one of the most subtle of the still-lifes, a study by Leon Karp of three vases of flowers on a small table.

There is a buoyant note in many of the landscapes, with Doris Kunzie's "November Landscape" and Roswell Weidner's "The Garden" to the fore; while Henry Cooper's "Old Point Comfort" weaves boats and dock into a pleasing pastel range of pigments.

Sig Gorny, who won one of the Carnegie Institute's prizes in its exhibition last fall of work by American painters never before represented in that body's internationals, joins the list of exhibitors with a head study in hard cubistic technique.

Contributing, also, are two war refugees, Albert Urban, painter, and Wolfgang Behl, sculptor. Sculpture, incidentally, is sparse and below the painting in quality.

Among the many artists of the brush are Leon Kelly, Mary Butler, Francis Speight, Thornton Oakley, and Albert Serwazi.

A purchase will be made from the exhibition for the school's permanent collection.

A Concerto for Voice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

The forty-seventh season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens conductor, closed on April 25. The feature number at the final pair of concerts was John Haussermann's Concerto for Voice and Orchestra. Some fifteen months ago Haussermann heard Margot Rebiel sing a Ravel vocalise in which she was experimenting with different tone colors. He was so impressed that he determined to write a more extended work with the idea of using the voice independently of words. The result is a four-movement work for voice with full orchestral background.

The first movement is written in classical sonata form. This Allegro Moderato contains some florid work for the voice, but the principal thematic material is melodic. Haussermann's themes are interesting and his variety of orchestral coloring displays the voice to excellent advantage; it enters naturally, just as any orchestral instrument would be introduced. Haussermann possesses a sure sense of proportion, and just at the moment when one suspected that the voice without words would become tiresome a new orchestral color stepped in. When the voice again entered it was welcome.

⁂

The second movement is but 30 measures long, but employs a complete song form. The voice is hushed and the orchestra is muted. The third movement is a scherzo of jaunty mien. It is perky and it affords a relief from the somber second movement. The voice is treated in the Scherzo somewhat like a violin. The last movement is a Maestoso and resembles the chants sung by native Hawaiians when they wish to do honor to important guests.

The audiences fully accepted the concerto. The applause after each performance was spontaneous. A great measure of the success of this unusual composition was due to the musicianship and vocal art of Mme. Rebiél who demonstrated her own inventive powers by composing a cadenza two days before the first performance. She used the principal themes from the first and third movements. She wandered off into unrelated keys with many chromatic intervals and concluded with a lead for the entrance of the orchestra absolutely on pitch.

Subscriptions for the next symphony season are in advance of last year. The orchestral personnel has been changed somewhat by the draft, but the quality of replacements has upheld the standards.

⁂

Another concert of major importance was a special evening devoted to the compositions of Martin Dumler. Dumler is a Cincinnati business man who has composed in most of the major forms. His Stabat Mater, Op. 40, had its premiere at the Cincinnati May Festival in 1935. He is president of the Brucker Society of America, vice-president of the College of Music of Cincinnati, and a member of the board of directors of the Cincinnati May Music Festival. His greatest strength lies in his works for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices. The concert, sponsored by the board of directors of the College of Music, presented choruses from Dumler's various masses, sacred and secular vocal solos, a string quartet, and a suite for orchestra.

The Cincinnati Conservatory of Music closed the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary with special concerts and with an announcement of a new women's committee, patterned after the women's committee of the Symphony Orchestra.

The Need for a New Aesthetic

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

According to its opponents, Post-Impressionism, and everything labelled "advanced," "modern," or "contemporary," owed its success with an "ever-gullible public" to some racketeering picture dealers in Paris. This, they allege, is how it was done: "All the paraphernalia of a stupendous advertising campaign were set in motion. Reproductions, books, newspaper articles, expensive magazines devoted solely to the new painting, flowed unceasingly from the press and were distributed over the whole world. The public, remembering the mistake they had made over the Impressionists, were ready for anything."

⁂

Matisse, Picasso, Derain, Dufy, Vlaminck, Braque, and their fellow conspirators, it seems, had merely to paint "ugly and incomprehensible" pictures; the "bandits" of the rue La Boëtie did the rest. The quotation is taken, not from a book published some 30 years ago when the alleged racket was supposedly in full swing, but from a recent biography of a famous English painter.

The musician will feel a little envious of a publicity so profitable and perhaps a little startled by the temerity with which the racket in Old Masters, always under our noses, is blandly transferred to the new. He may also reflect that the prices of the products of Post-Impressionism and such "fungoid-cults" have now been soaring for more than a quarter of a century. Some fungi! to use a Churchillian expression.

All these movements in painting have had their parallels in music. But in England "advanced," "modern," or "contemporary" composers have had behind them no guileful propagandists like those of the rue La Boëtie, no journal like the opulent "Cahiers d'Art," no equivalent to the School for Aesthetic Scandal run by Jean Cocteau, with its slogans: "A young man must not invest in safe securities;" "Tact in audacity consists in knowing how far we may go too far;" "When a work of art appears to be in advance of its period, it is really the period that has lagged behind the work of art." It was Cocteau, by the way, who compared a Beethoven "development" with "this penholder contains a new pen; there is a new pen in this penholder; the pen in this penholder is new."

⁂

Even today, when every classical masterpiece has been analyzed to musical atoms and molecules, if a new book appears the chances are ten to one that its subject will be Mozart or Berlioz rather than Stravinsky, Bartók, or one of the younger men. Contemporary music has no pendant to Tovey's six volumes of "Essays in Musical Analysis," almost every page of which, from one point of view, is highly effective propaganda for the classics. And one sometimes wonders if the reader's interest in Tovey is always subservient to that in the work itself. The same may be asked about all the best criticism.

Thus with roots embedded in time the classic is preserved and nourished by successive generations of commentators. The contemporary work starts, so to speak, from scratch. If a composer using the idiom of today is fortunate enough to creep into the program of a symphony concert, what happens? He will probably find his work in the custody of a classic on either side, for all the world like a couple of policemen. This may reassure the audience and help to preserve an official atmosphere, but it is rather like hanging a Matisse or a Picasso between a Raphael and a Titian. Not in this way can you know a composer by the company he is forced to keep.

The sponsors of Post-Impressionism were wiser than those who attempt to mix the present and the past. Boldly they took the offensive and challenged the people who fancied, as somebody said, that nothing which so little resembled a Raphael or a Titian as a Matisse or a Picasso could possibly be a work of art. Unlike the Elder Statesmen of musical criticism, who judge every new thing by the old standards, the mouthpieces of the new painting proclaimed a new aesthetic amid the howls and catcalls of popular delineators of children with golden curls, pretty young women, and landscapes with cattle drinking against a background of distant blue hills.

But this aesthetic battle preceded the war which is still without a name. Post-Impressionism long ago dispensed with the need for the V-sign.

Musically it seems that it is really the period which has lagged behind the work of art. The contemporary composers' job is not so much to break away from the past as to bring music into direct relation with the life of today. It is no good listening to him and judging him as if he belonged to, and were still living and composing in the past. However revolutionary his outlook, we shall always catch echoes of the voices of his ancestors. As T. S. Eliot points out, tradition is not a mere imitation of the past:

"Tradition cannot be inherited, and if you want it you must obtain it by great labor. . . . The historical sense involves a perception, not only of the pastness of the past, but of its presence; the historical sense compels a man to write not merely with his own generation in his bones, but with a feeling that the whole literature of his own country has a simultaneous existence and composes a simultaneous order."

⁂

Is not the contemporary composer often a much better traditionalist, in Eliot's sense, than the conservative critic who writes without "his own generation in his bones"? Roger Fry, it will be recalled, held that the art of the French Post-Impressionists was classic in common with the best French work of all periods from the 12th century onward. The case he put was practically the same as Eliot's.

Perhaps the most urgent need of the new music is a new aesthetic, an aesthetic which, like Clive Bell's "significant form," provides a key to the essential qualities of art new and old. So far as the old critical formulas fail to include the presence of the present they are useless and should be mercilessly scrapped. The radio is providing a new and valuable kind of publicity for the modern composer. But the talks on music are still, almost without exception, the same old chatter about the classics.

'Skylark' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

Samson Raphaelson's amusing and tenuous comedy, "Skylark," in which a romantic young wife wants her husband to get the sack because she thinks him better cast as Romeo than as a mogul of finance and advertising, is presented at the Duchess Theater by an able and diligent company with conscientious thoroughness. Theirs is a performance that commands respect. It has the solid worth of a gem, but not its glitter.

Tony Kenyon (John Clements) is an advertising genius to whom business is at once a career, a vocation, and a means of self-expression. His charming wife, Lydia (Constance Cummings), finds it of more limited appeal, and when he views the sixth anniversary of their wedding merely as a suitable occasion for landing a staggering contract and giving up the family cook in return, she is not unnaturally annoyed. She decides, quite rightly, that he thinks too much about making money; and concludes, with the devastating logic of the mentally immature, that if only he stopped making any money at all, everything would be well. She longs for the delight of poverty, and the sheer joy of having nothing to eat.

⁂

The paradoxical gaiety of her attitude is somewhat obscured by the earnest devotion which the excellent company brings to its consideration. Miss Cummings, Mr. Clements, Henry Longhurst (as the dispenser of contracts), and Valerie Taylor (as his designing wife) know that there is a joke somewhere in the play. It is as though someone they trusted had told them so. Whatever hard-working scrupulousness can do in presenting a joke, they do. But hard-working scrupulousness cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; it does sometimes, however, make a sow's ear out of a silk purse.

There is an actor, though, in "Skylark," who does not show himself skilled in this latter accomplishment. He is Hugh Sinclair, and, like Mr. Pym, he comes in from the garden in the first act, and disappears into it in the third. He plays the part of a man called, with highly improbable plausibility, Bill Blake. Mr. Raphaelson does not seem to have made up his mind about this Bill Blake. He is tall, and thin, and bored-looking, and he lounges dreadfully, and he talks about sunrises and horizons and the spring winds that sow disquietude. Or, at any rate, he would have done so had his reading extended beyond the "Golden Treasury" into Robert Louis Stevenson.

⁂

All this is very well. In all the categories of drama, there has never been invented a more effective character than the wastrel who, like Sidney Carton, is a hero, than the wastrel, who, like Bill Blake, is a philosopher. But Mr. Raphaelson interpolates passages into his play which cannot be explained on any assumption other than that Bill Blake is really an eminent lawyer, a terror in cross-examination, and the legal rage of New York. I cannot believe this. Mr. Sinclair obviously does not believe it, either. He plainly has no interest in even the briefest brief case. Philosophic romanticism is his long suit; and, if the violence of the phrase may be pardoned, he wears it all the time. It is a very handsome garment, and Mr. Sinclair displays it to great advantage.

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Nearly always the sightseer starts from the clean, lush, tropical port of Hilo, with its leisurely streets and houses softened by flowering trees and shrubs. Your car flies over the paved highway, rising gently between tall stretches of sugar cane. As the view of the vivid harbor falls back, the two great volcanic mountains, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, loom up ahead. It is one of the loveliest roads in the world, for the green grass at the side is mown back and banked, between pavement and field, with tall hedges of verdure—spicy wild ginger, oleander, and hibiscus; and, as the air grows cooler, the bushes of deep purple flowers, called *tibouchina*.

* * *

Generally you take the road through Hawaii National Park. Then your way winds between forests—the oak-like, dull green trees called *ohia*, with their red puffs of flowers in summer; or the cool dim glades of the tree-fern woods. Twists of sulphuric steam are blown toward you, and presently the crater lies ahead like a vast blackish lake around the pit of Kilauea, the active volcano. On the far side, you spin down through the Kau desert, which is a tumbled gray mass of lava rocks marking the old flows from the eruptions of lofty Mauna Loa. If you dismount at the roadside, you can see giant footprints of the race of huge old Hawaiian warriors, imprinted when a flow of hot lava overtook them, long ago.

Gradually, the landscape softens. As the enormous shoulder of Mauna Loa—well named, in Hawaiian, "Long Mountain"—slopes down at last to the blue sea, its lower reaches resemble the foothills of mountains in the American West. Again the sugar cane laps up against their sides, like sunlit green waves. One passes through a plantation of sisal, the tall yucca-like spires in silvery outline against the sky. Seaward, among the dark lava clutter, an occasional hamlet stands out like a solitary islet. It is nearly always dominated by the austere steeple of one of the little "saltbox" churches whose architecture was brougnt from New England by the early missionaries.

* * *

Here, in this southernmost corner of the Island of Hawaii, are three of the most charming plantation towns which you will find in all the Territory. They are exactly as you think that a plantation town in the Islands should be. The tiny painted cottages of the field hands, the bungalows of the white employees, are set back in gardens shady with huge trees and decorated with gaudy flowers. Japanese and Chinese grocery stores and Hawaiian shacks add to the lazy informality of the scene. There is such a shack, with an old barefoot woman weaving a mat of *lauhala* leaves on its porch, almost across the street from the famous Mark Twain tree. This tree, an enormous monkeypot, was planted whimsically by the great humorist in the eighteen-sixties. It is perhaps the most permanent memento of his visit to Hawaii—unless one excepts the phrase coined by him which has become the classic description of the Territory: "The loveliest fleet of islands that lies anchored in any ocean."

As one follows the curve of South Point westward and to the north again, the car rushes through more desolate slopes of lava. Such flows as are within the records of the white men are marked with signs, giving dates which range from 1807 to 1926. Then again the highway shoots forward in a narrow perspective between the forests. Perhaps your driver will stop the car and pick a nosegay for you from the roadside—wild ginger, or, much more rarely, a spray of delicate wild orchids, pinkish white.

Presently you swing down close to the sea, heading toward a grove of coconut palms above white sand. Here is a tall rough square of rocks, marking the old City of Refuge where, by the ancient rites of Hawaiian politics and religion, fugitives could enter and be safe from their enemies. Beyond, too, is the beautiful and verdant curve of Kealakekua Bay. It was in this bright, quiet spot that Captain Cook came ashore and, contrary to the hospitality with which he had formerly been received, fell at the hands of angered natives.

* * *

Upward the car climbs among the deep green slopes of the coffee fields and the little wooden houses of the farmers, mostly dark-skinned people, who till them. Below, as if you could trace it with your finger on a relief map, the coast line winds in and out with white foam curdling on rocks and sand. Drifts of palms and feathery algarroba trees are piled up along the shore, and out to sea the coloring changes in patches from cool light blue to the shadowy tints of submarine coral. In the village of Kailua, you stop at the picturesque old stone church and the Victorian palace of Hawaiian royalty, and the pier whence the cattle from near-by ranches are made to swim out into deep water and are hoisted aboard the cattle steamers. Then, dipping upward into the coffee highlands again, you round the green breast of the third highest mountain on the island, Hualalai.

In the stretch of mingled forest and cattle country that lies beyond, there is a certain moment for which you watch carefully. You encircle windblown outcroppings, bare with a semi-desert of cacti and scrub and red soil and grass. And soon, though all of the three high mountains on Hawaii appear from time to time, there comes a moment when you can see them together, blue and splendid—and a fourth mountain, too, across the sea. It is the giant crater of Haleakala, lying as if rootless above a nest of white clouds, on the Island of Maui, across the channel. The sight of the four peaks, seen above land and water and clouds, is an experience as exhilarating as flying.

* * *

Then you find yourself among the cool rolling hills and light-and-shadowed prairies of the famous Parker Ranch, crisscrossed with fences and windbreaks of eucalyptus or ironwood trees and dotted with herds of sleek cattle which look small in the distance. Mile after mile sweeps on, until you begin to descend toward the ocean, crossing the northern extremity of the island. Once more you leave behind the grasslands and lava wastes, and drop downward through forests to the town of Honokaa. Within a few minutes you are among sugar plantations again.

This is the Hamakua Coast—the green and restful shoreline, hugging the base of mighty Mauna Kea, which the traveler sees from the water when he approaches Hilo by steamer. It is a series of diminuendos and climaxes. For hundreds of yards, you ride along through a tunneled perspective of pale green cane. Then the road darts out into a valley and crosses a bridge. The sides of these many ravines are rich with vegetation. Waterfalls splash down from their crests, the spray tossed back among low-planted bunches of banana trees and ginger and pungent-scented guava.

At length, almost in the lap of Mauna Kea, a bay appears which seems familiar. You see the rain-clean roofs of a small city among the engulfing trees. A few little steamers stand out above the fishing-boats at the docks. After the many changing landscapes of the Continent Isle, you are back in Hilo.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4.

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A CHINESE HOUSE MODEL OF THE HAN DYNASTY

THIS PAINTED POTTERY MODEL of a house was manufactured in China about 1900 years ago. It represents a characteristic pottery ware that was used in tombs. The models, fashioned in clay, represented vessels for utility and ritualistic use: utensils, domestic animals, servants, dancers, houses. They were shaped simply, but definitely. While they are not regarded as the supreme artistic expression of their time, they prove to be instructive in regard to the way of living that prevailed. They also possess that grace and good design which is universal, even in any slight undertaking, in a period of great cultural attainment. We may compare these ceramic provisions with the Greek figurines of Tanagra, which were also graceful and charming, despite their common manufacture.

D. A.

Chinese Interior

OUR RECEPTION ROOM was decorated in old Chinese style, lime-washed walls with a dado of blue flowers running around near the ceiling. Along each side of the room were ranged sandalwood chairs and small hand-carved tea tables. In the middle was a large carved table, round as the moon, with a top of marble specially imported from Italy. High above it, suspended from the ceiling, hung a costly imported electric lamp that had cost Dad endless worries in its installation. Unforgettable room of a thousand dignified memories, conservative as that of any other Chinese house but stamped most definitely with the loving liberality of my Father. . . .

To-day I often think of that house. I like to remember the creaking of the stairs, the odor of sandalwood, the smell of succulent cooking, the noisy bangings of the little monkey brothers. . . .

Mother was a person of quiet dignified beauty. In Father's office hung pictures of her taken when she was still young, wearing her costume of the late Manchu Dynasty with broad sleeves and broad trimmings. Ma, as we called her in our baby patter, was always well dressed even in later years. Her favorite color for street dresses was black. Her hair, shined with brilliantine, was combed all the way back with a bun hanging low on her slender fragile neck. . . .

Her work was chiefly sewing and reading. She sewed almost all the clothes for her children. When she became older, she left the sewing to one of the maids, and let my sister-in-law do the cutting and planning. But she always took great care in choosing the materials herself for all of us. She was very clever at embroidery. She made beautiful shoe tops in golden threads, and I used to take great pride in wearing them.

My inadequate words can not describe the beauty of that embroidered tapestry, rich with gold thread, tiny beads, and a maze of beautiful colors, so cunningly and painstakingly contrived. . . . Mother was an industrious flower.—From "I've Come a Long Way," by HELENA KUO. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

From Matthew Arnold, in France

Hôtel du Luxembourg, Nismes, May 22nd, 1859. Sunday

MY DEAREST K,—

To-day I have been to Arles . . . to-morrow I shall be at Avignon where you were also. I cannot express to you the effect which this Roman south of France has upon me—the astonishing greatness of the ancient world, of which the provincial corners were so noble—its immense superiority to the Teutonic middle age—its gradual return, as civilization advances, to the command of the world,—all this, which its literature made me believe in beforehand, impresses itself upon my senses when I see these Gallo-Roman towns. I like to trace a certain affinity in the spirit of these buildings between the Romans and the English; "you and the Romans," Guizot said to me the other day, "are the only two governing nations of the world"—and ludicrously as we fail in the practice of Architecture there is a gravity, composure, and strength about the Roman buildings which reminds me of the English character more than of anything else in the world. The French build beautifully, a thousand times better than we do—but in all they do, and they are doing a wonderful deal, there is something "coquet" in the grace and beauty which is utterly beneath the Roman dignity—which is quite Gaulish, in the spirit of that very clever people for whom, two centuries ago, Caesar, who beat them so soundly, had evidently, with all his appreciation of their cleverness, so deep-rooted a contempt. But they have improved since that time with all the mixture of race they have had, and are certainly now a very wonderful people, though not the least Roman. Their prosperity and improvement is wonderful—the state of cultivation of this south of France, the exquisite order and perfection of its vast olive and vine crops, strike eyes even as ignorant as mine—and the one thing the people desire is to carry on this material improvement without anarchy and at the same time without any restoration of feudalism. . . .

Write me a line to Paris within the next week—you shall then have a more proper journalizing letter in answer. It is very hot, but I drink chocolate and get as brown and stout as Queen Pomare. Think of me at Vaucluse on Wednesday.

Your affectionate brother,
Matthew Arnold

—From "Unpublished Letters of Matthew Arnold," edited by ARNOLD WHITRIDGE. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Loyalty of an Aviator

I HAVE MENTIONED before that because I was a writer I might have enjoyed certain advantages, certain liberties in this war. I might for example have been free to leave Group 2-33 the day I no longer approved of what I was ordered to do. But that kind of liberty I reject almost with terror. It is no more than the liberty to be a bystander, which is to say the liberty not to exist. There is no growth except in the fulfillment of obligations . . . so I take pleasure from the obligations of the craft that fuse us of the Group into a common being. I love Group 2-33. I do not love it with the love of a spectator looking on at a handsome spectacle. I don't give a button for spectacles. I love Group 2-33 because I am part of it and it is part of me, because it nourishes me and I contribute to nourishing it.

And now, flying home from Arras, I am more than ever interwoven with Group 2-33. I have formed still another tie with it. I have intensified in me that feeling of communion with it that is to be relished and left unspoken. Each of us had risked his life in more or less the same fashion. . . . What have I earned by this swing round the sky except a slightly better right to sit down at their table and be silent with them? The right is dearly bought, but it is a dear right.—From "Flight to Arras," by ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

"The ever-flowing tides of truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN PROGRESS has sometimes been likened to the successive waves of the sea. And there have always been those of vision to recognize that which forwards human progress.

Increasing numbers throughout the world realize that the discovery and founding of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy marks the greatest spiritual progress since Christianity was established upon the earth. This teaching may appear to be impractical and theoretical in a world seemingly governed by physical law, in lands which exhibit among mankind qualities the very opposite of those which a divine creator would bestow or decree. But in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is;" and on the same page she says: "Our material human theories are destitute of Science. The true understanding of God is spiritual." Can it be said that our understanding of God is wholly spiritual if we acknowledge as real another opposing power, namely, matter, capable of creating conditions and making laws to govern mankind?

Paul, in his letter, counseled the Ephesians to walk worthily, "with all lowliness and meekness, with longsuffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace" (Ephesians 4:2, 3). Mrs. Eddy's discovery reveals the indivisibility of Science and Christianity as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus. She saw the imperative need to keep "the unity of the Spirit" intact, vital, through increasing demonstration of divine Principle, Love.

In the light of divine Science, the Christianity of Christ Jesus proves to be the most practical religion ever revealed to mankind. His words clearly declared and his works conclusively demonstrated that God, divine Principle, Mind, Spirit, Love, has created all that really exists, and that spiritual law governs His infinite creation, not partially, but wholly. Material, so-called law the Master proved to be no law at all, but only a belief held by the carnal or mortal mind, and he destroyed false belief by his understanding of God's law.

The discovery by Mrs. Eddy of the Master's scientific method of overcoming the evil conditions that afflict mankind—even death—has again made available the practical Christianity which distinguished Jesus as the greatest Scientist the world has ever known. This cannot be gainsaid in view of the thousands of authentic cases of diseases healed, and of sin, fear, sorrow, and limitations of many types permanently overcome. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 213), "Every step towards goodness is a departure from materiality, and is a tendency towards God, Spirit." Step by step, through the scientific understanding of the positive, spiritual nature and allness of good, we prove the utter falsity of evil's claim. We discover fresh evidence that evil, or matter, is not an entity; that it can neither enact nor enforce law; that it is negative, never positive, and wields only a semblance of power. We shall never overcome it by any other method than by denying it all reality.

The following statement by Mrs. Eddy is divinely logical (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 149): "We know Principle only through Science. The Principle of Christ is divine Love, resistless Life and Truth. Then the Science of the Principle must be Christlike, or Christian Science. More than regal is the majesty of the meekness of the Christ-principle; and its might is the ever-flowing tides of truth that sweep the universe, create and govern it; and its radiant stores of knowledge are the mysteries of exhaustless being."

Opposed to this great forward movement in Christian Science, the carnal will seeks to resist the onward surge toward God and away from materiality. But do we not see how, more and more, men find that no mere human will, talent, or plan for unity and security can establish that "bond of peace" for which the whole world longs? It can be found only, as Paul said centuries ago, "in the unity of the Spirit." The realization and constant, consistent practice of this scientific truth is the way of true progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Song in Spring

Now let us walk and dream together
Here in this lazy, golden weather.
The brown bird in her cradle swings
As in ten thousand other springs.
The tree repeats her verse of leaves.
The vine of ivy upward weaves.
The tulips break the morning light
With curves of red and spears of white.
The heart, remembering winter, sings
As in ten thousand other springs.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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"Le courant perpétuel de la vérité"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON A PARFOIS comparé les progrès humains aux vagues successives de la mer. Et de tout temps il s'est trouvé des hommes aux vues profondes qui saluaient avec joie les idées nouvelles, avant-courrières de progrès.

Que la découverte et l'établissement de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy constitue le plus grand progrès spirituel depuis l'apparition du christianisme, c'est un fait de mieux en mieux reconnu dans mainte partie du monde. D'aucuns croient peut-être que cette Science n'a qu'une valeur théorique, qu'elle est impraticable dans un monde où la loi physique semble prévaloir, dans des pays où se montrent certaines tendances absolument contraires aux qualités dont le divin créateur est la source, le dispensateur. Mais à la page 275 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Pour saisir la réalité et l'ordre de l'être dans sa Science, il vous faut commencer par considérer Dieu comme le Principe divin de tout ce qui existe réellement;" elle écrit en outre: "Nos théories humaines matérielles sont dénuées de Science. La vraie compréhension de Dieu est spirituelle." Peut-on dire que notre compréhension de Dieu soit entièrement spirituelle si nous attribuons de la réalité à un pouvoir adverse — la matière — qui créerait des situations et ferait des lois pour régir le genre humain?

Écrivant aux Éphésiens, Paul les exhortait à se conduire dignement, "en toute humilité et en toute douceur, avec patience;" il les engageait à se supporter "avec amour les uns les autres," s'appliquant "à conserver l'unité de l'Esprit par le lien de la paix" (Éphésiens 4:2, 3). La découverte de Mrs. Eddy révèle qu'on ne peut séparer la Science d'avec le christianisme enseigné et pratiqué par le Christ Jésus. Notre Leader put voir qu'il faut absolument "conserver l'unité de l'Esprit," qui doit rester intacte, vitale, grâce à la démonstration croissante du divin Principe, de l'Amour.

A la lumière de la Science divine, le christianisme de Jésus le Christ se trouve être la religion la plus pratique qui ait jamais été révélée aux humains. Le Maître déclara nettement et démontra par des œuvres remarquables que Dieu, le divin Principe, l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Amour, a créé tout ce qui existe réellement; que la loi spirituelle gouverne toujours et sans réserve l'infinie création divine. Quant à la prétendue loi matérielle, le Maître prouva que ce n'était pas vraiment une loi, mais une simple croyance de l'entendement mortel ou charnel, une erreur qu'il détruisait par sa compréhension de la loi divine.

Découverte à nouveau par Mrs. Eddy, la méthode scientifique dont se servait le Maître pour vaincre les maux affligeant l'humanité, — la mort elle-même, — nous donne accès au christianisme pratique qui fit de Jésus le plus grand Scientiste que le monde ait jamais connu. Ceci est indéniable puisqu'ils se comptent par milliers les cas de guérisons authentiques, les victoires permanentes sur la maladie, le péché, la crainte, le chagrin, les limitations de tous genres. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Science et Santé*, p. 213): "Chaque pas vers la bonté nous éloigne de la matérialité, et nous rapproche de Dieu, Esprit." Pas à pas, grâce à la compréhension scientifique du bien, de sa totalité, de sa nature positive et spirituelle, nous prouvons que les prétentions du mal sont absolument fausses. Nous découvrons de nouveaux indices à l'appui des faits suivants: le mal ou la matière n'est pas une entité; il ne peut ni décréter une loi ni la mettre en vigueur; il n'est point positif mais négatif; son pouvoir n'est qu'un faux semblant. Si nous voulons vaincre le mal, la seule méthode efficace consiste à lui refuser une réalité quelconque.

Elles s'inspirent d'une logique divine ces remarques écrites par Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 149): "Nous ne connaissons le Principe que par la Science. Le Principe du Christ c'est l'Amour divin, la Vie, la Vérité à laquelle rien ne résiste. Donc la Science du Principe doit être semblable au Christ — la Science Chrétienne. Elle est plus que royale l'humble majesté du principe-Christ; sa force est le courant perpétuel de la vérité qui balaie l'univers, le crée, le gouverne, et ses lumineux trésors de connaissance sont les mystères de l'être inépuisable."

Hostile aux progrès dont témoigne le vaste mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, la volonté charnelle prétend résister à l'élan vital qui nous porte vers Dieu et nous éloigne de la matérialité. Mais un fait est certain: de plus en plus, les hommes droits s'aperçoivent que pour établir "le lien de la paix" dont le monde a tant besoin, la force de volonté, les talents, les plans d'unité ou de sécurité purement humains ne suffisent pas. Comme Paul l'affirmait il y a des siècles, la solution ne se trouve que dans "l'unité de l'Esprit." La réalisation, la mise en pratique fidèle et constante de ce fait scientifique, telle est la voie du progrès véritable.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

New Industrial Age Casts Its Shadows Before ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

When America's unleashed productive energies are turned into the postwar world, a number of things are going to happen.

For one thing, technical skills acquired now are apt to bring about an industrial revolution.

For another thing, barriers which in the past may have held back output are going to be down, for a while at least.

Take the matter of aluminum. Before the war there was only one producer of the metal. After the war there will be at least four. Then consider magnesium, which is one-third lighter than aluminum. Before the war there was only one producer. After the war there will be as many as 10 of them.

Before the war, output of magnesium was restricted, according to the Department of Justice, by a cartel agreement with Germany to 4,000 tons a year. William L. Batt of the War Production Board is now forecasting 360,000 tons production of magnesium annually. In the past, the Justice Department contends, the price of magnesium was artificially maintained. In the future it will be as low as modern technical skills, the output of rival companies, and the fact that it is one of most widely distributed of metals, can make it.

The basic supply of copper, lead, zinc and nickel combined are only one-twentieth as abundant as magnesium. Aluminum is the most abundant metal; it is twice as abundant as iron. The war has caused unheard-of production with vast new facilities. And recent consent decrees have made vital patents available to everybody.

Arnold Expresses Views

Facts like these have led Thurman Arnold, head of the Justice Department Antitrust Division, to do some speculating on the postwar world. He gave his views the other day before a Senatorial committee.

Second to Beryllium, he said, magnesium is the lightest metal known. This lightness does not interfere with its strength. Magnesium alloy has been developed with an ultimate strength of more than 600,000 pounds a square inch. Because of these qualities and enormous new production, he foresaw magnesium and aluminum competing after the war with older metals in the building and transportation industries.

This, said Mr. Arnold, will be in conjunction with new techniques. For example, spot welding is just coming into its own. Ford engineers in building bombers have eliminated 375,000 rivets in each plane, Mr. Arnold said, cutting weight 10 to 15 per cent, and increasing production 30 per cent. Cargo capacity, said Mr. Arnold, has been raised by this and will be increased by other developments.

Present planes, for example, use 100-octane gasoline—"20 per cent more powerful than the 90-octane gasoline used by the Germans." But mass production of a new fuel with a 110-octane rating, he said, that is, 50 per cent more powerful than the present 100-octane gasoline, "will be a reality within the year." And after the war, added Mr. Arnold, if monopoly doesn't intervene, the new fuel will mean 30 per cent more miles to the gallon. Couple this more powerful fuel with the potentially lighter vehicles, made of "cardboard metals" like aluminum or magnesium, and the family flivver will be scooting around the countryside in an amazing fashion.

Transportation costs, Mr. Arnold pointed out, go into the costs of all the necessaries of life.

"Tomorrow, if we can maintain a climate of free enterprise and free technology, transportation costs will be far less, transportation facilities will be more abundant," he said.

Airplane Windshields

These are only some of the changes. Henry Ford, Mr. Arnold recalled, is already experimenting with a plastic body for autos. At present all airplanes use a form of plastic called flexiglass or lucite for windshields, instead of glass. Will flexible plastics replace glass altogether after the war—say in windowpanes? Chief difficulty at present is that the stuff scratches too easily. Mr. Arnold said that research workers are now trying to harden the surface of these plastic products.

Summing it all up, Mr. Arnold said we may be on the verge of a new industrial age: the "light metal and plastics age." It has a respectable ancestry in antiquity, coming down from the stone, bronze, iron, and steel ages. None of those other "common" metals, however, is so common as aluminum, he pointed out, which is found about everywhere in clay, while magnesium is abundant, too.

Thus Mr. Arnold thinks that the enormously accelerating production of the war, continuing when peace is made, will alter all sorts of things in our daily lives. That is, of course, always provided that maximum production is stimulated by healthy competition and not held back by monopolies. The monopoly against which Mr. Arnold is driving right now is the patent monopoly. He believes that patents have been distorted from their original meaning of rewarding the inventor, and that they are now an instrument of economic control with the inventor just an employee of the corporation.

"To a small company unable to put up a million or so in court costs, threat of a patent infringement suit from a big company is a threat of being wiped out," Mr. Arnold argues.

This doesn't mean that he objects to patent monopolies on individual products. What he objects to is "umbrella patents" that tie up entire arts, crafts, and industries without recourse.

The Country Speaks: San Diego

How Training by Doing Helps Nation ..... *By Virgil Wyatt*

On a late afternoon, thirty years ago, two sailors walked into the office of the newspaper, the San Diego Union, and asked where they could obtain an education at night.

Nonplussed, the men in charge said they guessed they were out of luck, because there wasn't any night school. However, they advised the sailors to try the San Diego High School, where something might be arranged.

The educators were interested in the novelty of adults in the quest of education. Later, the adult educational program was started, and many thousands did study the arts and sciences at night.

However, the "training by doing" program did not get under way here until aircraft manufacturers began to feel the shortage of a steady, dependable flow of skilled mechanics.

Edmund T. Price, president of Solar Aircraft Company, was chairman of the vocational school committee of the old San Diego Manufacturers Association, which launched a campaign for a vocational school about five years ago.

With the co-operation of state and local school authorities, this industrial group recruited public opinion behind this move to spend the taxpayers funds to train mechanical-minded youngsters to take their place in the plane factories, foundries, and allied lines.

An old deserted lamp factory was purchased by the school authorities, and the San Diego Vocational School was opened.

Several years prior to this time, Henry and Edsel Ford agreed to display many of their technical machines in a special building to be built to their specifications at the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition in San Diego.

The million-dollar circular building was built according to their design at the southern tip of the Palisades area of the Exposition. Of a circular shape, it was built around a beautiful patio filled with semi-tropical flowers and plants. During the world's fair, millions visited the roaring machines in the circular corridors.

Little did the Fords dream that the day would come when this self-same building would be used to train thousands of young men and women to help defend the American way of living by working in the war plants.

Yet, that has come to pass.

Just a year ago, defense training classes were opened by the San Diego Vocational School in the huge Ford building, and machines again are humming 24 hours a day, the only respite being from the wee-small hours of Sunday morning until 6 a. m. Monday.

Eight months before Pearl Harbor, the heads of the vocational school realized that some large building was needed for the defense training program—welding, sheet-metal work, drop hammer instruction, etc. While the other courses are being continued in the original plant, and in the commercial division at the Spreckels building, the defense work is going ahead day and night at the Ford building.

By the end of the 1941-42 school year, approximately 40,000 men and women will have received some form of vocational training in San Diego, according to Graham Sullivan, director of vocational training in city schools.

At the present time, nearly 9,000 students are receiving instruction in vocational education in either the industrial or commercial classifications.

Pausing briefly to commemorate the finish of the first year in the Ford building, L. G. Boeing, supervisor of aircraft training, reported that 10,018 have been trained in war work, and are now filling jobs in the various aircraft factories here and elsewhere.

In addition to pre-employment training, the school has given up-grading training to persons already employed who wished to progress, and more than a 1,000 aircraft inspectors have been trained—but that's another story in itself.

To Change the Subject:

Aiding Kin of Fighting Men ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

"The doughboy, the leatherneck, likewise the gob
Are bravely and cheerfully doing their job.
From India to Iceland, they're risking their lives,
But who's looking after their children and wives?

"There are debts, there's insurance, there are problems of rent.
There are papers to sign. There are forms to be sent.
There's advice that is needed without worry of fee,
And who's going to give it? The answer is, WE!

"So you on the home front, with cash in the bank
Who envy the lads in the airplane and tank,
Here's your chance to land Hitler a sock in the neck;
Be a Doughboy yourself—and just mail us a check."

This 1942 fund appeal by the Legal Aid Society of New York has just come out and warrants citizen attention this war spring. For in the sixty-sixth year since its founding as a clearing house for immigrant tangles with the law, the Society is becoming a major recourse in World War II for the civilian problems of men in military service and their dependents.

In the interim, its purpose to spread layman understanding "that laws and justice are not alone for the rich" has extended to nearly 1,500,000 of the City poor expert counsel, both in legal advice and representation in court. Today it is rated as the busiest law concern in the world, but its $125,000 budget still is hard to raise from the public that is its chief beneficiary.

Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justice of the United States, defined its aim as "not only to bring necessary assistance to those who might not otherwise be able to vindicate their legal rights, but in this way to buttress democratic institutions by strengthening the confidence of the people in the administration of justice." Thus, from a purely local aspect, the function of the founding Society has taken on country-wide scope as the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, widely sponsored by leading bar and community groups, with member units in 48 cities spanning 26 States and reaching into Canada.

The New York City Society is a microcosm of the whole undertaking to furnish free legal aid to the poor, turning no one away without some counsel, and with a fee of 50 cents—waived in more than half the cases—for those whose problem is referred to one of the 22 lawyers who are the full-time staff in the Society offices at 11 Park Place.

The national defense emergency has reflected heavily in the office case load of more than 30,000 a year, accounting for 1,200 new requests for aid since the declaration of war in the repercussion upon draftees and their families of the sudden removal of a substantial part of the family income and new stringencies concerning proof of citizenship for defense industry work.

Can the family of a drafted man be evicted from its apartment for nonpayment of rent? What happens to goods purchased on the installment plan when a man is drafted and his family cannot maintain payments? What happens to the interest on loans that were made to the soldier by licensed lending agencies before he was drafted?

The complexity of civilian predicament is all here, running the gamut of civil obligations prior to induction—landlord and tenant matters, installment contracts, foreclosure proceedings on small homes, tax problems, insurance cases, marital problems, and the whole rest of citizen involvement for which Federal or State lawmakers have as yet taken little more than surface cognizance in the war emergency.

Case after case in the Society's portfolio concerns the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, which protects a draftee's installment rights in contracts made before Oct. 17, 1940, date of its passage, and thus ignores problems in this field of groups which registered last July and February.

An undertaking getting active sponsorship by the Society would set up a Federal finance agency to underwrite the obligations of the very low income brackets, making it permissive when the drafted man returns to civilian life to have a sufficient length of time to repay to the Government without interest.

The intimate relation of the Society to the average needs of the times is apparent even from a hasty glance into its crowded floor of offices, and the character of its work. The need for it is so obvious that it should have instinctive support by the public.

California Dates: 'Candy That Grows on Trees'

Sweet fruit grows in popularity as sugar rationing spreads across nation.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIO, Calif. — "Candy that grows on trees" is acquiring a new and higher regard among lovers of sweets as ordinary sugar moves to first place among rationed foods. The date crop of the warmer, desert regions of the Southwestern States is taking on a new and utilitarian importance.

To say that the date grower is "all out" in his effort to produce as large a crop of his sugary delicacies as possible this year is in one sense to state a commonplace fact; he customarily is "all out" of doors from February until December, from pollinating time through picking time. He lives not only under his trees, but almost in them.

During that period, he must irrigate his date garden every 10 days in hot weather—110 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit—and every three weeks in cooler weather; he must trim his date palms of thorns, must place heavy rain-proof paper sacks over each bunch of ripening dates. He will climb his palm trees, ranging from 20 to 60 feet, according to their age, as many as 50 times during the season.

There are about 50 trees to the average acre. If one date tender provided the care for only one acre of date palms—and most of them do much more than that—and if his climb averaged 30 feet, he would thus climb something like 10 miles straight up on his ladders in the course of a season. And, of course, come down again. Most of the climbing work in the producing gardens is done by hired labor.

Ten acre feet of water each year, that is, water which would total a depth of 10 feet and cover the entire acre, pumped from deep wells in this region; 10 miles of ladder climbing an acre, plus the most careful of handling and packing — these factors add into the cost which holds the theoretical retail average price of American-raised dates at about 27 cents a pound.

Date Prices Vary

A theoretical average is used because date prices vary according to size, quality, and package, until some cost 50 cents a pound at growers' roadside shops right here in the center of the most productive date-growing area.

Owners of date gardens, whose bearing areas average only six acres each among the 250 commercial growers in this general area, are not counting on greatly swollen bank accounts when marketing time comes around next winter. They expect their average return of five to eight cents a pound to go slightly higher for the 1942 crop, but there already are indications that costs will mount approximately in proportion.

The date of this Southwestern desert is chiefly the Deglet Noor, or "date of light," so called in poetic Arabic because it is light-colored and translucent. The ripened fruit, ready for packing, is from 70 to 76 per cent sugar. Common consumer packages, done up in cellophane, weigh 12 to 14 ounces and have been retailing at 19 or 30 cents a package. The three-pound tin for gifts and bulk dates for family use are also popular.

Right now, the black date of commerce, which comes from the desert lands bordering the Mediterranean and Red Seas, is not the major contender it has been in times past for the low-priced market in the United States. Shipping shortages have curtailed imports, and in this region it is believed—and hoped—that the demand for the golden-brown staple date from California and Arizona will continue for the duration to fill that lack.

Tall date palms, arranged in geometrical rows and squares, their graceful fronds almost meeting to form lacy patterns of shade, form a series of beautiful new pictures for motorists and train or bus passengers who pass this way.

Highway Stands

By the highway side are retail date merchants whose cool shade and neat establishments deal the luscious fruit direct from tree to consumer. Sniff Gardens, Shields' Gardens, Percy L. Day, and many others specialize in direct-to-consumer sales—and foil that five-to-eight cent average that must irk the date grower, farther off the highway, who must wholesale his dates.

The novice's first thought, once he has been inside a date garden and seen its green, symmetrical beauties and heard how the crop is handled, must be that here is the ideal type of farming.

Hearing Dr. D. G. Sniff tell of his pioneering experiences in date culture puts another light on the whole question.

The Sniff Gardens are on the Palm Springs-Indio highway in Coachella Valley, and many visitors stop to walk under the fruit-laden palm trees, and to marvel at the unique citrus grove producing some 40 varieties of fruit.

The cost of bringing a date garden to a point where it begins to earn some money for its owner has been estimated from $2,000 to $3,000.

Dr. Sniff didn't set such a figure, but said. "We heard that they were growing dates out here in Coachella Valley, and liked the idea. We came along out and started at it. I worked on the railroad for seven years to support the garden before it really began to work. Mrs. Sniff worked in the city for several years."

William Cook, President of the California Date Growers' Association, and himself a successful grower, estimates that 30 per cent of the Southwest's date crop is sold in consumer packages; 70 per cent in 15-pound flats for bulk sale in the stores.

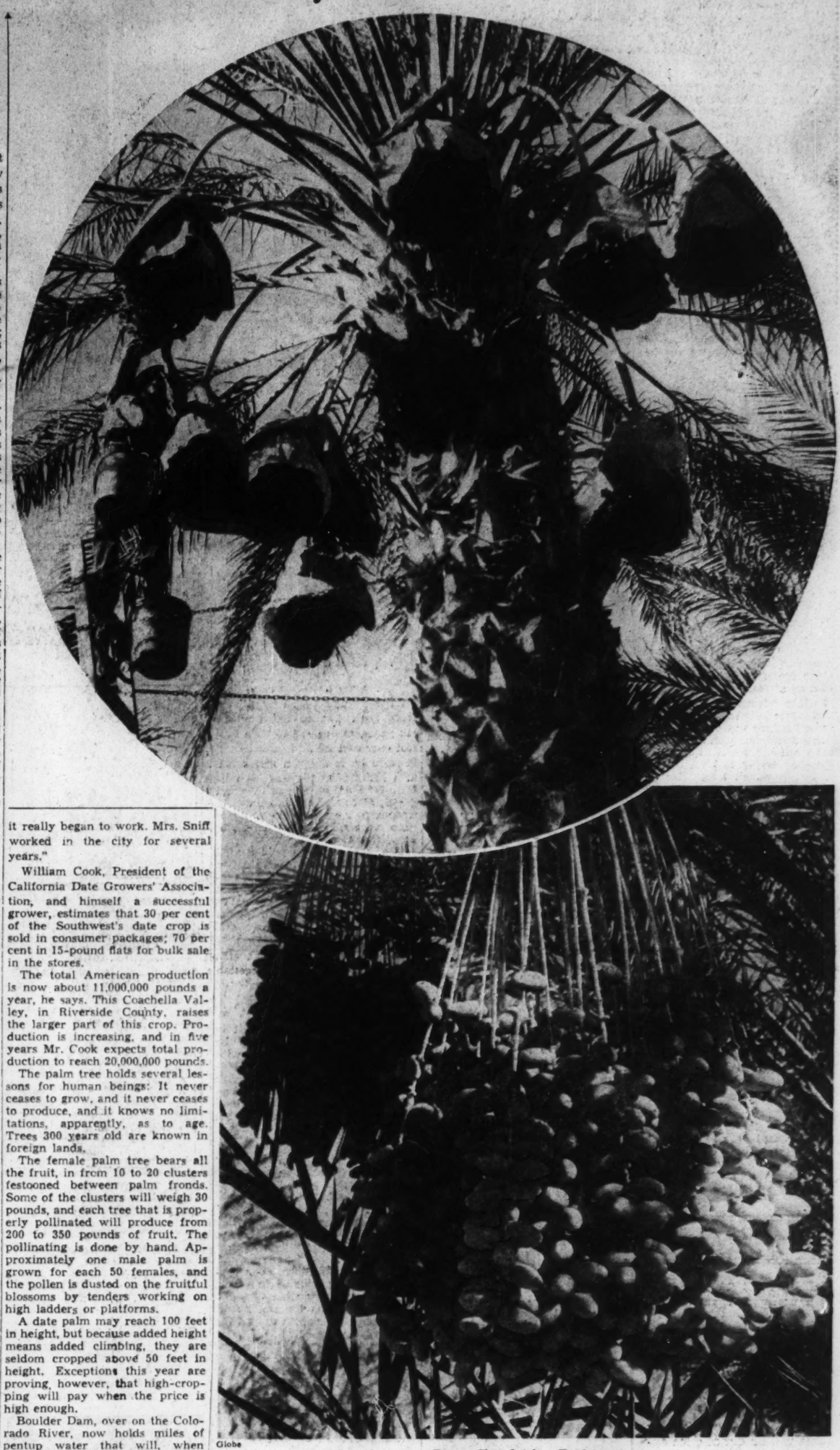
The total American production is now about 11,000,000 pounds a year, he says. This Coachella Valley, in Riverside County, raises the larger part of this crop. Production is increasing, and in five years Mr. Cook expects total production to reach 20,000,000 pounds.

The palm tree holds several lessons for human beings: It never ceases to grow, and it never ceases to produce, and it knows no limitations, apparently, as to age. Trees 300 years old are known in foreign lands.

The female palm tree bears all the fruit, in from 10 to 20 clusters festooned between palm fronds. Some of the clusters will weigh 30 pounds, and each tree that is properly pollinated will produce from 200 to 350 pounds of fruit. The pollinating is done by hand. Approximately one male palm is grown for each 50 females, and the pollen is dusted on the fruitful blossoms by tenders working on high ladders or platforms.

A date palm may reach 100 feet in height, but because added height means added climbing, they are seldom cropped above 50 feet in height. Exceptions this year are proving, however, that high-cropping will pay when the price is high enough.

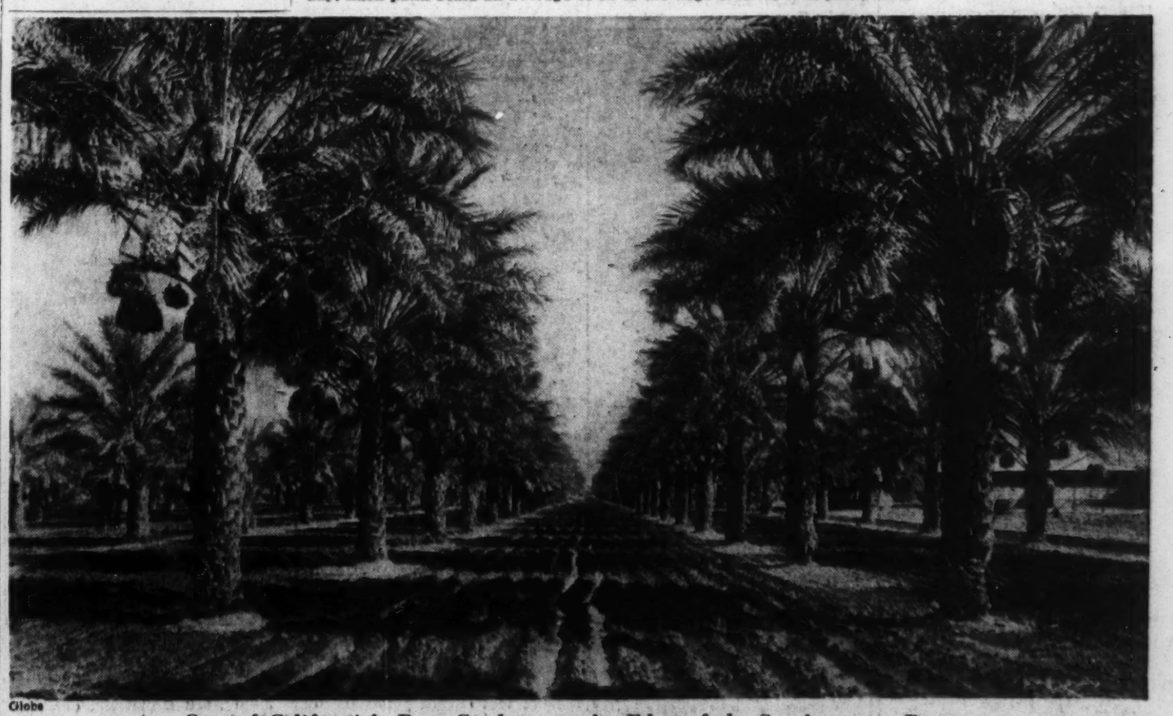
Boulder Dam, over on the Colorado River, now holds miles of pentup water that will, when channeled to the right places, make many another acre of arid earth capable of bearing this nutritive and luscious crop.



Globe

Dates Ready for Picking

Paper umbrellas protect the ripening clusters from rain and the pickers, mounting tall ladders, drop the ripened fruit into pails (at the left of the upper photo). The plants grow at night, sleep during the day. Each palm bears an average of 12 of the huge clusters seen just above.



Globe

One of California's Date Gardens on the Edge of the Southwestern Desert

Deglet Noors, Khadrawis, and Saidys are the principal varieties grown in America, the Deglet Noor, or "Date of Light," leading. The total American production is 11 million pounds a year and is increasing. California date gardens grow largely below sea level, on the outskirts of two desert communities, Indio and Coachella.

Casey Stengel Unveils His Boy Wonder in One Half of Twin Bill With Phils

Young Jim Wallace Makes Initial Appearance Here

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel unveils his boy wonder tomorrow at Braves Field. Jimmy Wallace, the kid southpaw who came out of the dugout shadows the other afternoon to beat the Pirates at Pittsburgh, works one half of the double-header with the Phils. And even if you have no particular interest in the winning pace set by the local National Leaguers on their recent western tour—which we doubt—you will find this Wallace boy worth the price of admission.

The one-time Brooklyn manager, Wilbert Robinson, always maintained that any pitcher under six feet was throwing uphill. But even "Uncle Robbie," if he were around, would have to admit that this youngster from Evansville is a big leaguer.

Hartford Hand

To go back a bit for the benefit of those who did not keep tabs on the Braves' spring tour, Wallace went to Sanford, Fla., signed to a Hartford contract. As often in the case of young players, Bob Quin and Stengel thought that the experience would do the boy good. Only 20 years old, he could help pitch batting practice and work in some of those intra-squad games.

However, it didn't work out quite that way. Wallace was of little use in batting practice, chiefly because he kept throwing the boys a two-fingered knuckler that sneaked coyly up to the plate, then dipped as if it were dropping off the edge of a table. Lombardi, Cuccinello, Waner, and other men who have been good hitters in the big leagues, flipped their bats in the air in disgust. And, to add insult to injury, diminutive Jimmy kept up a constant line of chatter, ribbing the veterans when they couldn't get hold of his ball.

Cocky Youngster

"But I like that in a ball player," Casey Stengel said. "He's plenty talkative, but it won't do him any harm. The boys may knock a little of it out of him later on, yet he'll always have enough to help his confidence. I'd rather see a boy that way, than quiet as a clam."

Scribes traveling with the Braves like to tell the story of how young Wallace was stopped at the Forbes Field pass gate by a policeman, who thought him some schoolboy trying to bluff his way in. But it wasn't long after Jim got in that he made his presence apparent to everybody in the stands.

"I can't remember ever seeing a 20-year-old pitcher make a more impressive debut," said Stengel. "He had three and nothing on several batters, but he got out of trouble by rearing back and throwing it right in there. None of those hitters are going to scare him. They all look alike."

Freak Knuckler

Wallace is going to take his beatings. All pitchers do, particularly after they have made such a spectacular debut. But make no mistake, this kid is going to be a real pitcher before he has thrown his last ball. And size, or lack of it, will be no handicap. Rarely, if ever, has a young hurler at the 20-year level come into the big leagues with the ability to do as much with a ball. Ordinarily a pitcher is in the majors for several years, an established winner, before he has mastered anything as tricky as a knuckler. But here is a kid who has one before he is old enough to vote. And a freak knuckler, at that.

As Clyde Kluttz caught Wallace the afternoon he defeated the Pirates and added three hits to the attack, the Sacramento rookie will probably be behind the plate tomorrow when the southpaw goes to work. Kluttz's development in baseball has verged on the sensational. This is only his fifth year in organized baseball, yet he could catch 100 games for the Braves if Stengel needed him. By the end of the race this Wallace-Kluttz battery may be one of the most talked-about in the majors.

* * *

Briefs . . . Two with the Phils tomorrow, a single Monday and then successive series with the four western visitors for the Braves . . . The Red Sox return to Fenway Park on May 23 . . . Meanwhile, as everyone probably knows by this time, they will be touring the American League's West . . . We will know more about Joe Cronin's pennant chances after the tour.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	16	7	.696
Pittsburgh	15	9	.625
St. Louis	12	9	.571
Boston	12	11	.522
New York	11	13	.458
Cincinnati	9	12	.429
Chicago	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	6	16	.273

Results May 8
Brooklyn 7, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	15	7	.682
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Boston	14	8	.636
Detroit	15	10	.600
Washington	11	12	.478
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	9	16	.360
Chicago	4	18	.182

Result May 8
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.

Losing Pitchers Now Cards Aces

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The year was 1939. Eddie Dyer, manager of the Houston Buffs of the Texas league, was telling Bruce Layer of the Houston Post he didn't have a pitcher capable of winning.

On the pitching staff of the Buffs were Ernie White, Harry Brecheen, Murry Dickson, Howard Krist, and Red Barett.

The year is 1942. The St. Louis Cardinals now are pinning their pennant hopes on Pitchers White, Dickson, and Krist.

Miljus Now Director

HAWTHORNE, Calif. (AP) — Johnny Miljus, whose wild pitch ended the 1927 World Series with the Yanks whipping the Pirates, is athletic director at the Northrup Aviation plant here.

Nanny Gets Down to Business

Associated Press

Braves' Rookie Sensation

All-around slugging champion of the Pacific Coast League a year ago at San Francisco, this young Braves third baseman is proving that National League pitchers are no mystery to him. Close behind the leader, Danny Murtaugh of the Phils, early today, he figures to be a factor in the batting race all the way.

N. Y. Bat Boy Now Serving Coast Guard

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Tim Sullivan, New York Yankee bat boy for six years, has ceased to be a boy. Not only because he is now 23 but because he is doing a man's job. Tim has traded his Yankee uniform for the dark blue of the coast guard, and as proud as he was to wear the Yankee flannels, he is even more proud to be a part of the Bigger Game.

Tim, who recently paid a visit to Yankee Stadium to give a few pointers to Pat O'Doherty, his successor, didn't have the slightest doubt the Bombers would repeat as world champions. In the National League he picks St. Louis.

Agree on Yanks

"I get a lot of arguments on the Cardinals," he says. "My Coast Guard mates agree with me on the Yanks but there are a lot of Brooklyn and Cincinnati boys in this man's navy."

Tim, who is held somewhat in awe by his mates because he rubbed elbows so familiarly with men like Lou Gehrig, Joe McCarthy, Joe Di Maggio and Bill Dickey, started as Yankee bat boy in 1936. Previously he had held the same position for the Columbia University nine.

Yankee Debut

He recalls that when he made his Yankee debut he became so engrossed in the game that he forgot about the bats. It wasn't until Lou Gehrig, opening up the inning, howled for some service that Tim remembered what he was there for.

After a few years Tim became a fair hand himself at the game. Often, he would take over first base in fielding drills while Gehrig and his successors were taking a rest. Although on the small side, Tim was pretty smooth around the bag.

"Except," he grins, "when one of the boys would get tricky and toss a knuckler from short or third."

Postponement Is Asked for Games In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (AP)—The Pan-American Games, the Western Hemisphere's successor to the Olympic Games, needed only the approval of the Central Committee before joining the list of international sporting events canceled because of the war.

The Argentine Olympic Committee yesterday approved postponement of the Games, scheduled to start here Nov. 21, until 1943 and passed its action on to the Central Committee for final action. The Central Committee is headed by Avery Brundage of Chicago, President of the United States of America Sports Federation.

The Argentine Committee's action was based on the recommendation of 23 athletic federations of North, Central, and South American countries, which asked for a postponement after the United States had withdrawn from the Games on April 18.

Juan Carlos Palacios, Chairman of the Argentine Committee, said previously that "there is no thought of abandoning the Games." He said Argentina considered the postponement merely on a one-year basis."

A Natural Star

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP) — Manuel de la Torre, Northwestern sophomore golf star, comes by his ability naturally. A native of Madrid, Spain, his father was the first open champion of Spain and gave lessons to the King and Queen. When Manuel was only a youngster his father had him give an exhibition before Their Majesties.

The family left Spain during the Civil War in 1936.

Chess — by F. R. Chevalier

May 9, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2451
By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces

White 8 Pieces
2Kkt4/Bp6/4Ktr2/b8R1/3Q1b1p1/-1K1r1rlk3/qR4pP/8
White to play and mate in two
(Second Honorable Mention, Falkirk Herald International Tourney, 1941.)

Problems No. 2452
By K. Nielsen

Black 12 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
4kt3/3Kt1p1p1/1r2ppP1/q1b3QK/-prkKt2Rkt/p7/2B3rB/1R6
White to play and mate in three
(Prize Three-Mover, Skakbladet, 1937.)

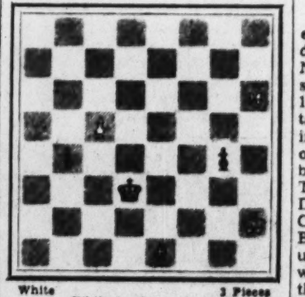
Solutions to Problems

No. 2449 B-B2
No. 2450. 1. R-Q2 threatens
2 B-Kt2
1. ..... RxP
2. BxPch
1. ..... PxP
2. B-B3
1. ..... B-B3
2. Kt-B3
1. ..... B-Q8
2. RxB

End-Game No. 613. White wins: 1 K-B5, K-Kt3; 2 K-B6, K-Kt2; 3 K-B7, K-Kt; 4 K-K6, K-B2; 5 K-K7, K-B; 6 K-Q6, K-Kt2; 7 K-Q7, K-Kt3; 8 K-B8 and wins. If 1 . . . K-R3; 2 K-K6, K-R2; 3 K-K7, K-R; 4 K-Q6, K-Kt2; 5 K-Q7, K-Kt3; 6 K-B8 and wins.

End-Game No. 614
By V. and M. Pistov

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

Games From the Championship English Opening

Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black	Kashdan White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	18 B-KB4	B-K4
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 BxB	QxB
3 PxP	KtxP	20 B-B6	B-K3
4 P-KKt3	P-QB4	21 Kt-B3	Kt-Q4
5 B-Kt2	Kt-B2	22 KtxKt	BxKt
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 BxB	QxB
7 Castles	P-K4	24 Q-B4	R-Kt2
8 P-Q3	B-K2	25 KR-Q	R-Kt
9 B-K3	Castles	26 P-Kt3	R-B
10 R-B	R-Kt	27 R-B4	Q-B4
11 Kt-QR4	P-QKt3	28 R-Q3	P-KR4
12 P-QKt4	KtxP	29 Q-B3	R-Q
13 KtxKP	B-B3	30 P-KR4	R(K3)-Q2
14 Kt-B6	KtxKt	31 Q-Kt3	Q-Q4
15 BxKt	Kt-Q4	32 P-R4	Q-K3
16 P-Q2	Q-Q3	Drawn	
17 B-QKt5	Kt-B2		

Sicilian Defense

Kashdan White	Baker Black	Kashdan White	Baker Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 PxKt	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 B-K3	B-KKt2
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 Q-Q2	B-Kt2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	13 B-B3	P-QR4
5 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	14 P-QR3	Kt-R3
6 B-K2	Q-B2	15 PxP	KtxP
7 Castles	P-QKt4	16 P-B3	KtxP
8 P-B4	P-Kt5	17 BxKt	Resigns(a)
9 Kt-Q5	KtxKt		

(a) For if BxB; 18 Kt-Kt5, Q-B3; 19 QxB, QxQ; 20 Kt-B7ch, etc.

Marshalls Beat Manhattans

The climax of the New York Metropolitan Chess League annual team championship was the last-round match between the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs. As usual, these two teams were tied for the lead. The first session of play left the Manhattans in the lead 4-3. Adjourned games were played off just before the National Championship Tournament got under way. By scoring 4½-½ in the five adjourned games, the Marshalls emerged victorious, winning 9½-6½. Fine came up from Washington to play for the Marshalls, and to help them retain the team championship.

New Championship Time Limit

The National Championship, just concluded, was played with a new time limit, adopted with the consent of the players to avoid too many adjournments. This limit: 45 moves in 3¼ hours; 30 moves an hour thereafter, meant severe time pressure beginning about the thirtieth move in many games, particularly Reshevsky's. Time pressure is an important factor in play not revealed in the printed scores.

Minor Leagues

Results May 8
By the Associated Press

International League
Montreal 6, Newark 1.
Jersey City 3, Rochester 0.
Buffalo 8, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 3.

American Association
Minneapolis 8-3, Toledo 1-11.
St. Paul 4-4, Columbus 1-0.
Milwaukee 6, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City 1-2, Louisville 6-1 (Second game 10 innings).

Pacific Coast League
Portland 7, Sacramento 6.
Los Angeles 6, Hollywood 0.
San Diego 4, San Francisco 3
Seattle 8, Oakland 2.

Texas League
Houston 6, Dallas 2.
San Antonio 4, Fort Worth 3.
Shreveport 4, Tulsa 1.
Beaumont 8, Oklahoma City 5.

Southern Association
Nashville 5-9, Birmingham 4-3.
Memphis 3, Atlanta 1.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans at Knoxville, postponed.

Eastern League
Albany 4, Hartford 2.
Wilkes-Barre 1, Elmira 0.
(Other games postponed.)

John Reed Kilpatrick, old Yale football star and more recently known for his connection with Madison Square Garden, is now a brigadier general in the Army.

Gas Ban Hits Boat, Midget Auto Racing

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The war has taken its toll of the Albany-New York outboard classic and threatened further to curtail motor-boat and midget automobile racing throughout the 17 states affected by gasoline rationing.

Harry Birdsall, Sr., Commodore of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, yesterday announced cancellation of the 136-mile dash down the Hudson River, scheduled for May 17, after the Price Administration ruled that no gasoline could be sold for use in a vehicle or boat operated in an exhibition or race for public entertainment or prizes. Before Birdsall's announcement, the American Inboard Association had announced its withdrawal from the race.

No Legal Obstacle

Although an Office of Price Administration spokesman in Washington said there was no legal obstacle to orevent the drivers from purchasing gasoline prior to the May 15 rationing dead-line, officials of the Middle Atlantic Association said they had no desire to evade the spirit of the ruling.

The intercollegiate outboard championships, scheduled for Long Beach, L. I., on Decoration Day, also will be canceled, according to Charles F. Chapman, former Secretary of the Race Committee of the American Power Boat Association. Several other minor events likewise will be affected but action on regattas scheduled after July 1 is not expected to be taken until it is known if there will be a change in the government's ruling on rationing of fuel.

There is a possibility that some of these regattas will be held later in the year if the ban on gasoline is lifted.

The National Sweepstakes Regatta at Red Bank, N. J., was canceled early this year and no plans have been made for the Gold Cup, usually held in August or on Labor Day. The President's Cup on the Potomac River was not held last year and was not scheduled for 1942.

Auto Racing Hit

Midget auto racing also will be hit by the ruling. William Heiserman, sponsor of the Springfield, Mass., track, said he had enough gas on hand to operate another three weeks but if permitted would attempt to bring in gasoline in a private tank car from outside the rationed area.

C. Stuart McLean, President of the Danbury, Conn., Speedways, said he "had been planning to operate until gas rationing ran me out of business and was glad to co-operate 100 per cent."

Other midget tracks are in operation at Union, N. J., Philadelphit, and Allentown, Pa.

Towns to Report

ATHENS, Ga. (AP) — Forrest (Spec) Towns, who holds the world's record for the 120-yard hurdles (13.7 seconds at Oslo, 1936), says he will report as second lieutenant at Camp Selby, Miss., May 29. He has been track coach at his Alma Mater, the University of Georgia, since he was graduated in 1937, and has aided the football staff.

Sports Around the Hub

Rutgers Defending Two Trophies

In today's Dad Vail regatta on the Charles River, Rutgers was defending not only the trophy it won in this race last year but also the Bill Trophy, which it won in a different race last season with B. U. and Dartmouth. Because of the difficulties of transportation and the shortened academic program, the two trophies were combined for today's one race. American International College was a fourth starter in the Dad Vail race, but was not eligible for the Bill award. The varsity race was due to start at 5 p. m., with the four crews rowing the Henley distance of one and 5-16 miles.

* * *

Harvard's varsity crew, unbeaten this season, had a day off today as it awaits its clash against Navy, Penn, M. I. T., and Wisconsin in the Adams Cup Regatta May 16. This Crimson crew, incidentally, presents an interesting story inasmuch as only three members of the varsity have ever been beaten as Crimson oarsmen. Capt. Ted Lyons, Stroke Bus Curwen, Dave Challinor, Jack Richardson, Chester Jenks, and Coxswain Tom Boynton have never seen their university's colors dipped in the water. Schofield Andrews lost three races to M. I. T. as a freshman last year, while John Erskine and Hallett Whitman have only been in one losing college race each.

* * *

Many outstanding performances are expected in the track events at the eighth annual Heptagonal Meet among Harvard, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Penn, Princeton, and Yale next Saturday afternoon in Harvard Stadium. Cornell's Charlie Shaw is expected to sparkle in the 100, since he tied the Penn Relay record of 9.6 in that event last month, while Yale's Leroy Schwartzkopf is expected to spread-eagle the two-mile field, inasmuch as he is the present indoor I. C. 4-A champion.

* * *

Briefs: The 15th annual interscholastic tennis tournament will be held at Belmont May 23 . . . Johnny Cooney of the Braves will be presented with a plaque by the Yankee Network before tomorrow's game . . . Cooney had the highest fielding average of all National League outfielders last season, while his combined batting average for the past two seasons (.318) tops the combined figure of any other player in the senior loop . . . Garvey Young defeated Freddie Cochrane in their boxing match at the Garden last night . . . The bout drew slightly under $10,000 for the Navy Relief Society . . . A crew from Calhoun College in Yale beat the Dunster House eight of Harvard by six lengths on the Charles yesterday . . . Two errors in the 12th inning cost Boston College its baseball game with Seton Hall at South Orange yesterday . . . The score was 2-1 . . . Northeastern was set to be host to Connecticut in baseball today, while Harvard was scheduled to do the same for Columbia . . . Approval of Howie Odell as Yale's new football coach was expected today.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Johnny Rizzo and Dolph Camilli, Dodgers — Rizzo hit two-run double to open scoring against Giants and Camilli smacked homer for winning run in 7-6 triumph.

Vince Di Maggio, Pirates—Drove in two runs with homer and single to pace victory over Cubs.

Phil Marchildon, Athletics—Hurled five-hitter against Red Sox for his fourth victory.

Enos Slaughter and Ray Sanders, Cardinals — Their homers helped beat Reds.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Dick Lanahan of the Chattanooga Lookouts in the Southern Association pitched no-hit, no-run game against the Little Rock Travelers, winning 4-0.

Five Years Ago

Dizzy Dean of the St. Louis Cardinals hung up his fifth straight victory as he defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers, 7-1.

Golf Events for Charity Should Be Well Supported

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Often in world history, adversity has been the keynote for the highest pitch of patriotism and the greatest stimulus of that get-together spirit which turns initial defeat into ultimate triumph. In the newspapers and over the radio there have been constant exhortations for backing up the boys who are serving, and the stories of the heroic actions of the forces in the Philippines should redouble the support of such golf events as the Navy Relief "Big 8" tournament at the Charles River Country Club a week from today, the "Hale America" tournament for the USO and the "Honor Roll" tournaments for the Red Cross.

All golf followers are fully aware that the "Big 8" tournament means that eight competitors will be the headliners of professional golf. Byron Nelson, winner of the recent Masters' tournament at Augusta, after a play-off with Ben Hogan; Craig Wood, holder of the national open title; and Horton Smith, already have been named for that event, and the other five to be announced shortly will be golfers who have been hitting the headlines this past winter and early spring.

Drawing Power

When we read that Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Chick Evans, and Tommy Armour drew an attendance of 5,000 at an exhibition match in Chicago Wednesday, we must acknowledge the drawing power of the stars of screen and radio, and give them all credit for helping along the good cause; but at the same time remark that if the golf zealots of Massachusetts truly appreciate the opportunity of watching the greatest experts in the game perform, the attendance at that exhibition in Chicago should be passed by a substantial margin at Charles River.

Among the "Big 8" will be some of golf's longest hitters, greatest iron players, and putters supreme. They are literally the "last word" in all departments of play. The Charles River course lends itself admirably to the display of all these different branches of expert touch, in support of which we can recall a commentary of Gene Sarazen, quite some years ago when he was in his prime, to the effect that if he wanted to tune up for a championship he could think of no course more suitable for brushing up on all departments of play than Charles River.

Three Long Holes

In the matter of long hitting, which always had its appeal, the second, 15th, and 18th holes will furnish plenty of thrills, because it will require two prodigious hits to get home at any of them. The second will measure approximately 500 yards; the 15th 510 to 515, from a new back tee, and the 16th 518, with its finish uphill. Time was when the 16th was unreachable in two shots, but the steel shaft and the far-flying modern ball have made it attainable with two perfect hits, even though they have to be two great ones even now. Charlie Crane, a Charles River member, has done it on occasions; but he can ruefully remember the day on which he got home in two and was the only one of his group to take 5, as the other three all got down in one putt for birdie 4's. That hole can be made awful tough by placing the pin up on the right.

Now as to this "Hale America" national open tournament, the final of which is to be played at the Ridgemoor Country Club in the Chicago District June 18 to 21. Entries, so far, have been disappointingly small. The final date for entering is May 13, next Wednesday, by letter, telephone, or telegraph to the U. S. G. A. headquarters at 73 East 57th Street, New York.

Handicap of Six

The tournament is open to all professionals and amateurs with a handicap rating of 6 or better, with a fee of $5.00. First there will be preliminary qualifying rounds May 25, those in Massachusetts being at Woodland, United Shoe, and the Grand View Club in the Worcester District. Qualifiers in those tournaments will be eligible for the sectional qualifications June 5, New England's to be at the Metacomet Club in the Providence District. Qualifiers there will be entitled to go on to Chicago for the national.

From all present indications there are few professionals or amateurs of this section who are much interested in the final at Chicago. Let's forget that, and concentrate on the preliminary tournaments. Every professional and eligible amateur who enters say, for the preliminary at Woodland, knows that his $5.00 is helping along a worthy cause. He can have the satisfaction of giving up one day for the cause and testing himself against the best in his section and, if he qualifies and feels inclined, he can go in for the sectional qualification at Metacomet, without obligating himself to go to Chicago for the national.

Heydler Thinks Present War Will Affect Baseball Deeply

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, May 9—John A. Heydler believes the present war will have a more profound effect on major league baseball, at least from the playing material standpoint, than the first World War, but that it hasn't created as much concern as yet among the league officials as the 1917-18 conflict.

"They even considered the advisability of not opening the 1917 season after the draft was announced," the veteran former National League President says.

"We were given assurances by the highest government officials in Washington that the best policy would be to go ahead," he continues. "Of course, in 1918 we were ordered to cut the season short. I don't know whether or not anything like that will happen in this war, but I do know the draft is affecting a lot more players now."

Honorary Title

Heydler joined the National League official staff as Secretary-Treasurer in 1907 and still holds the honorary position as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

He's watched baseball grow virtually from a pup, and still retains the same avid interest that prompted him, as a free-lance sports writer back around 1892, to compile the first league batting averages.

His association with the National League goes back to 1895 when he umpired a few games. In 1902, when Harry C. Pulliam became league President he appointed Heydler as his secretary at $1,400 a year, the choice being made largely on Heydler's statistical ability.

"Pulliam was a fine President," Heydler recalls. "He did much to dignify the game, to take the corner-lot aspect out of it. You know the American League got started on a platform of clean baseball; the elimiantion of rowdyism. To tell the truth, the National League was pretty rowdy before then, and for four or five years after the American League came in we had to fight back pretty hard to hold our place."

Retired in 1934

Heydler was named Secretary-treasurer in 1907, filled Pulliam's unexpired term as President when Pulliam passed on in 1909, and was elected President again in December, 1918. He retired in 1934.

"I've been through a lot of baseball wars," he recollects. "The entry of the American League, the Federal League, the Players' Fraternity. I remember when the old Players' Brotherhood League was organized back in 1890, The National League had a salary limit of $2,400, which brought on the Brotherhood.

"Baseball wasn't the big money business in the early days that it is today. Why, the great Baltimore Orioles with McGraw, Keeler, and those fellows was assembled for about $75,000.

Ambitious Venture

"I remember when Barney Dreyfuss built Forbes Field in Pittsburgh. It seemed such an over-ambitious venture that Ned Hanlon, when he first saw it, kept trotting around gazing in awe at the three-decked stands.

Unlike many old-timers Heydler doesn't praise the stars of the past and belittle the present players. He marvels that the batters can get a ball through the infields the way they play now. However, he thinks Hans Wagner was the best National Leaguer he ever saw, and he's seen them all since Connie Mack used to catch back in the 80's.

"I guess you've got to give it to Wagner," he explains. "He could play any position and do anything."

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Murtaugh, Philadelphia, .359; Fernandez, Boston, .351.

Runs—Ott, New York, 18; Musial, St. Louis, 17.

Runs batted in—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 23; Brown, St. Louis, 22.

Hits — Fernandez, Boston, 34; Brown, St. Louis, Elliott, Pittsburgh, Herman and Reiser, Brooklyn, 27.

Doubles — Fernandez, Boston, 10; Sanders, St. Louis, and Walker, Brooklyn, 7.

Triples—Haas, Cincinnati, Benjamin and Warren, Philadelphia, Martin and Elliott, Pittsburgh, Stringer, Nicholson, and Gilbert, Chicago, and Brown, St. Louis: all tied with 2.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 7; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 6.

Stolen bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, Fernandez and Miller, Boston, 4.

Pitching, Head, Brooklyn, 3-0; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 4-1. (Based on minimum of three decisions.)

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .431; Spence, Washington, 414.

Runs—Williams, Boston, 27; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 21.

Runs batted in—Spence, Washington, 25; Williams, Boston, 24.

Hits—Spence, Washington, 41; Heath, Cleveland, 31.

Doubles—Higgins, Detroit, 10; D. Di Maggio, Boston, Estalella, Washington, and Johnson and Kreevich, Philadelphia, 8.

Triples—Spence, Washington, 6; Suder, Philadelphia, and Heath, Cleveland, 4.

Home runs—York, Detroit, 7; Williams, Boston, 6.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 8; Hockett, Cleveland, D. Di Maggio, Boston, and Kuhel, Chicago, 4.

Pitching—Bonham, New York, and H. Newsome, Boston, 4-0.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, May 9, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Young Hawaii at War a Symbol Of Strength to These Pacific Islands

By William Norwood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

You see that barefooted youngster with the gas mask slung over his shoulder and the books under his arm?

That's Young Hawaii at war. He as much as the soldier, the sailor, the plane or the gun, is a symbol of strength in these mid-Pacific islands.

His classroom is that little cottage down by the beach near the Yamagata store. The Army is using the school building now.

He's been getting grades in arithmetic lately because the subject has been given a certain timeliness which it lacked before the war. He owns five defense stamps. Yesterday one of the questions was: "How many 25-cent stamps must be purchased and pasted into the stamp book before a $25 bond can be obtained?" He knew the answer.

School means more to him now. His class has been studying about rubber and tin. His folks have been talking a lot at home about what they're going to do when the tires on the Ford truck wear out.

He wishes he was a little older, though, because if he were, he might be working for the Army along with his brothers and sister. If the war is still going on next year, maybe they'll let him work, too.

This schoolboy represents the contribution which public education is making toward the war program in the Territory. Hawaii's system of public education has been geared into that program so that it cogs smoothly and lends acceleration.

Substantial Contribution

Today approximately 4,000 high school students in Hawaii are employed in wartime jobs. Most of them are working for the United States Engineers. Most of them will be graduated with their classes in June. Public school authorities believe the work of these young people is not only a substantial contribution to the defense of the Islands, but is also a valuable educational experience which deserves academic credit.

During the first few weeks following the outbreak of war in the Pacific all schools in Hawaii were closed. In that time hundreds of high school students obtained employment on defense projects.

When the schools reopened they were confronted with numerous problems of adjustment. Among these was the problem of what to do about students who were working.

After some deliberation the board of commissioners of public instruction, through the chairman, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, provided the answer. The board urged the students not to return to school, but to continue with their jobs.

"The work they are doing," Dr. Dean said, "is important and they are doing it efficiently. Under the existing conditions I strongly urge those young people and their parents to recognize the continuance of this work for the balance of the year as a service to this country in this time of great need. Such work will be a real factor in the development of these students, and the time devoted to this work is not to be regarded as a loss in their education as a whole."

Schools Do Double Work

Many schools in Hawaii have been requisitioned by the Army to serve as administration centers for various military activities which have been greatly expanded since December.

During the early days of the war the schools housed and fed hundreds of evacuees from districts which had been attacked or which were regarded as combat zones. Today these schools are equipped and ready to serve in a similar capacity again.

Requisitioning of some of the schools has placed extra burdens on others. For example, McKinley High School in Honolulu is serving McKinley students a half day, and the students of St. Louis College a half day. St. Louis buildings were taken over for use as a hospital.

All Japanese language schools in Hawaii have been closed and are not expected to reopen again. Some of them have been taken over by the Army for use as office space and for other purposes. One language school is serving the students of the Lunililo public school which was demolished by a Japanese bomb December 7.

Wherever it has been possible in Hawaii to decentralize public education, to scatter classes and teachers in smaller groups, that dispersal has been encouraged. Many private homes, stores and churches now accommodate classes which formerly were part of the centralized school system. In this respect, war has tended to send the school to the children, instead of sending the children to school.

Safety And Economy

This decentralization has been encouraged not only for reasons of economy, to save transportation costs and to make the school buildings available for military use, but also for reasons of safety. Authorities do not encourage the congregation of children in large groups on school grounds or elsewhere. Dispersal into smaller groups is believed to simplify the problem of protection in the event of air raids.

War has not only eliminated luxuries from the public school plant in Hawaii, but it has also trimmed luxuries from the curriculum. The entire school program has been re-examined to determine what should be discarded and what should be kept in this period of emergency.

As the criterion for this selection public school authorities have insisted that every child should be doing some work that is useful to the community and productive of satisfaction and experience for the child.

For the guidance of teachers faced with the problem of revising their curricula to fit into fewer hours and into the wartime program in Hawaii, the department of public instruction has defined some of the major objectives.

In a mimeographed circular distributed to teachers throughout the Territory the department of public instruction has this to say:

"Recognize and use the new factors in community life. When we are obliged to work with greater speed and greater efficiency, we must be careful indeed that we do not throw overboard basic principles of teaching and of curriculum content which we have accepted as sound. Sound principles are sound principles, whatever the situation.

"We have long recognized that effective education must give to each student the tools of learning and teach him how to use them. Our emphasis has been upon teaching the tools of learning and their use in real life situations. This principle must still be recognized as sound.

"Now conditions of living are different. Field trips are impossible, but there are new life situations within the school itself. Safety education, for example, has new urgency. It also has the new content of air-raid shelter drills, changed fire drills and gas-mask drills. Gardening has new and urgent importance. Red Cross work, suited to older pupils, is a newcomer to our curriculum and an important one. In these activities we have an opportunity to develop in pupils a realization of the responsibilities of citizenship.

"Much has been said heretofore about the rights of citizenship. We should now place the greater stress upon its responsibilities. No one is worthy of citizenship who does not gladly conform to the requirements that grow out of our national need, and who does not contribute what service he can."

Forming the Procession for International Day at Daycroft School

Dressed in costumes of many lands, these children of the Daycroft School are taking part in the annual International Day, a colorful tradition at the School. Each year Daycroft holds this festivity. Parents and friends are invited to arrive in time for a buffet luncheon. Various booths representing different countries are put up on the lawns, and articles contributed by the Daycroft Mothers' Club and their friends are on sale, the proceeds going to the scholarship fund of the School. Early in the afternoon a program of folk dances of different countries begins, culminating last year with a dance around the Maypole by the English and American groups, with the flags of Great Britain and the United States side by side. Finally, in the late afternoon, a Gilbert and Sullivan opera is always put on by the children of the Upper School.

International Day this year will be held on May 23, and the Gilbert and Sullivan opera this year is "Pinafore," its focus upon the British Navy counted appropriate as a part of the celebration. Mrs. Otey Warren, Mrs. Samuel Brown, of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Helen Wootton of Pelham are co-chairmen of International Day. The choruses for "Pinafore" are being rehearsed by Mrs. Richard Guilbert of Darien, Director of Music at Daycroft.

For Junior's 'Whys' and Mary's Home Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Streamlined for quick reference and written for easy reading, the revised edition of The World Book Encyclopedia in 18 convenient-sized volumes (The Quarrie Corporation, Chicago, $86.50) is of interest to school teachers, librarians, and parents.

Prepared for use by students in the elementary schools, this useful set has been brought up to date to include the latest compilable information on World War II.

Comprehensive in scope, this set of reference books has simple language, a readable type face, and profuse illustrations which bring a freshness to the "books of knowledge" field that is welcome.

Among the more than 1,200 new individual illustrations in the 1941 edition may be found many types of visual aids—maps in color, pictures in color, silhouette halftones, regular halftones, line etchings, water-color paintings, and pictorial diagrams.

With parents faced more and more each day by numerous world questions asked by a keener group of children, there is an increasing desire for reliable books from which correct answers may be obtained.

J. Morris Jones, Managing Editor of The World Book Encyclopedia, states that the extent of the new materials in this new edition may be gauged from the fact that revisions were made on 2,359 pages—more than one quarter of the total text pages in the work, and that more than 286,000 words of new text were added.

New long articles, articles on cities and states involving census changes, articles on countries affected by war developments were the principal revisions.

Among the revised subjects included in the works is a lengthy and well illustrated article about the United States Army. Every school child, particularly the boys, will find this subject covered thoroughly, yet in a readable manner. Illustrations of the insignia and medals of the United States Army are shown, making it possible for any school child who studies them to tell the rank of a soldier he might pass on the street.

The important subject of hobbies also has been added to the new works. A. Neely Hall, author of 15 books on handicrafts and hobbies, was called upon by the editors to contribute a chapter in this field.

Other new contributions to The World Book Encyclopedia include a comprehensive treatment of bird life by Rudyard Boulton, Curator of Birds, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Communication by W. D. Boutwell, Chief, Division of Publications, Exhibits, and Radio, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Home Economics by Ivol Spafford, Assistant to Director in Charge of Curriculum, University of Minnesota, and former State Supervisor of Home Economics, Alabama.

Distinguished educational leaders throughout the Nation have contributed toward making this 1941 edition an excellent reference set of books for boys and girls in elementary schools.

Building Racial Unity Among Children of Foreign Born

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Most effective of all the studies of the cultural heritage of different peoples in America undertaken by the Santa Barbara schools up to the present, was the one on the American Negro. This is the verdict, not only of the educational staff, but also of the general public. Perhaps one reason was that the resourcefulness and equipment of the subjects were unexpected and their dignity and depth of feeling very moving. Another reason might have been that the Negroes particularly are our own people.

Talks covered these topics: "The Negro Racial Heritage" (from African through Reconstruction Period); "Fine Arts" illustrated by means of color slides secured from the Harmon Institute, New York; "Music: Contribution Traced from Folk Sources to Present Day Art Forms" (with illustrations), and "Present Day Status and Outlook" by an official of the State Department of Education, a Negro. The African Methodist church choir contributed some of the music.

Home arts had preponderance in the exhibition. One effective display was of photographs of children of local Negroes who have gone into fields of higher education and community service.

The study of the Negro was approached with considerable uncertainty on the part of Dr. Lamoreaux and the teachers. Arguments were advanced that it would not be successful, that the Negro was too sensitive to his racial difference.

This was the only instance when the group of people to be studied was consulted beforehand. Dr. Lamoreaux called a conference of Negro leaders in the community and asked for their reaction on holding a Community Cultural Society of their people.

It was learned that during the study of the previous cultures the Negroes of Santa Barbara had felt slighted that their contribution had not been and evidently was not going to be studied. Dr. Lamoreaux then invited the teachers to her home with these Negro leaders and they talked over the matter of how the study should be carried out.

The Negroes made known certain things they would like to have recognized—such as the fact that Negroes are not the only "colored" people, that they are properly American Negroes, not the "colored" race. They wished it to be known just where the white man had "corrupted" their primitive music, known as jazz, and the same facts about their dance. They wished it to be known that not all Negroes who came to America were slaves, and that many born in slavery had attained a high degree of development.

All of this was carefully considered and brought out in classroom study and in the program in connection with the downtown exhibit.

Part of the study in each community cultural unit has been a city-wide class excursion to view the exhibits. This feature has covered a period of three days. Classes ranging from the early grades through the high school and extended to include private and parochial schools, have been received.

A continuous feature is the classroom service. As a result of the studies, visits have been granted to the schools by English, Scotch, Irish, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, Mexican, Armenian, Guatemalan, Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and American Negro speakers, often appearing in costume and bringing small exhibits of culturally characteristic articles. A Norwegian woman has frequently done spinning for the children in various schools.

The records show that over 40 countries have over a period of years contributed to the naturalized citizenry of Santa Barbara, and the field for future studies is rich.

After a study is completed every exhibitor and contributor receives a letter from the Superintendent of Schools and the Co-ordinator expressing their appreciation and thanks.

Mrs. Kittrell describes the cultural studies as "a two-way Americanization process."

"It has got to be mutual," she says. "We need to be Americanized by receiving. We are less American before we make these contacts than we are afterward."

She is confident that the same type of study can be carried out anywhere in the United States. It would naturally be more limited in some fields than in others, she says, "but there is always more understanding needed." Mrs. Kittrell believes that if education is put first in the co-ordinator's thought, she cannot help but gain the confidence of the national groups and succeed with her undertaking.

Other educators have abundant praise for the achievements of the Santa Barbara co-ordinator.

"The work that has been carried on in the public schools under Mrs. Kittrell's direction," said Dr. Emanuel E. Ericson, director of industrial division at the Santa Barbara State college, "has been instrumental in building a broader understanding of worth-while contributions by various racial groups to our present culture. Sympathetic study and understanding of the aspirations and activities of the people of various nationalities contribute in the development of a feeling of tolerance and neighborliness."

Dr. Ericson was born in Sweden.

"There is a tendency to judge races by individuals," Miss Grace Ruth Southwick, principal of the Evening High School, pointed out in evaluating the Cultural Studies. "If one knows an individual Filipino and likes him, one likes all Filipinos.

"Through these cultural studies, we begin to get an emotional set and a fair point of view about a people that is much more sane. Quite as valuable as the exhibits of crafts and arts is the opportunity to meet individuals from the cultural groups personally."

This subject was presented in three Saturday articles, of which this is the last.

The Family Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Whenever parents travel, visit historical places, or attend museum displays, it's a good idea to bring home a set of descriptive post cards especially for the children's file. One way parents may add interest to the children's school lessons is to illustrate them with materials gathered in their contacts with people and places, and post cards are a simple and easy way to do this. This plan will create a background for lessons in any subject and form a bond between home and school. By showing the children how to keep the cards arranged by subjects or alphabetically, in a drawer or a box, they will be starting a hobby of unusual interest and educational value.

A teacher of the third grade said recently that it was seldom the children had any home interests that connected with the school. She felt it would be helpful if parents maintained some home projects that supplemented and illustrated the children's daily lessons and school activities. Watching for post cards that may be taken to school to be displayed to the class and then filed at home efficiently where they may be used easily and often is one very simple way of helping the teacher make her subjects more enjoyable.

Post cards may be bought from museums, large libraries, school supply stores and art stores, and include beautiful pictures of ancient and modern art and architecture, birds, flowers, and animals, historic scenes and characters, authors, airplanes and many other subjects. Patriotic post cards with stirring verses and scenes might be especially appropriate just now. What are the children reading about? What are they drawing? Where are they in history? Is the school project a modern play, a puppet show, the writing of a book about Indians, the making of an Indian village, or the building and furnishing of an aquarium? Sets of post cards having some connection with any of these activities may be found, and will give added interest, and color to the school work.

Parents also may help the children begin a collection of plain and colored cards concerning the city in which they live—its old and modern appearance, buildings, its noted people and other interesting data.

(Mrs.) L. L. R.

A Saturday Column

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	280,000
Previous day's sales	313,269
1942 volume to date	39,003,126
1941 volume to date	46,785,369

Stocks Firm As War News Aids Leaders

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The war news was on the side of the stock market today, and leading issues were bid up fractions to more than a point.

Wall Street sentiment brightened perceptibly on word from General MacArthur's headquarters that the Japanese invasion fleet had been repulsed in the big battle of the Coral Sea.

The victory theme inspired considerable uneasiness among the shorts and covering by many in this category, as well as a little fresh speculative and investment buying, put props under the market at the start. Dealings, lively for a while, slowed near the final hour.

Among advancing stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, du Pont, General Motors, American Telephone, Westinghouse, American Can, Standard Oil (NJ), J. C. Penney, American Tobacco "B," Anaconda, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Airlines and Sears Roebuck, Chrysler registered another new 1942 top.

Holders of steels found some satisfaction in the statement of the War Production Board disclosing steel plate shipments on Maritime Commission orders in April met the tonnage requested for the second successive month. The Commission received 280,000 tons from a record output of 895,971 tons.

Market analysts saw further confirmation of increasing wartime industrial momentum in Federal estimates that the value of new machine tools, presses and other metal-working machinery shipped during March amounted to about $108,600,000. This was 73 per cent more than in the like 1941 month.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans had the best following today's bond market, and many of the lower priced carriers moved up fractionally.

Well sustained demand for the rails was associated with the generally favorable trend of revenues and suggestions in official quarters that no move for bringing the steam transportation industry under federal control was contemplated, as happened during the first World War. Other corporate issues and U. S. Government and foreign divisions showed relatively little action and prices were narrow.

Higher prices were paid for Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Lehigh Valley 4s, Wabash 4½s, Southern Railway consolidated 5s, Reading 4½s of '97, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and M-K-T 5s of '62.

Laclede Gas 5½s were leaders in the utility division with a rise of about 1½ points on fair volume.

Trend Toward Closed Shop Is Continuing

NEW YORK (AP)—The trend toward the closed shop continued under recent agreements between management and organized labor, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

In an analysis of 163 contracts the board found 27 per cent of them provided that eligible company employees had to be union members to obtain employment or had to join the union upon completion of a probationary period in order to continue on the company's payroll.

Other contracts recognized the union shop in principle, the board said, and contained membership-maintenance clauses requiring employees who joined the union to maintain their status for the agreement's duration.

The "check-off," or the reduction from wages of union initiation fees, dues and assessments, was included in one out of eight of the contracts studied.

Of the 163 agreements analyzed, 70 of the unions were associated with the C. I. O., 63 were A. F. of L. affiliates, and 30 were unaffiliated unions.

Engineering Awards Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavy expansion in war construction lifted engineered construction volume for the past week to $434,955,000, highest level in history, Engineering News-Record reported. This was a gain of 45 per cent over the previous high of $298,718,000 for the week of July 10, 1941.

Figures for the latest week follow with comparisons:

	Wk May 7	Prev. Wk	Last Year
Federal	$396,120,000	$162,648,000	$24,391,000
State and municipal	21,644,000	11,318,000	24,577,000
Private	17,191,000	8,304,000	23,273,000
Total	$434,955,000	$182,270,000	$72,241,000

Department Store Sales Rise 8 P. C. During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 2 were 8 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended April 25 sales were 13 per cent higher, and in four weeks ended May 2 they averaged five per cent about a year ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, percentage increases last week included:

Boston 16, New York 5, Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 13, Richmond 14, Atlanta 8, Chicago 4, St. Louis 19, Kansas City 6, Dallas 3, and San Francisco 13 per cent.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37½	Abbott (1.80a)	2	38	37½	38	M'y 5
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'y 6
7½	5¼	Adams Exp .60g	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y 5
11¾	10	Addressog (1⅛e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
38¼	29¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
1⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 8
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 8
5⅛	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	4	3⅞	4	M'y 8
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	17½	Alleg Lud St ⅛e	3	17½	17½	17½	M'y 8
5½	3¾	Allen Indust (1)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 6
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124	124	124	+1
12⅛	10¾	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied Strs(.30e)	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
81	65⅛	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	M'y 7
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch M (1⅛e)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	3	15¾	15½	15½	M'y 6
1½	½	Amal Leather	1	½	½	½	M'y 5
18⅛	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	20⅜	20½	20½	M'y 8
48¼	23¼	Am Airlines 1½g	10	30½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 8
51¼	38⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	M'y 7
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¾e)	7	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	56⅝	Am Can (4)	12	64½	63¾	64½	+1⅜
166	139	Am Can pf (7)	1	159½	159½	159½	M'y 5
33	23⅝	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
73¾	62	AmCar&Fpf13⅛e	2	62½	62½	62½	M'y 7
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
110	105⅛	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	73	73	73	M'y 5
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	12	8½	8	8	M'y 8
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 8
⅞	⅜	Am Encaus Til	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 7
6	3½	Am Enron (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	18½	Am Export L ⅛e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 8
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	12	19	18¾	19	M'y 8
28	18⅛	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	M'y 8
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 8
32	26¾	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 8
36½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	Apr28
46½	36⅜	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ¾
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	M'y 7
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 7
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6	6	6	
10¼	7	Am Locomotive	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	78	78	78	M'y 4
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10	10	10	
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 8
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	7	17½	16¾	17½	M'y 8
½	⅛	Am Power & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	10	4¼	4	4	
12	9¾	Am Roll Mill ½e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	3	5½	5⅜	5½	M'y 7
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 7
43	36	Am Smelt (2)	2	38	37¾	38	+ ¾
147	134	Am Sm&R pf(7)	6	134	134	134	M'y 8
34¼	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30½	30½	30½	
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	4	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
8¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	M'y 8
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	92⅞	91⅝	92⅝	M'y 5
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y 8
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	15	110⅞	110	110	— ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (¾e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (¾e)	6	39¾	39	39¼	+ ¾
133½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	3	127½	127½	127½	
3	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	4	4	3⅞	4	M'y 7
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	9	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	109	109	109	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 8
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Am Zinc L & S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	42½	42½	42½	M'y 7
26⅝	23¼	Anaconda (⅛e)	16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y 5
10	7¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y 8
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Armour (1)	15	3	3	3	+ ⅛
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	5	55	55	55	+ ⅜
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr23
26¼	1	Armstrong C ⅛e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3	3	3	M'y 8
63¾	41¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	43⅝	41½	41½	M'y 8
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
29	20	Associates In (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y 6
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	8	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	3	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
34	20	Atl G&W1 (3g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y 8
45½	33	Atl G&W1 pf 5g	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y 7
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y 7
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓e)	3	6⅞	6½	6½	
50¾	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	44	44	44	M'y 5
9⅛	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 7
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 7
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	5	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅛	3	3	M'y 8
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y 8
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
18⅛	13¾	Bath Ir W (½e)	6	14⅜	13¾	14	M'y 8
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	3	21	20⅜	21	M'y 2
104⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	67	67	67	M'y 5
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 8
16½	12¾	Bell Aire (2g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	4	33	32¾	33	+ ½
14	10	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
66⅞	53½	Beth Steel (3e)	16	55⅛	54	54⅜	— ⅛
121	109⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'y 7
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 8
7⅜	5½	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y 8
14½	11¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr30
21⅜	14¼	Boeing Airplane	5	15⅛	15	15	
31¾	25	Bonn A & B (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
17¾	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	14	13¾	13¾	M'y 8
20⅝	18¾	Borden Co (.60e)	3	19⅛	19	19	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	23⅜	23	23	
2⅛	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 6
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	2	25½	25½	25½	M'y 7
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 7
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (⅓e)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅜	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	31	31	31	M'y 8
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1	1	Apr29
9¼	7	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 8
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	M'y 7
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 8
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¾	13	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y 4
23	18	Bullard Co (2)	2	18	18	18	M'y 7
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 8
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	2	16⅜	16½	16½	+ ¼
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	M'y 8
7⅛	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 8
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	5	5⅞	5½	5½	M'y 8
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y 7
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 8
12½	10	Byron Jack (½e)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	M'y 8
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 8
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	3	14	13¾	14	M'y 8
12½	9½	Canada Dry (.60)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	M'y 8
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
5	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 5
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	33	33	33	
21¼	15	Celanese (⅓e)	2	16	15⅞	16	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	7	7	7	
23⅜	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 8
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 8
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	3	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	8	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	M'y 7
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 8
17	14½	Champ P&F (.40e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	3	2⅞	3	M'y 1
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	3	3½	3½	3½	M'y 8
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	M'y 7
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y 8
5	4¼	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 8
17½	12½	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33	33	33	Apr28
52	50	C P I pr pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 8
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 6
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 7
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 6
9⅜	8¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 5
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 6
56¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	32	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30	30	30	M'y 7
29	22¼	Clev Gr Br (¼e)	4	23	23	23	M'y 1
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	2	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	28¼	28	28	M'y 8
79⅛	56⅛	Coca Cola (1⅛e)	2	64¼	64	64¼	+ ⅜
63½	55⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	M'y 7
13⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛)	1	13½	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
105⅛	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A (¼e)	2	11	11	11	+ ⅜
18⅛	13⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'y 4
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	3	9½	9½	9½	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 8
13¾	11⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	18	13⅜	11¼	11¼	
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	36	36	36	M'y 8
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	2	6	6	6	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr24
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y 8
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	6	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
100	91¼	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	M'y 8
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
103⅛	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'y 5
9¾	7⅜	Comi Solv (.55g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	24⅛	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
23¾	17⅝	Com Edis (1.80)	1	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
3⅜	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr23
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	M'y 8
21½	15⅞	Consol Aire (1e)	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	9¾	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	1	5	5	5	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf 1¼k	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 8
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 4
6⅛	4⅞	Consol Oil (⅛)	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y 7
96¼	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83	83	83	+1
13½	12	Container (⅛e)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 8
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¼	21¼	Cont Can (⅝e)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 8
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34	33¾	34	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	Cont Motors .10e	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	11	20¼	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅞
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	16	15½	15½	M'y 7
12½	8¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	9½	9	9	M'y 8
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42⅛	Corn Prods (3)	3	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 8
⅜	⅛	Coty International	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 4
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	11⅜

Commerce and Finance

Huge Rise in RFC Borrowing Power for War Plants Asked

Business and Industry

Babson Thinks Stock Market In Buying Zone

By Roger Babson

NEW YORK CITY — Without commenting upon individual issues, it certainly seems to me that the stock market as a whole is in a buying zone. Naturally, in view of conditions, the market has been very sensitive for some months with the emphasis of movement on the downside. This has been occasioned mainly by domestic industrial upheavals, the uncertainty of the tax and profits situation, and bad news from the war areas.

Considering all that Great Britain has been through and particularly with the Germans sitting only 20 miles away from the British Isles, one would naturally expect a badly acting London market. Stocks on the London Exchange have, however, steadily advanced in the face of falling New York prices. This is likewise true in France, Holland, and Germany. Ever since the war started, common stocks have advanced in the countries most affected.

U. S. Vastly Better Off

All of these nations have proportionately larger debts than the United States. They have suffered great amounts of property damage. Their tax laws are far more drastic than ours. The regulations and restrictions under which their people work, eat, and live make our price ceilings, priority rules, and food controls seem like child's play. Yet in the face of conditions far worse than any which have yet touched our own country, foreign stocks have advanced while the bulk of our own securities have consistently moved downward.

Any historical study of inflation such as occurred both during and after the last war shows that the time ultimately comes when people prefer to own real property and good stocks rather than bonds and cash. Inflationary forces are steadily at work here, but they are further advanced in the countries previously mentioned. We see in our own group in realizing that cash is no longer the form in which to protect one's capital. Not so here as witnessed by the large amount of money now in circulation. Its total far exceeds any that this country has previously known. Much of this money is held by foreigners who fled Europe. Their fears have been communicated to our people. As a result, safe deposit boxes are at a premium in most banks. As I have said before, hoarding serves no useful purpose.

If the American investor is to combat successfully rising prices and rising taxes, he must have more income and increase his capital from which his income is derived. In terms of our pre-war dollar of 1939, a dollar bill today, on the basis of wholesale prices, is worth seventy-six cents.

Don't Follow the Crowd

Certain real estate is O. K. War Savings Bonds and Stamps are a "must" in every investment portfolio. However, successful real estate commitments are the exception rather than the rule and no real estate has the marketability of good common stocks. Bonds are approaching an all-time high and, except in instances of certain discount issues, should perhaps not be considered at this time. Thus, we are left with stocks as offering now the best opportunity for profit and income with which to offset the declining purchasing power of the dollar.

Most of my associates and friends are terribly bearish. They talk as though the country was going to the dogs. Conditions may get worse before they start to improve—but what of it? The recent Laval business struck a sour note and off goes the Dow-Jones averages. If the Germans get the French fleet—wham!—they may go off some more! Perhaps the market has not as yet discounted all the bad news. If not, so much the better. The lower stocks go, the more attractive they are and the higher their yields. Furthermore, the worse the war gets, the quicker it will be over.

I never made a dime following the crowd. When they sell I buy. From the action of the market in recent months some drastic liquidation has been going on. This is a "buy" sign to me. Lack of volume in trading is another favorable indicator. Quiet market days are good ones in which to pick up a few shares. I'd no more buy in a boiling market than I would sail out of Gloucester in a heavy storm. Considering the prospects for some real inflation and the high surplus of cash awaiting investment, a little encouragement is all the market needs to show some real strength. Investors who put cash now into common stocks should profit in the end. They will also perform a real service in easing the ultimate effects of a post-war boom through their being in a position to get out rather than to get in!

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Need of Industry, Labor to Pull Together Never More Impelling

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The hitherto ever-fluid labor front is approaching a still-life aspect. This is not to say that a flare-up is unlikely, since labor disputes of a minor nature are occurring every week. But the restraining realization that war calls for unity makes both workers and management more amenable to the benefits of compromise. For compromise it must be, since the differences arise, not necessarily out of conflicting philosophies, but rather about the means of reaching a more or less common goal. Despite all the evidence to the contrary, the welfare of the one rests on or is contingent upon the welfare of the other. The most violent protagonist of the open shop would admit the right of labor to organize; the most ardent union member would have to agree that a man has a fundamental right to work whether a member of a union or not.

Not to admit both of the foregoing statements is to assume that some manner of compulsion must be instituted which radically limits the traditional freedom of the American citizen. The case of the closed shop is, of course, far from settled on a lasting basis. The statement last week of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual convention at Chicago is evidence of this fact. It declared in summarizing its labor policy that "the right to obtain employment or to remain in employment, should not be conditioned upon membership, or non-membership, in any organization, or upon payment to anyone."

The Closed-Shop Issue

This, of course, is merely an effort to keep the record straight and presages no move to precipitate a controversy. Members seek to emphasize that at the December industry-labor peace conference they did not "agree" to arbitrate the closed-shop issue during the war, but "accepted" the President's "directive" that "all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means." Industry submitted to the President's "direction" when the unions agreed to forego strikes for the duration.

As the situation stands today, the President holds the whip-hand. His apparent interest is per se not in the open or closed shop question, but in furthering the war effort and simultaneously barring inflation. If each side of a controversy gives up a cherished right in order to forward the common effort, the President gains his point and the American people the benefit.

Of course, there is no blinking the fact that the unions have had the better of the argument to date, more particularly in the matter of the rule for "maintenance of union membership," which requires that a member remain a member or the union can force the company to discharge him. The rule promulgated by the War Labor Board is only theoretically an agreement between labor and industry. Labor is all for it but industry is decidedly opposed.

Company representatives feel that Congress should pass legislation to clarify the labor issue at least for the war period. But various bills having as their purpose some freezing of the status quo on the industrial-labor front have been pigeonholed at Presidential insistence.

Stabilizing by Agreement

The chief executive probably has feared legislation which he felt would be too drastic. Keenly aware of the temper of labor and of Congress, he has tried to obtain from union leaders agreement on their part to voluntarily go along with his program. In his battle against inflation, he asks workers to do their part in wage stabilization "by agreement." There is the gloved hand. Industry, however, must accept price stabilization or else. That has more of the appearance of the mailed fist.

Nevertheless, there may be a deep-laid plan in this seeming discrimination. The President is as well aware as anyone else that general wage increases now would undermine the whole price structure so laboriously being built up by the OPA. Wage increases would act under the price ceilings now being fixed as steam under the cover of the pot. A blow-off would be sure to come.

The size of the inflationary gap is a fact that could not help but be impressed upon the White House. The way to close that gap may be crystal clear to the economist: Drain off the surplus spending money to a point where free income only equals the money value of civilian goods produced. But the politician must consider whom it hurts. And there's no denying that the wage earner will be hurt severely if taxation seizes a sizeable percentage of the millions of smaller incomes to prevent them from blowing the lid off prices.

Prelude to Wage Control

The President's moves may be merely the prelude to a more definite announcement that since profits are to be pared close to the bone under the tax law now undergoing revision, so must wages as a corollary be subject to legislative control.

Labor leaders have consistently set their faces against any system of wage freezing. Even now there has been no withdrawal of the demand by the C. I. O. for $1-a-day increase for the nearly 200,000 workers in the "little steel" companies. This demand if granted might wreck the War Labor Board which is under a clear "directive" from President Roosevelt to stabilize wages.

Whether organized labor will render wholehearted co-operation with the effort to keep inflationary factors under strict control is a matter to be decided in the near future. It is true that labor leaders have given the Government assurance of full co-operation in the war effort, but this very general statement does not prevent them from pushing for wage rises. And be it noted, calls for higher wages are not based solely on rising living costs, but also on the ground that some companies can pay more. In one recent dispute, the union bases its demand on the necessity of maintaining its higher pay advantages over another area.

Need National Wage Policy

What is lacking in the United States is a definite national wage policy. Should wages be comparatively free as in England with disputes settled by arbitration or should they be anchored as in Canada to the cost of living? Whatever the policy that eventually wins out, it is certain that labor must feel assured of a program in which is imbedded the principle of equality of sacrifice.

Labor as a whole is as patriotic as is the majority of owners of enterprise. There are on the fringe of each, extremists who give their respective organizations bad names. A manufacturer's organ speaks of certain labor leaders as "racketeers." An A. F. of L. magazine decries opponents as those who "smeared" labor. If the wisdom of laying aside old antagonisms and of establishing a sort of give-and-take attitude at least for the duration, could be impressed on the union-company team, the resultant co-operation might be carried over into the postwar period. Labor is not 100 per cent right nor industry 100 per cent wrong. They must work together to pull the load, or the Federal driver may have to ply the "whip." And this "whip" of more drastic legislation may lower the morale of both. Domestic harmony is a vital need in the face of a common enemy.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since Late 1926

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Despite a slackening in trading in primary commodity markets after the recent freeze order by the Office of Price Administration, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' weekly index of nearly 900 price series continued to advance. During the week ended May 2 the index rose 0.1 per cent to 98.7 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since late in 1926. The index has risen 0.8 per cent since early in April and is currently 18.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

The advance was led by a rise of 0.3 per cent for foods. Approximately 40 per cent of the value of foods included in the index does not come under the freeze order, the United States Department of Labor points out.

Average prices for farm products were unchanged from a week ago. Although the increase in prices for farm products had been slight during the past month, one-half of 1 per cent, agricultural commodities are nearly 41 per cent above the level early in May, 1941.

The following table shows the index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past two weeks together with percentage changes:

Commodity grps	(1926=100) May 2 1942	Apr. 25 1942	P.C. Changes to May 2, '42 from Apr. 25 1942	May 3 1941
All commodities	98.7	98.6	+ 0.1	+18.6
Farm products	104.8	104.8		+40.9
Foods	99.9	99.6	+ 0.3	+28.1
Hides & leather	120.0	119.8	+ 0.2	+14.3
Textile products	97.2	97.0	+ 0.2	+20.1
Fuel & light mtls	78.6	78.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.9
Metal & products	103.9	103.9		+ 6.1
Bldg materials	108.7	108.8	— 0.1	+ 8.4
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+17.3
Housefurnish'gs	104.6	104.4	0.2	+13.8
Misc commod	89.6	90.0	— 0.4	+14.1
Raw materials	100.1	100.4	— 0.3	+29.2
Semimnfd atcls	92.5	92.6	— 0.1	+ 8.7
Manufact prods	99.1	98.9	+ 0.2	+15.4
Com other than farm products	97.3	97.3		+14.2
Com other than farm and foods	95.6	96.6		+10.6

Bank Clearings 13.6 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 24 leading cities during the past week were the highest in nearly two months at $7,411,603,000, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the previous week and 13.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The New York turnover was up 6.7 per cent from a year ago at $3,869,621,000, while the other 23 cities showed an increase of 22.1 per cent over 1941 figures at $3,541,982,000.

Niagara Hudson Power Quarter Net Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp, and subsidiary companies reported for the March quarter earnings, after charges and provision for preferred stocks, amounted to $1,159,418, compared with $2,494,004 in the first quarter of 1941.

Earnings in the latest period were equal to 13 cents a common share, against 26 cents in the 1941 period.

The company said it set aside $3,482,247 for Federal and Canadian income taxes, based on 45 per cent of the estimated taxable income, compared with a tax bill of $1,896,133 last year.

Jones Asks 5 Billions RFC Power

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce, Jesse Jones has asked Congress to give $5,000,000,000 of additional borrowing authority to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation so that it might carry on a vast program of war plant expansion, purchase of vital materials and the financing of many other war activities.

Testifying before a Senate Banking subcommittee, Mr. Jones said that among other things the new funds would be needed to finance an aluminum plant expansion program, which he said would result in an annual capacity of 2,100,000,000 pounds of the metal by early 1943.

"It looks like we were going to have ample aluminum," the lending chief asserted.

Production, he said, already has reached a rate of 1,000,000,000 pounds annually compared with 300,000,000 pounds two years ago and 540,000,000 pounds last year.

Mr. Jones told the committee that commitents by the RFC and its subsidiaries in the war-time lending and spending program now totalled $14,300,000,000, of which $576,000,000 had been cancelled for various reasons and $565,000,000 repaid.

The total, he said, was divided between $1,500,000,000 in loans and the rest in purchases or investments. About $11,000,000,000 of the total, he testified, had not yet been disbursed, although outlays had now reached $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 a day. Under present law the RFC may borrow $9,130,000,000, he said.

He said that commitments for aircraft plant production totalled $1,912,000,000; magnesium plants, $360,000,000; synthetic rubber plants, $700,000,000; steel plants, $734,000,000; ordnance manufacture, $468,000,000; and shipyards, $182,000,000, out of total Defense Plants Corporation commitments of $6,391,000,000.

Magnesium production, Mr. Jones told the committee, would reach 600,000,000 pounds annually under the program compared with 33,000,000 pounds a year ago, while synthetic rubber production would be 800,000 tons per year, compared with 25,000 tons last year. The program includes an increase of 10,000,000 tons in the annual capacity of steel plants.

Great Lake Grain Shipments Under ODT Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—To assure a continuing flow of iron ore from the mines to war production centers, the Office of Defense Transportation forbade grain shipments over the Great Lakes except by special permission.

The agency took control of some 340 ships suited to ore carrying and a number of others used for carrying scrap, coal and grain. The order becomes effective on May 15.

Some exceptions to the grain decree may be made, for the ODT said that ships capable of carrying oil must not transport grain between any lake ports, "unless first authorized by a general or special permit."

"Diversion of grain tonnage to the railroads will be necessary in order to assure maximum carrying capacity for iron ore," said Joseph B. Eastman, the Director of Defense Transportation. "Certain readjustments will probably have to be made in railroad operations to handle the added burden, but thus far the railroads have met every freight emergency with remarkable efficiency. I am confident that I can count on them in this instance."

The order was attributed to the fact that an unprecedented movement of ore tonnage, probably as much as 90,000,000 tons, is expected during the coming season.

Specifically, the ODT bars from grain transportation "any ship whether or not self-propelled having a gross tonnage of 1,000 tons or more, documented under the laws of the United States or owned by a citizen of the United States, which is capable of transporting cargo in bulk, but shall not include ships equipped with self-unloading devices."

Machinery Association Elects Ladds President

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—H. P. Ladds of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected President of the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers Association to succeed R. G. Thompson of Saginaw, Mich. Mr. Ladds is President of the National Screw and Manufacturing Company.

Another Cleveland man, A. A. Murphy, was elected first-vice-president. F. J. Tone, Jr. of Cincinnati was chosen second vice-president; A. A. Anderson of Providence, R. I., treasurer, and R. Kennedy Hanson of Pittsburgh, general manager.

At the end of their convention, the organization's 1,100 members heard praise of the Government's work in converting industry to war-time production.

David Findlay of Athol, Mass., President of the Starrett Tool Manufacturing Company, said "the boys at Washington are doing an exceptionally fine job."

Blast Furnace Closed

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation reported Ohio No. 5 blast furnace at the Youngstown, Ohio, works had been closed for relining, leaving five of six furnaces in operation there.

Boston Officers American Institute of Banking

Cushing-Gellatly

Officers of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, were elected at the chapter's annual meeting held in Boston. Back row: Harold Hobday, second vice-president; Frederic W. Harrington, treasurer; Raymond H. Choate, first vice-president. Front row: Beulah J. Nowell, secretary; Ernest S. Johnson, retiring president, and Gerard E. Hayes, the new president.

Mexico Is Gratified by Terms Of Settlement of Oil Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Official and press reaction to the petroleum settlement arranged between the United States and Mexican Governments, terminating the four-year-old controvery incurred by Mexico's expropriation of the United States oil companies here, has been jubilant in the Mexican capital city.

On all sides it has been publicly asserted that through the settlement's favorable termination for Mexico this country has strengthened her position nationally and internationally. Importance is given the fact that the right of expropriation of foreign properties was upheld, that Mexico validated her constitutional claim to national sub-soil riches, and to the fact that she has emerged from the controversy with the petroleum industry still completely in her hands.

Official congratulations from various branches of the Government, including the two houses of Congress and the Supreme Court, have been extended President Avila Camacho for having steered the settlement to a satisfactory conclusion for Mexico.

President Pleased

The President himself also expressed satisfaction.

"We should be pleased that as Mexicans we have demonstrated that the theories and doctrines of the Mexican Revolution hold a great social content and a great content of international justice which each day is being affirmed and recognized by the rest of the world," he said. "That which we have obtained is the recognition of a right. It should be given all the significance it merits as completing Mexico's possession of one of the greatest riches of the Nation.

"This wealth we must channel to the benefit of all; we must make full pledge that it does not go to constitute the prosperity of only one group, but goes for the economic betterment of the entire nation. We are obliged to preserve the properties acquired for the benefit of the nation's culture, its economy and its people in general."

Editorial comment in the Mexican newspapers and reviews has agreed with the official viewpoints, and stressed in addition certain other themes: The significance for Mexico's future of United States recognition of this country's right to "exercise its own laws; the new era in Latin American politics this recognition implies, together with the use of arbitration rather than force and the triumph of the 'Good Neighbor Policy.'"

There have been also conclusions that the settlement marks the end of "imperialism" and the power of private interests to dictate to governments. In certain columns the petroleum companies and their policies have been openly attacked. On the other hand, certain comments have directed attention to the responsibility for better government management of the industry than has been true heretofore. During the period since expropriation virtually the entire Mexican petroleum industry is administered by the government-owned "Petroleus Mexicanas."

Freedom Recognized

In regard to United States recognition of Mexico's right to expropriate, "Excelsior" remarks that "the significance of the arrangement escapes no one. The decision establishes a point which has been complicated by systematic opposition, determining in a final manner Mexico's right to apply its laws without hindrance and as is desired by a country jealous of its dignity."

"El Popular," leftish organ of the CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers), largest national labor organization, says editorially on the same point, that the decision "justifies in full the right of Mexico and of all countries to execute expropriations of foreign interests and condemns the speculations and maneuvers directed toward revocation of the decree of March 18, 1938." (The decree of expropriation signed by Ex-President Lazaro Cardenas.)

One of the most vigorous attacks on the companies appeared in "El Universal," conservative daily. It says that in spite of the fact that expropriation was "publicly recognized by the Government of the United States, the expropriated companies, not prepared to lose the privileged position they held before the March 18, 1938, decree, attempted to name delegates on the commission of experts, hoping to have the nationalized properties returned." They are further accused of initiating a propaganda program, amounting almost to sabotage, against Mexico and the petroleum industry, trying to line the forces of the United States to promote their private interests.

Labor Satisfied

The statement sent the press by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, is also worth quoting, as indicating the official policy of labor toward the petroleum situation:

"The 18th of April, 1942, sees internationally consumated the expropriation of the petroleum industry, realized the 18th of March, 1938. The expropriation and its full acceptance by the Government of the United States, establishes precedents of enormous historic importance for the inter-American and inter-continental relations of the future. The expropriation represents, first, the first great victory of the Mexican nation against imperialism; secondly, it represents the highest example of patriotic defense of the national patriotic thirdly, it signifies that foreign capital will thrive in Mexico on the condition that it complies strictly with the laws of the country; fourthly, it marks the abandonment on the part of the Government of the United States of the ancient policy of violence and economic or political pressure toward the Latin American countries, which has become odious in the New World, and which indicates that the present Government of the great nation of the north is serving the interests of its people and of the fraternity of American nations and not the interests of imperialism. In the last place, the consumation of the expropriation, coming to a head at a time when the political future of the entire earth is being defined, signifies that Mexico and the United States fight together, solving past differences in the most just and honorable manner, for a common international life based on liberty of individuals and peoples to the benefit of humanity of the future."

Administration Attacked

"Hoy," widely read weekly news magazine, touches on the moot question of a state administration of industry, in a leading editorial. Government administration of the petroleum industry since expropriation has been quite bad, it states bluntly. While negotiations were up in the air, however, and the government company was working under constant threat of international reclamation, errors of administration could be expected. But, it adds, now "that 'Petroleus Mexicanas' rests in firm control, an austere reorganization must take place so that the sale of petroleum will enter an epoch of prosperity."

The State is a bad administrator of industry, the magazine asserts, but the President, having no other course than to retain official administration, must make the best of the situation and double the fight against inefficiency.

The same critical attitude toward the Mexican Government's administration of the industry is reflected in private opinion in certain circles here, which has contended all along that so far as efficiency and the realization of greatest profits goes, the best thing for the industry would be its return for operation to the United States and the English companies.

Canadian Autos May Be Stripped Of Rubber Tires

OTTAWA, Ont. (C. P.)—Non-essential automobiles will be stripped of their tires if rubber requirements cannot be met otherwise, William Knightly, associate national director of salvage, said in an interview.

"By the end of May we will need 50,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber and if we cannot obtain that amount the stripping of tires from non-essential vehicles is in prospect," Mr. Knightly said.

"Canadians now are able to enjoy their automobiles but it must be recognized that war needs are paramount and existing conditions cannot be allowed to continue unless the necessary supplies of salvage are obtained.

"It is obviously in the interests of all Canadians to assist in making every scrap of rubber and other useful salvage available, because if this is not done more severe action will have to be taken."

Mr. Knightly said the stripping of tires from cars would come only as a step made necessary by a serious situation. But he warned authorities would not hesitate to take such action if it were considered in the national interest.

Mr. Knightly said that in the United Kingdom and Germany, steel fences, ornamental railings and the like had been torn down for salvage purposes and similar action might have to be taken in Canada.

Bankers Hear NHA Outline of War Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (AP)—The task of providing housing quarters for 500,000 to 750,000 war industry workers throughout the nation was outlined by John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Authority, at the closing session of the annual conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks here.

Mr. Blandford said 385,000 publicly-financed war houses would be built or projected for before the end of the year.

In addition to this program, he said, 75,000 two-person family dwellings known as "dormitory apartments" would probably be part of the program. Also, 100,000 dormitories for single persons, in addition to the 40,000 such buildings either now completed or planned, would be necessary, he said.

He predicted also that about 19,000 trailers would be either provided or planned for before the end of the year. Mr. Blandford foresaw no shortage of lumber, but said that a shortage of skilled labor and transportation for materials might arise.

Officers elected by the association included in addition to Levi P. Smith, whose election as President for the ensuing year was previously announced; George J. Bassett, President of the Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, as Vice-President; Edmund P. Livingston, Vice-President of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York, Treasurer; and John W. Sandstedt of New York, re-elected Executive secretary.

N. Y. Chamber Urges 48-Hour Work Week

NEW YORK (AP)—A resolution favoring the abolishment of the 40-hour week in favor of a 48-hour week has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York with only one audible dissenting vote.

The meeting, the chamber's 174th annual session, elected Frederick E. Hasler, chairman of the board of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., and head of the Pan American Society, president. He succeeds Percy H. Johnston, chairman of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co.

Anti-Inflation Policies Held Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The chief criticism of the Government in its attempt to halt steadily growing inflation is that it has not developed a complete and rounded policy or measures to keep inflation under control, declared the National City Bank of New York in its monthly bulletin.

Prices of finished goods, wage scales and the cost of living have continued to rise and the forces lifting them will plainly become more stronger as time goes on, continues the bank, although prices of staple commodities have advanced little in the last three months.

Pay Rolls Increasing

"The principal threat of inflation lies in the swelling pay rolls of the mass of consumers who buy the bulk of goods and services available," the bank continues. "In 1941, 70 per cent of the increase in national income was in wages and salaries. Taxation for the purpose of curtailing spending should reach this increase either through a sales tax, a tax on wage payments at the source, or reduced income tax exemptions and high rates on the lower brackets.

"The President's proposals for stabilization of farm prices and wages, in effect, complementary. The rise in farm prices has been based on the parity formula, which has been the basis of the Government action to raise prices, and under which the parity rises automatically as the prices of things farmers buy advance. Conversely, the arguments of labor leaders for higher wages have been based largely on the rising cost of living.

"Each therefore has tended to push the other up, and both have profited to the disadvantage of the white collar and professional workers, small business men, pensioners, unorganized labor, and all other people, whose living costs have been rising more than their incomes.

"A reduction in the level at which farm price ceilings are permitted is desirable. The rise in farm prices during the war has exceeded the rise in any other price group by a substantial margin. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics index the farm products group has advanced more than 70 per cent since August, 1939, while all other groups have advanced 24 per cent. Just as the OPA's effort to hold down living costs by selective price control was weakened by the virtual exclusion of farm prices from its jurisdiction, so the new blanket ceiling is weakened by the exclusion of farm products which are not up to the permissible ceiling level. A price-control program which exempts foods of this importance is handicapped at the start."

Distributors Affected

The bank adds that the blanket price-ceiling order will have more widespread effects upon the distributive trade in this country than any other governmental action ever taken.

"At one stroke," it says, "it freezes relationships of almost incomprehensible complexity, all in terms of those existing in an arbitrary past period, March of this year. Except as later adjustments are made, it will freeze prices that are below replacement costs as well as those that are above; distributors' margins that are inadequate as well as those that are excessive; and losses as well as profits.

"It penalizes retailers who have operated on small margins and kept prices down. It raises limitless questions as to grades and standards. In due course, and in many cases immediately, these maladjustments will create problems of the most difficult nature, while over all are the problems of enforcement and of adjustment to future changes in costs."

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
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Opposite Dudley Elevated Station. Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Interest Begins May 15
117 Years of Uninterrupted Dividends

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 19
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Leads Way in Fight On Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada is reaching a stage in its pioneer price ceiling policy which should provide experience of value to the United States in its new fight against inflation. The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board now faces the necessity of extinguishing some business enterprises altogether in order to maintain the overall price ceiling.

This stage has been reached by a series of steps which are likely to occur in the United States and therefore should be of interest to American businessmen and consumers. When the price ceiling was first conceived here last autumn it was designed to peg retail, wholesale and manufacturing prices. But this was soon found to be impractical. Instead, only retail prices were pegged.

"Rolling Back the Squeeze"

Immediately the retailer felt a process known here as the "squeeze." That is to say, he had ordered goods from the wholesaler at advanced prices and was asked to sell them at his original price. This he could not do and remain in business. Therefore, the price board devised the technique of "rolling back the squeeze."

In brief, the retailer was asked to pay the wholesaler as much as he could but not the entire increase in price originally asked. The wholesaler in turn was asked to absorb part of the increase but, as he could not carry it all, the manufacturer was compelled to absorb another part. The three divisions of business shared the entire increase in the cost of making goods that had occurred between the time of manufacture and the beginning of the ceiling.

This, however, did not solve the problem altogether. Two further steps were necessary. First, the price board stepped in and helped the manufacturer to reduce costs by compelling him to reduce the number of models, to eliminate all kinds of "frills." The wholesaler and the retailer were compelled to eliminate unnecessary deliveries, packaging and all other non-essential costs. The second step was the inauguration of subsidies to business organizations which could not survive under the price ceiling despite all economy and rationalization.

Necessity for Subsidies

At first subsidies were granted generally to any business which could positively demonstrate that it could not exist without this assistance. In the phase now opening a business will have to prove not only that it needs a subsidy to exist but that it should exist at all. Subsidies will go only to essential industries.

There have been wild stories in Canada about huge sums spent in subsidies but a recent statement in Parliament showed that the total amount so far has been only about $2,000,000 and the Government is budgeting for subsidies of $50,000,000 this year in a total national budget of $3,500,000,000. Apparently subsidies are not to be a major cost of war and, as the Government observed, they are far better than inflation. As a taxpayer the consumer pays in the case of subsidized articles more than the ceiling price but the cost of the subsidy is distributed equitably over the whole population, according to ability to pay.

At the moment the price board is fine-combing its list of subsidized industries with a view to eliminating non-essential enterprises. A recent return showed that up to April 21 only three industries had been subsidized to support purely Canadian operations. They were milk, footwear and leather garments, which received nearly $2,000,000. Most subsidies have been small, sometimes less than $1,000, paid to firms which had to import materials from the United States at prices which have increased since the ceiling scheme began.

American Price Control

The whole Canadian price structure would have been threatened if these American prices had continued to advance, and the inauguration of American price control thus came as a life-saver here. Canada inaugurated its ceiling, in fact, believing that the United States would follow some similar plan and, without it, the whole project would have been doomed from the start. The American policy thus not only vindicates Canada's judgment but, it is hoped, assures the success of the program.

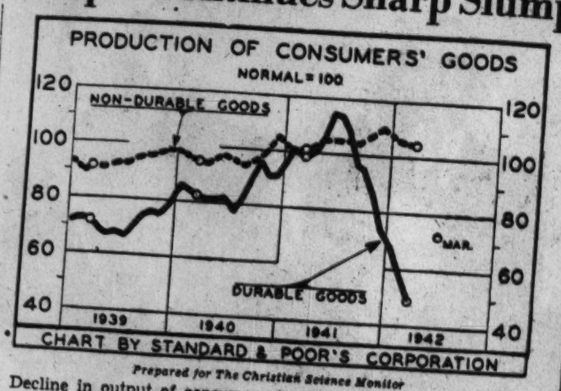
But it is felt here the United States will have to go further in its plan to succeed against inflation. The United States will face the same problem which produced the Canadian subsidy system and may have to adopt some similar mechanism to keep alive essential industries under the ceiling.

Canada also tackled one of the chief aspects of inflation by pegging all wages at the moment when prices were pegged. At the same time it guaranteed labor a bonus on a sliding scale to keep pace with any rise in living costs. So successful has the ceiling proved that no bonuses have been necessary, living costs having advanced less than a point in the last five months. It is expected here the United States will adopt ome definite form of wage control before it is finished with price control and Canada's experience here, as in other features of the same problem, may be instructive.

N. Y. Exchange Seat Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—A New York Stock Exchange seat has been sold for $20,000; up $2,000 from the last previous sale.

Non-Durable Consumers Goods Output Continues Sharp Slump



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Decline in output of consumers non-durable goods appears to be slackening, according to Standard & Poor's Corporation. Production of durable merchandise, however, continues to slump, and the end is not yet in sight.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

This year again, the announcement of the national budget has been accompanied by the publication of a special White Paper giving the estimates of the size of the national income, its distribution, and the sources from which the finances of war have been drawn.

Last year's innovation was so highly approved in economic and financial circles that it is very likely it will now become a regular accompaniment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement to Parliament.

Income Outlined

These statistics are naturally very complex and can only be a rough guide of general interest, but in view of the lack of such information they are of the greatest importance. The net national income according to the White Paper was as follows for the three (calendar not financial) years, 1938, 1940, and 1941:

(£ and 000,000's excluded)

	1941	1940	1938
1. Rent—land and buildings	379	383	373
2. Profits and interest	1,722	1,842	1,351
3. Salaries (including service officers' pay and allowances)	1,216	1,176	1,081
4. Wages (including pay and allowances of other ranks in Service	3,021	2,484	1,790
Net national income	£6,338	5,585	4,595

In reading these figures, it should be noted that they are the net national income figures before taxes have been deducted. Nevertheless they indicate roughly the sources from which comes the money now being spent upon the war.

The great increase in the national income of nearly £1,000,000,000 sterling between 1938 and 1940 has not been reproduced between 1940 and 1941, since, in the earlier period, unemployment was disappearing and from 1940 full employment had been attained. In the rise of £753,000,000, between 1940 and 1941, the chief item was £537,000,000 paid in wages and Service pay. If one goes a step further, it is probable that Service pay, including allowances in kind, have increased more than wages of civilians.

On the other hand, the reader must remember that neither direct nor indirect taxes have been deducted in the above statistics, so that he cannot, without much more information form a satisfactory estimate of the net amount remaining for private use by the various groups concerned.

Personal Incomes

Estimates of "personal incomes" are also included in this White Paper. Their total is somewhat less than the "national income"—£6,207,000,000 as against £6,338,000,000 shown in the above table. "Personal incomes" may be spent on consumption, in taxes and other such charges, set aside for the time being to meet increases in the liabilities or be added to past savings. During the past two years personal expenditure on consumption fell from £3,871,000,000 to £3,863,000,000 (reckoned on the cost of production); but the expenditure on consumption has been constantly increasing, seeing that indirect taxes were increased from £553,000,000 to £687,000,000. (This increase is over and above the government subsidies, running into many millions of pounds, which have done so much to keep the general cost of living under control.)

Net personal savings increased in the three years examined from £143,000,000 (1938) to £555,000,000 (1940), and last year to £815,000,000—but again it must be emphasized that such savings include money set aside to meet future tax claims.

As to profits and interest, the table of Net National Income shows that these are estimated to have fallen by £180,000,000 between 1940 and 1941. Another table shows the fall in "undistributed profits and there is strong evidence here of the effect of Excess Profits Tax (E. P. T.) on industrial capital reserves. These are being seriously drained away.

Another important index to social progress is that of the distribution of personal income and the effect of direct taxation upon the different income and wage groups. This has also been supplied in the following form:

Gross Income £	Aggregate gross income, 1940-1, £ million	Remaining after income tax and surtax 1941-2 rates. Percentage
Under 250	3,344	96.9
250-500	1,038	88.1
500-1,000	477	78.1
1,000-2,000	330	63.4
2,000-10,000	367	47.4
10,000 and over	176	22.2
Total	5,732	85.6

This table shows that the overwhelming proportion of all incomes fall in the first category of under £250 a year. This is certainly a condition of things which is not praiseworthy from the viewpoint of the equitable distribution of the national wealth. It is to some extent improved by the fact that less than 3 per cent of their income is taken away in direct taxation, though if indirect taxes are also included, it will probably prove to be about 10 per cent of the gross earnings.

Federal Reserve Buys U. S. Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed today that the 12 Federal Reserve banks bought $86,000,000 worth of Government securities in the last week, apparently to stabilize any declining tendency in the Government securities market.

The purchases included $21,000,000 worth of Treasury certificates, $38,000,000 worth of Treasury bonds, and $27,000,000 worth of Treasury bills. These were the largest purchases made in many weeks.

Kennecott Copper Quarter Earnings $20,000,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. earnings, after all charges but before taxes, have been estimated at $20,400,000 in the first quarter, compared with $17,875,000 in the like 1941 period, E. T. Stannard, President, said at the annual meeting.

Estimated taxes, based on the highest proposal made so far in the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Stannard said, would be about $11,000,000 in the March quarter, compared with $8,000,000 in the first three months of 1941.

The tax bill for the year 1942 on this basis, he added, would be about $12,000,000 above 1941.

Payment of 17 cents a pound for excess copper production over quotas fixed by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration would not result in benefit to Kennecott, Mr. Stannard said, because quotas in most cases will be difficult to surpass.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended March 31

	Net Earnings 1942	1941	Net Per Com. Shr. 1942	1941
American Viscose Corp.	$1,443,478	$1,548,492	$.96	$1.04
Barnsdall Oil Co.	778,348	486,589	.56	.21
Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.	144,174	297,288	.03	.77
Briggs & Stratton Corp.	225,273	377,099	.53	1.25
Colorado Fuel & Iron	3,944,185	1,141,786	1.46	2.02
Continental Oil Co.	266,723	1,219,582	.76	3.50
Life Savers Corp.	197,981	191,339	.71	.71
Nehi Corp.	4,481,396	3,267,388	.52	.17
North American Co.	607,082	448,800	.13	.08
Scott Paper Co.	1,300,039	856,619	.66	.43
Skelly Oil Co.	3,199,058	3,980,986	1.39	.91
Tide Water Assoc. Oil	1,200,000	1,981,000	.41	.76
Wheeling Steel Corp.			1.31	2.64

Retail Sales Are Slightly Over '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Retail sales during the past week barely maintained a margin over a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported, pointing out that buyers concentrated heavily in seasonal lines backed by promotional activity.

"Reports from various parts of the country indicated that there was some difference of opinion among retailers this week over the effect of the impending price ceiling on consumer demand," it said in a trade review.

"Some merchants ascribed a slackening of buying interest in a number of staples to the decline of price anticipatory buying."

"Store advertising activity gave major stress to Mother's Day purchases and to May sales of house accessories," it continued. "Some stores took space to announce that prices had already been adjusted to the ceilings established by the general regulation, although the effective date of the order was set at May 18. Conservation ads, rapidly increasing in number, put special emphasis on moth preventatives, wardrobe closets, cleaning accessories, and fur storage."

The survey showed gifts, household items and garden implements sold briskly. Furniture sales were off slightly although bedding and upholstery goods sold well.

Sales figures showed a dollar volume for the country as a whole ran less than 5 per cent ahead of a year ago. Percentage sales increases in major regions were New England 3 to 5, East and Southwest 1 or 2, South 4 to 7, Middle West 2 to 8, Pacific Coast 2 to 4 and Northwest off 1 to 3.

Wholesale business, while substantial, reflected the hesitation that followed the general price ceiling order. Buyers continued to ask as much merchandise as mills would accept in some lines.

Seasonal goods were slow, pending clarification of the government order's effect on prices of seasonal merchandise.

Output Civilian Goods Made From Copper Is Halted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Production of all but essential civilian consumer articles using copper, brass or bronze will be stopped June 15, under War Production Board orders just issued.

In a sweeping revision of previous copper restrictions, emphasizing increased military demands for the metal, WPB barred copper in more than 100 additional items effective May 31, and directed that its use be stopped June 15 in all other items not specifically named —except those for which the Government is allocating supplies.

Beginning Aug. 1, the order applies even to the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

Items ranging from neon advertising signs to Christmas tree bulbs, pins, bird cages, and fountain pens, are blanketed under the revised order, and WPB officials predicted that manufacture of most of the articles would be stopped entirely because of the shortages of metal substitutes.

More than one third of the pins made in this country in 1940 and 1941 were brass; the rest were made of steel, use of which has been severely limited. Barber and beauty shop equipment, movie cameras and projectors, electric razors, soda fountain and bar equipment, cooking utensils, fishing and hunting supplies, mechanical pencils, binoculars, and cash registers were among the other items listed.

Indicating necessity for the new restrictions, WPB said that while the United States now controls about two thirds of the world's entire copper production, the expanding war effort "demands all of it and more."

Furniture Makers Hold Large Orders For Airplane Parts, Gliders, Boxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The industry that made $1,000,000,000 worth of wooden and metal furniture last year will be making war goods at the same $1,000,000,000 rate next year, the War Production Board reported.

Furniture makers already hold $500,000,000 worth of orders for airplane parts and gliders, ammunition boxes, airplane fuel lines and other items for the armed forces, WPB's conversion report showed.

Converting Rapidly

The industry, second only to automobile making as a peacetime producer of consumers' durable goods, is rapidly changing over to military production.

"War equipment soon to be produced in quantity by metal furniture companies includes ammunition boxes, tail and wing assemblies for airplanes, rear fin struts and seating equipment for planes, tanks and ships," the report said.

"The wood-working plants of the industry are to be assigned the task of building large numbers of 'wooden' aircraft, which tests have shown to be ideal for training purposes."

"As a matter of fact," WPB said, "the Russian air force has used similar types of part-wood planes in actual combat with satisfactory results."

Wooden Airplanes

At least three wood-working furniture plants already are producing plane parts of plywood and ultimately 12 or more are expected to be turning out wooden airplanes and sub-assemblies, under conversion plans mapped out by WPB's furniture branch. Other plants will be making gliders for the air force, bulkheads for ships and wooden lockers and shelving to replace the usual metal types.

Machine tool shops in furniture factories also will be used to make screw machines and turret lathes to help ease the machine tool bottleneck.

One small midwestern company which formerly used scarce nickel to make chair and table frames has converted 100 per cent to war work, turning out bomb fuses, fuel lines for planes, and parts for carburetors and tank transmissions.

The branch has set up a conversion section under S. H. Arnolt, head of the Atlas Steel and Tube Company, Warsaw, Ind., to help other manufacturers make contact with Army and Navy procurement officials.

More Telephones

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reports a net gain of 11,130 telephones in service during April, 1942, as compared with a gain of 10,581 during April, 1941. For the first four months of 1942 there was a gain of 37,238 as compared with a gain of 30,066 during 1941.

Takes New Post

Hugh R. Johnson

Appointed Advertising Manager of Bell Aircraft Corp. Mr. Johnson formerly was in charge of advertising for the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corp.

Federal Reserve Agencies Urging People Pay Debts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another step to spur people to pay off their debts has been taken by the three Federal banking agencies.

A joint statement by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve Board said that their bank examiners hereafter will be instructed to encourage all banks to provide for the regular payment of individual loans, especially by arranging periodic installment payments. This would change the usual bank practice of lending money on a single-payment basis.

The statement said the joint action was taken in accordance "with that part of the President's special message to Congress on April 27 which urged the paying off of debts as a restraint upon rising living costs."

The action followed by two days the imposition by the Federal Reserve Board of new regulations on charge accounts, installment credit, and certain types of small cash loans to individuals. The joint statement said that the examiners would try to extend the principle of this type of regulation, "particularly to the volume of single-payment loans to individuals for non-productive purposes presently outstanding."

The statement continued: "The examiners for the respective agencies are being instructed to pay particular attention in the course of their examinations to individual debt to determine whether it is being reduced and to the circumstances which may be preventing its reduction or preventing its being put on an amortization basis.

"The examiners are likewise being instructed to include in their reports of examination comments as to the extent to which the bank has co-operated in the program for reduction of personal indebtedness incurred for non-productive purposes, and as the results achieved."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
East Mass St Rwy 8% cum 1st pf	$1.50		June 15	June 1
Fl Iowa Pow pf	$2.50		June 15	May 19
Long-B Lbr cfts	$2.50		July 1	June 15
Reduced				
Universal Winding 7% pf	$1.50	May 1	May 1	
Irregular				
Cabot Mfg Co	$2		May 15	May 7
Metal & Therm Cp	35c		June 10	June 1
Liquidating				
Bussa Co 7% pf	$20	May 11	May 7	
Regular				
Border City Mfg	50c	May 13	May 6	
Boston Grd Rent Tr	$1	May 15	May 7	
Can Ark P S pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15	
Crown Ck&B pf	56¼c	Q June 15	May 29	
Curtiss-Wright $2 non-cum Class A	$1		June 30	May 15
Domingues Oil P	35c M	May 29	May 15	
El Paso Nat Gas 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15	
Gen Bottlers 55c cum conv pf	13¾c	Q June 15	June 1	
Intl Prod Corp	25c		June 1	
Kress (S H) 6p pf	15c	Q June 1	May 15	
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$2		June 13	May 20
Metal and Thermit 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 25	
Micromatic Hone	10c		June 1	May 20
Nashua Gum and Coat Paper Co	50c	Q May 15	May 8	
Nat Container	25c		June 15	May 20
Neb Pow 7 pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15	
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15	
Ohio Power pf	$1.12½	Q June 1	May 12	
Pneumatic Scale	30c		June 1	May 20
Reed Roller Bit	30c		June 30	June 20
Unit Aumse Cl A	40c		May 30	May 15
Do Cl B	40c		May 30	May 15
Vultee Aire $1.25 cum conv pf	31¼c	Q June 1	May 21	
Westgate-Greenld O	1c M	May 15	May 8	
Wheel Elec 6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 12	

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings during the coming week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are the following:

Monday, May 11

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. (Com.) (11 A. M.)

Westerp Auto Supply Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Tuesday, May 12

Columbian Carbon Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (Com.) (2:30 P. M.)

Newberry (J. J.) Co. (Com.) (11 A. M.)

Proctor & Gamble Co. (5% Pfd.) (1:45 P. M.)

Spear & Co. ($3.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 A. M.)

Wednesday, May 13

American Machine & Foundry Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" & "B") (11:15 A. M.)

Continental Can Co., Inc. (Com.) (9:30 A. M.)

Continental Oil Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 A. M.)

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc. (5% Conv. Pref.) (3 P. M.)

Thursday, May 14

Joy Mfg. Co. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.) (2 P. M.)

Friday, May 15

American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (Com.) (11 A. M.)

Baruk Cigars, Inc. (Com.) (10 A. M.)

Copperweld Steel Co. (5% Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2 P. M.)

Electric Storage Battery Co. (Com.) (3 P. M.)

Gamewell Co. ($6 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (9 A. M.)

U. S. Cash War Outlay Tops World War I

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fiscal officials have disclosed that the United States already has paid out in cash for this war as much as it spent during World War I.

The cost of the first world war to the United States from 1917 until the peace treaty was ratified in 1921 was $25,729,000,000, including loans to the Allies.

Since July 1, 1940, when this country started preparing for the present conflict, the Government has paid out approximately $26,000,000,000 for war purposes. The Treasury paid out $24,509,000,000 and the RFC and other corporations doing defense work spent about $1,500,000,000 cash.

Spending Soars

With spending running over $3,000,000,000 a month, moreover, it won't be long before costs of World War II exceed the aggregate cost of the last war, including expenditures not only up to the peace treaty but also for pensions, compensation, bonuses and other purposes since. Counting these extras, the first world war cost about $45,000,000,000.

The programmed expenditures for this war now exceed $160,000,000,000, but it may take a couple of years to pay that much out. The Budget Bureau figures war costs in the coming fiscal year (starting July 1) at $70,000,000,000. The current year's war bill will be $28,000,000,000, while the first year of preparedness, from July 1, 1940, through June 30, 1941, cost $6,047,929,292.

By this time next year, World War II costs will be greater than all American wars put together. Counting pensions and similar after-payments, the previous wars cost something over $62,000,000,000.

Cost of War

Exact statistics never have been compiled, but available Treasury records indicate these figures:

Revolution—about $150,000,000.

War of 1812—$133,700,000.

Mexican war—$166,000,000.

Civil War (north only)—$15,097,082,784 (to 1938).

War with Spain—$1,921,504,307 (to 1938).

World War I—$41,765,000,000 (to 1934).

The Treasury stopped keeping specific track of World War I costs after 1934, but items since then, especially the bonus in 1936, probably would bring the total close to $45,000,000,000.

The Army, now spreading its infantrymen, tank corps and planes in various parts of the globe, is leading the current spending march, followed closely by the Navy, and then by lend-lease activities on behalf of our allies.

At the beginning of the program the Navy, which was readier for war, was ahead, but in April (through April 29), the breakdown showed:

Army, $1,256,150,540; Navy, $995,443,983; lend-lease, $506,847,835; loan to China, $200,000,000; Maritime Commission, $81,776,710; War Shipping Administration, $26,707,368. Smaller amounts were spent for war by the President's special defense fund, selective service system, national housing agency, federal works agency, federal security agency, and others.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
May		1.22¼	.97
July	1.25	1.25½	.96½
September	1.27½	1.27½	.96½
December	...	1.30½	
Corn			
May			
July	.86½	.86¾	.72½
Sept.	.89½	.89½	.73½
Dec.	.94¾	.94¾	.75½
Oats			
May		.37½	.38
July	.34½	.36½	.36¼
Sept.		.36¾	
May, old		1.33½	1.32½
May, new	...	1.34½	
July, old	...	1.34½	1.30¾
July, new	...	1.36½	
Oct.	1.31½	1.31¾	1.32½
Rye			
May		.75½	.51¾
July		.78½	.50¾
Sept.		.81½	.51¾
Lard			
May		12.82	12.82 9.55
July		12.82	12.82 9.70
Sep		12.82	12.82 9.87

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8b	101.5
July				101.8b	102.0
October	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.8b	101.5
December				101.0b	101.0
	Tops				
May				127.2b	126.6
July				128.2b	128.0
October	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.8b	129.5
December				130.4b	130.4
March				130.9b	130.9
bBid.					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.28	19.35	19.28	19.35	19.39
July	19.54	19.64	19.54	19.60	19.69
Oct.	19.85	19.93	19.85	19.90	19.91
Dec.	19.97	20.04	19.97	20.01	20.05
March	20.08	20.18	20.08	20.14	20.18

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	39.30	39.40	39.35	39.40	39.50
	Eggs				
September		33.80a			32.30
October	33.70	33.70	33.60	33.60	32.75
November		33.75a			33.65
	Potatoes				
November	2.55	2.60	2.55	2.60	2.57

bBid. aAsked. *Sales. †Sales.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool tatoes by J. C. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 7, compared with corresponding figures for the previous week (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $83,738,688.03 ($130,740,650.02); expenditures, $156,216,016.08 ($172,035,977.21); net balance, $2,675,985,119.84 ($2,324,359,090,888.78 ($1,578,111,637.96); customs receipts for month, $7,764,693.11 ($9,822,702.03); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $8,880,920,476.73 ($6,005,752,779.19); expenditures for fiscal year, $34,956,958,193.12 ($16,454,038,008.90); excess of expenditures, $15,076,037,716.39 ($4,388,903,734.80); total debt, $71,549,354,480.83 ($51,972,667,662.42); increase over previous day, $66,401,010.46; gold assets, $22,703,881,007.62 ($20,525,382,561.43).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 3½s 46-44	104.13	104.13	104.13

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
5 Ala Power 3½s 72	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Allephany 4s 44 Mod	81	81	81
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64½	65
1 Am T & T 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am T & T 3s 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1960-95	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	104	104	104
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81½	81½
30 A C Line 5s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105½	105½	105½
55 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	61½	61⅝	61⅝
7 B&O 95 st A	30	30	30
5 B&O 2000 st D	29¾	29¾	29¾
12 B&O 96 st F	30	30	30
3 B&O cv 60 st	23½	23½	23½
1 B&O 4s 48	60½	60½	60½
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41½	41½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Steel 3¼s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Boston &Me 4½s 70	34¼	34	34¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	78	78	78
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	89	89	89
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Buf R&P 57 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
12 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Can Pac 5s 54	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s 45	17¼	17¼	17¼
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	56½	56½	56½
5 Cen RR N J 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	85¾	85¾	85¾
11 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	79½	79½	79½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	91½	91	91
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 57	26	26	26
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67¾	67¾	67¾
40 CHSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
2 CM&StP 3½s 89 B	46	46	46
10 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Chi & NW 5s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32½	32½	32½
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15	15	15
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14	14	14
2 CBL & NO 5s 51	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
5 Childs Co 5s 43	47	47	47
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49½	49½
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63½	63	63
5 Colo&So 4½s 80	21¾	21¾	21½
5 Coml Mack Inc 6s 49 ww	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Con Rys 4s 54	34	34	34
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42ret	31¾	31½	31¾
9 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ctf	31	31	31
2 Cuba RR 5s Rct 52	31¾	31¼	31¼
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
11 D & R G 4s 36	19	18½	19
1 D & R G West 5s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 D & R G West 5s 78	19½	19½	19½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
1 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25	25	25
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
46 Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91½	91¾
5 Erie Ohio 3¼s 71	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 Fla E Stat 5s 74 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4 Francis Bdg 6s 56	75	75	75
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98	95¾	95¾
1 Goodrich 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 B	85½	85½	85½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Gt Nor 3½s 67	78	78	78
2 Gt Bay&W deb B	9½	9½	9½
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	72	72	72
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	44¼	43¾	44¼
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	46	46
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	53	53	53
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	48
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¾	44¾	44¾
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Int Hydro El 6s 44	28	28	28
3 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	99	99	99
2 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Int T&T 4½s 52	54	53¾	54
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	55¼	55	55¼
5 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	1	1	1
29 Lac Gas 5½s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¼	82¾	83¼
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	83	82¾	83
2 Leh Val H Trr 5s 54	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	50¼	50¼	50¼
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95¾	95	95
7 Louisia & Ar 5s 69	83	83	83
8 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
5

Canada Looks To Problems Of the Peace

By Bruce Hutchison

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Government of Canada is looking more closely into the problems of the postwar world than most Canadians, even members of Parliament, had suspected. A committee of the House of Commons, formed to study these problems, has found that the recent report of Ian Mackenzie, Cabinet minister in charge of the Government's postwar preparations, showed that already some of the best experts in the Dominion have been put to work in their own fields and have evolved concrete postwar plans.

The report considered first the fundamental changes in the political and economic life of Canada which have already taken place—changes which are often overlooked in the rush of events. Mr. Mackenzie's statement pointed out that a new freedom of trade has developed between Canada and its two largest customers, Britain and the United States. Canada's adherence to the Atlantic Charter, he stated, assures larger freedom of world trade in the future. Mr. Mackenzie told of the intimate integration of the Canadian and American industrial systems and their agriculture for war purposes and of the creation of large new Canadian industries and the development of new industrial processes in Canada, some of which can be converted to peacetime production.

He pointed to the virtual control of Canadian business by the Government. He recalled that there had been acceptance of basic change in the fiscal relations of the Federal Government and the provinces; that unemployment insurance had been inaugurated and that there had been great shifts in Canadian agriculture from unsaleable to saleable products.

Evidences of Revolution

These, Mr. Mackenzie says, are some of the obvious outward evidences of the deep revolution now under way in Canadian life. But greater changes are ahead and how shall Canada meet them?

To make plans for a postwar world which no one can envisage, the Government has established a committee of leading thinkers from outside the ranks of politics. These include F. C. James, Principal of McGill University; D. G. McKenzie, Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners; J. S. McLean, food authority; Dr. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary-General of the University of Montreal; Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University.

The range of work being done by these men, as described by Mr. Mackenzie, indicates the scope and the trend of the Government's postwar planning. For example, one subcommittee of this group, working with experts of the Government, has outlined a broad program of construction projects to absorb men demobilized from the fighting services and released by war industries. The projects will form a backlog of work which can be launched as soon as it is required to absorb unemployed workers. Some projects will be purely Federal, others are to be undertaken by the Federal and provincial governments, others will include the participation of municipalities and private enterprise.

A separate study is being made of the unemployment problem, the proper use of available labor, hours of work in the postwar period.

Development of Resources

Another study relates to the development of Canada's natural resources, which involves the question of foreign markets. The possibility of solving the farm problem in part by raising the nutritional standards of the Canadian people is the subject of an extensive investigation. Mr. Mackenzie says the Government already is shaping a large public health program including some health insurance.

Changes already effected in Canadian society, Mr. Mackenzie said, "may appeal to the zealot for reform as inadequate, and on the other hand to the reactionary as unduly revolutionary. They cannot be described as signs of inaction, and there is no doubt that in future years, if the war continues, our way of living in Canada will be greatly altered.

"We are in the different position that every policy, both war and postwar, must be considered in its relation to its possible contribution to victory."

The fact that a parliamentary committee was studying the postwar settlement already, he said, was evidence of Canada's faith in victory—"and it is the earnest of the pledge to our fighting men that Canada after the war will find some way of avoiding the demoralization of enforced idleness and purposeless leisure, inadequate in the living standard and in economic opportunity."

Mr. Mackenzie referred to a book written by Premier Mackenzie King in his youth, "Industry and Humanity," and showed by direct quotation that even then Mr. King had foreseen and outlined the four freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt many years later. It was on the basis of these freedoms that Canada now sought to prepare for a better world after the war.

General Classified

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Local Classified
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Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-208

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.

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MC-3

Coupon

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
FOR PAINTING WALLS, CEILINGS
FOR PAINTING OVER WALLPAPER!
Carroll Smith HARDWARE "The Friendly Store"

Prompt
Service—Supplies

JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. DAVIS COAL CO.
Quality and Service
448 Marietta St., N. W.
Mrs. C. J. da Silva Agent Jackson 2800

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Potter De Lisa — Matrix
Florsheim — Collegebred
Palizzio — Paradise
Urbanite — Vitality
201 PEACHTREE N. E.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO & A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

CHERRY STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.
Local and Long Distance Moving
Fireproof Warehouse
23 Pine St. N. E. Between the Peachtrees
Established 1910 'Phone Main 6660

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS • BULBS • PLANTS
Lawn Grass Seed
Fertilizers
COTTONGIM'S
97 Broad Street, S. W.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Jos. N. Bell Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
454 Second Street Phone 6367

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small. Each and every one is appreciated
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES TO LET

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
Flats to let, furnished and unfurnished, at Potts Point and Rose Bay
Phone: FM5987

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 1
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Speciality House
Konditorei — Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
Marktgasse 51. Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei,
Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

FRL. LINA BOSS
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 20.539

Seiler
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19. Tel. 27.516.

Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
Founded 1837 9 Marktgasse 9 Tel. 23.308

Speciality Shop for
Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
Neuengasse 5 Tel. 27.946
REPAIRS

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
FIRST-CLASS MILK PRODUCTS

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse
PREISWERT UND GUT
Sind die Vorzüge von
Schmid-Schuhen
28 Nidaugasse (SHOES)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7
(Linen)

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19, Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le beau magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

NEUCHATEL

Les Chemises, CRAVATES, PYJAMAS de la maison
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE, S. A.
ont la coupe, le chic et toujours la qualité
Rue du Seyon
(WOMEN'S WEAR)

MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2. Tel. 5.28.14
Librairie—Papeterie
BOOKS—STATIONERY

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard S. A.
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures Maroquinerie
Chemiserie Gants et Bas
Grand Choix de Jouets
DEPARTMENT STORE

ST. GALL

ST. GALLISCHE CREDITANSTALT
CREDIT ST. GALLOIS
All Banking Business
Marktplatz 1.

ZURICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS
COMPLETS
CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteig-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel, UMBRELLAS
bei Grimm-Beckenwerth
Zurich 1
Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt

MEYER-BUCK
SCHIFFLANDE/KIRCHGASSE
China and Earthenware
Tea and Dinner Sets

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

CHAMES & NELSONS CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

CAPE TOWN—Rondebosch

LADIES' HAIR STYLIST
Isobel
BEAUTY SPECIALIST
STATION ROAD
RONDEBOSCH
Late of London and Johannesburg Telephone 6-6359

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Greenacres Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

IVAN DUNSTERVILLE PTY. LTD.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators
Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
488, West St., Durban Phone 20551

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

GLADDEN EVERY DAY WITH FLOWERS FROM
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires — No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Phone 24765

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West St. Phone 20331

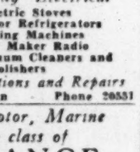
EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers



WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115, Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

Figaro
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and O. Van Diggelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70, Pritchard Street

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Estab. 1803)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St. Johannesburg

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 9204 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. JOHANNESBURG 22-0911

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality
Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2508

DIAMONDS
Holland Diamond Cutting Works
Blue White Diamonds for Sale at Factory Prices
His Majesty's Building Eloff St.

MRS. H. LISSACK'S
Private Commercial Classes
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited Number accepted so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pitman's Shorthand and Rhythmic touch. Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones 33-3562 and 33-7120.
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday St.

J. T. WHERRIE
Phones 42-4594—42-1124
High-Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
4, Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritsburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
'The Home of Good Things to Eat'
157-159, Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
For CHINA
CROCKERY GLASSWARE
and HARDWARE
202, Church St. Phone 3813

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For Your Requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236-3237
183, Pietermaritz Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	A	F	F		J	I	N	K	S
L	O	T		A		O		E	R	A
E	D		H	U	R	S	T		A	N
O		V	E	N	E	E	R	S		D
N	A	I	L		P		E	E	L	Y
		S	I	X		M	A	P		
B	L	O	C		R		C	I	T	Y
A		R	O	S	E	L	L	A		U
S	O		N	I	X	I	E		P	C
I	C	E		M		P		A	R	C
L	A	N	C	E		S	A	M	O	A

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable
Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235, Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone P. L. 1731, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd FL 5171 Adelaide U2269 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and
General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

VALMAI
Modern Ladies' Hairdressing SALON
395 New South Head Road
Double Bay, Sydney, N. S. W.
Miss H. Valmai
Est. 11 years P. M. 2490

J. MURRAY STEEL WORKS
Awnings, Fire Escapes
Spiral Stairs
Builders' Ironwork
Albert Street, Gladesville
Phone: Ryde 437

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

EDWARD FAY
Pty. Ltd
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street Broadway, Newton Parramatta and Burwood

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £72,000,000.
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

Dainty Cakes
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3485)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliffe (FM 5351)

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
83-84 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
573 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia 'Phone J-2566

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily; except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Recapping, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories. Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 83 Franklin St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR
PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

MAY BARNETT
See our
HOSIERY LINGERIE
SCARVES of
Practical and Distinctive Designs for All Occasions
Manchester Unity Arcade
Collins Street

Plant Quality **NOW** *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

"GRASS ON THE DOWNS"
Poems by Florence Irene Gubbins
Price 3/6, posted 4 extra
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street F 4349

C. CARLSSON
F 6362

Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

MELBOURNE-Camberwell

Merva Stainer
Beauty Studio
Phone WF 2585
155 Camberwell Road
Special Attention Given to Individual Hair Styling

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Miss A. V. Wall
Robes, Suits, Evening Wear made exclusively for you.
80 Glenhuntly Road Tel. LF 5497

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Ray's
CORSET SPECIALISTS
Selling Agents for JENYN'S *Corsets*
LINGERIE HOSIERY
133 Glenferrie Road HAW. 4082

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

Telephones Central 1310 (2 lines)
SCRYMGOUR & SONS
Printers and Stationers
115 King William Street, Adelaide

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE—MARINE—MOTORS—GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41764, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

BAGS, GLOVES, SHOES
Renewed and Redyed
by New Zealand's Leading Specialists
The MODERN BAG Co.
400 Queen St. 270 Karangahape Rd.

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and
Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 43-107

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND
(Continued)

Wearing Apparel for
Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 48-282

For your new
Courtenay Radio
Turnbull & Jones Ltd.
Wellesley Street, E. Phone 42-816

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENT STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables "Blooms." Christchurch 36-171 23-490

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thyne, Meyer & Smith
Limited
Printers
Bookbinders
Paper Rulers
30 Lower Cuba Street, Wellington
Sign of Honest Workmanship Telephone 42-537

"HEAD TO HEEL" WARDROBE SERVICE
ART DYEING, DRY CLEANING
Footwear Repairs
Minor Garment Repairs
taylor's
Tel 15-015 Taylor Bros. Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston Street Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH STREET

The Oram
MILLINERY SPECIALISTS
MISS O. McFARLANE
Colonial Mutual Bldg. Customhouse Quay

The Scoullar Company Ltd.
Makers of Fine Furniture for 55 Years
WELLINGTON, at 88-90 Lambton Quay
HASTINGS, at Heretaunga Street
BLENHEIM, at Market Street

T. WAUGH Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay,
Wellington, 'Phone 40-797
114 High Street
Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-322

The Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Assn., Ltd.
Tel. 43-043 Lambton Quay, Wellington
General Stores and Provision Merchants
Branches at:
MASTERTON, CARTERTON, GREYTOWN, PAHIATUA, EKETAHUNA, ALFREDTON, DANNEVIRKE, and MARTINBOROUGH

McGowan & Magee
Merchants
WOOD, COAL, COKE
CARTAGE, STORAGE, PACKERS
FURNITURE REMOVERS
88 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42-068 (3 lines)

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hobby Nobbing

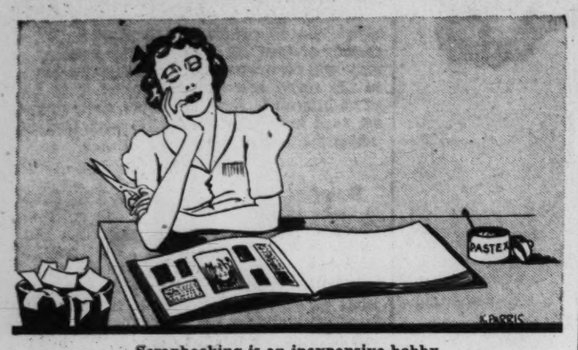
Scrapbooking

By Irving Bacchus

Is your hobby ambition impractical or impossible of achievement? Do you yearn to collect ancient castles or circumnavigate the globe in a stratoliner?

Here's one method of enjoying extraordinary ambitions at insignificant expense and yet have plenty of fun. Scrapbook your hobby! Some of America's most interesting hobbyists are scrapbookers and as an all-around diversion the hobby has no peer.

A cruise around the world, at the moment, is hardly fashionable, but why not make the trip on paper? Seek pictures of the countries you planned to visit. Study customs, the native foods, transportation problems and languages spoken. A suggestion: Choose South America. Begin your tour in the illustrious company of some well-known writer on South American affairs.



Scrapbooking is an inexpensive hobby

A Personal File

Number one subject for a scrapbook is the individual himself. If you're not interested at the moment place a box where snapshots, tickets to exciting events, letters of commendation and promotion, news clippings, etc., can be saved. Mark dates on each article. Set aside a rainy stay-at-home evening and pile yourself on the floor with that box—but be warned! Ere your reminiscing is five minutes gone you'll be seeking scrapbook, paste and scissors.

After a year or two there is no stopping and an occasional glance at such a book convinces skeptics that life isn't nearly so routine as infrequent moments might indicate.

What's your philosophy? Do you make mental concurrence with poetic expressions and editorial bits? Clip and paste such items. A survey of these thought nuggets, now and then, gives one an insight into his own sentiments.

person can secure unlimited studies

Picture Books

Picture scrapbooks are popular with scissor wielders. Almost any of his favorite subjects. Special newspaper sections and magazines are a fertile field—but isn't it perplexing when you want the pictures on both sides!

Poetry, essays, columns and photographs are scrapbooked by Mrs. M. L. Ollinger of West Lafayette, Ohio, who gives the books to underprivileged persons. Thomas Jefferson was an ardent scrapbook fan, carefully clipping items pertaining to the subjects of his interest.

Scrapbookers of art reproductions find worthy additions on postcards, calendars, Christmas cards, in catalogs and art exhibition folders. Babies, animals, humorous pictures, jokes and unusual news items are other suggested subjects. Mrs. Marie Schummach of Pennsylvania has more than 25,000 recipes in 13 scrapbooks. The Hobby Nobber casts about for cartoons poking fun at hobbyists.

No matter what your hobby, it will bring more enjoyment if you'll add scrapbooking—so add this interesting touch today.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

I'VE COUSINS, UNCLES, AUNTS, GALORE
A SISTER AND A BROTHER
BUT NO AMOUNT OF RELATIVES
COULD EQUAL JUST ONE MOTHER

Rural Population

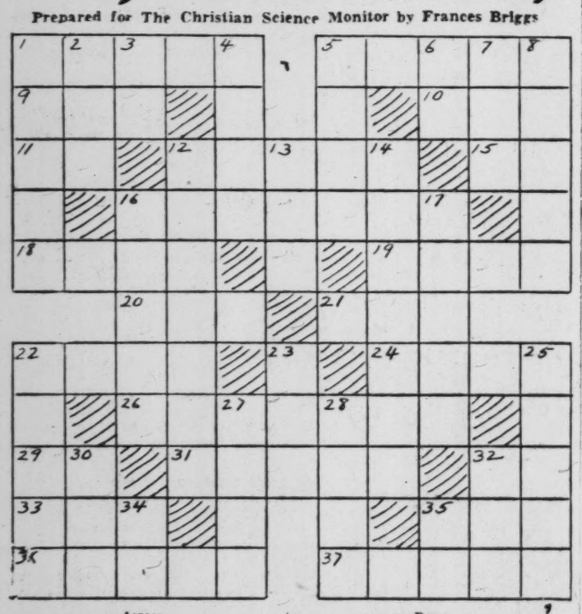
Thirty million people in this country earn their living directly from farms and ranches, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A Verse for Today . . .

This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success.—Josh. 1:8

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Husks of grain, separated by threshing and winnowing, are called what?
5—What captain gave his horses "good corn and beans"?
9—Who was Abraham's nephew?
10—Epoch.
11—What ending denotes the past tense?
12—Who is author of "Imitation of Life"?
15—Article.
16—What are thin layers of wood cut or sawed from a log?
18—In certain well-known rhyme, a shoe is lost for want of what?
19—Wriggling.
20—How many years in a sexennium?
21—What is a cartograph?
22—What is a political group which votes and acts with unanimity of purpose?
24—A mayor is chief magistrate of what?
26—What beautiful Australian parakeet is often kept as a cage bird?
29—Thus.
31—What is a female water sprite?
32—Per cent (abbr.).
33—A glacierium has a floor of what?
35—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
36—What is a weapon of war carried by light cavalry?
37—What islands were formerly called Navigators Islands?

Down

1—Who is governor of Tarsus in Shakespeare's "Pericles"?
2—Coal scuttle is what?
3—Near.
4—What Italian deity was represented as half goat and half man?
5—Who is object of Micaela's affections in opera "Carmen"?
6—If you were in Mobile, Ala., in what direction would you travel to reach Montgomery (abbr.)?
7—What is a long-tailed ape of the Indian region?
8—What is a jocose term for a Scotsman?
12—What is a very large bass tuba used in military bands?
13—What is a corded fabric?
14—What is molasses called in England?
16—What is projecting forepiece of a cap?
17—What is inky secretion of the cuttlefish?
22—What is any of several kinds of mountain mint?
23—What is singular of "reges"?
25—What is New Mexico's State flower?
27—What is a monkey?
28—Labial articulations are formed by what?
30—What is a South American wood sorrel?
32—What do you call one who takes the affirmative side?
34—Half an em is what?
35—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

You Guess Who!

(Melbourne, Australia, Herald)

Here is a story to warm the corners and cockles of your hearts, the story of a thousand Melbourne householders, many of them in humble circumstance, clamoring for the honor of entertaining in their homes for two days 340 (censored). Some of the visitors have gone back to their base after their first leave since Dec. 8 with very happy memories of many kindnesses.

The Australian Comforts Fund hospitality bureau was like a bargain counter, with people tumbling over themselves to offer their homes as honorary billets. Every (censored) had been in battle and their joy at this overwhelming hospitality was pathetic.

Some of them are colored and you may be proud to know how they were received. The Rev. Harold Hawkins addressed the prospective hosts and hostesses and told them that color did not count. These men had fought for us, and if anyone objected to receiving them, let them step aside because there was a waiting list a yard long!

Current Events

Answers

1. Secretary Morgenthau declared "the time has come" to lower personal exemptions under the individual income tax to $600 for single persons, $1,200 for married couples and $300 for each dependent.

2. Yes; this fact is brought out in the monthly report of the National Safety Council, which shows that in spite of a 3 per cent increase in travel in February this year over that month in 1941, there was an 8 per cent drop in traffic fatalities.

3. Placing of Madagascar under British control forestalls any Japanese or German arrangement with pro-Nazi Premier Laval to occupy the strategic island.

4. 6,000,000.

5. When they began registering this past week for "Ration Book One," necessary in the purchase of sugar.

6. Trucks, busses, and other commercial vehicles, as well as government users of gasoline.

7. June 13; the day is the anniversary of Gen. MacArthur's appointment to West Point.

8. The U. S. S. Kearney. Eleven men were killed and another eleven were wounded, shortly after midnight on Oct. 16 when a blast tore a gaping hole in the Kearney's side, ripped a section of the deck to ribbons and demolished part of the bridge. Through heroic effort, the Kearney's crew, unassisted, brought it to port and the Navy thought so much of the feat that many were decorated or commended.

In Lighter Vein

Last Egg

A Scotch farmer had agreed to deliver 20 hens to the local market. Only 19, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the twentieth bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didna' lay until this afternoon."

Quite Reasonable

At the end of the first week the mistress tackled the new maid.

"When I engaged you," she said, "you told me you were never tired."

"That's right," was the cheerful reply.

"But I've caught you asleep in the kitchen three afternoons this week."

"Well," was the complacent reply, "I should be tired if I never went to sleep."—Exchange.

He Overlooked One Detail

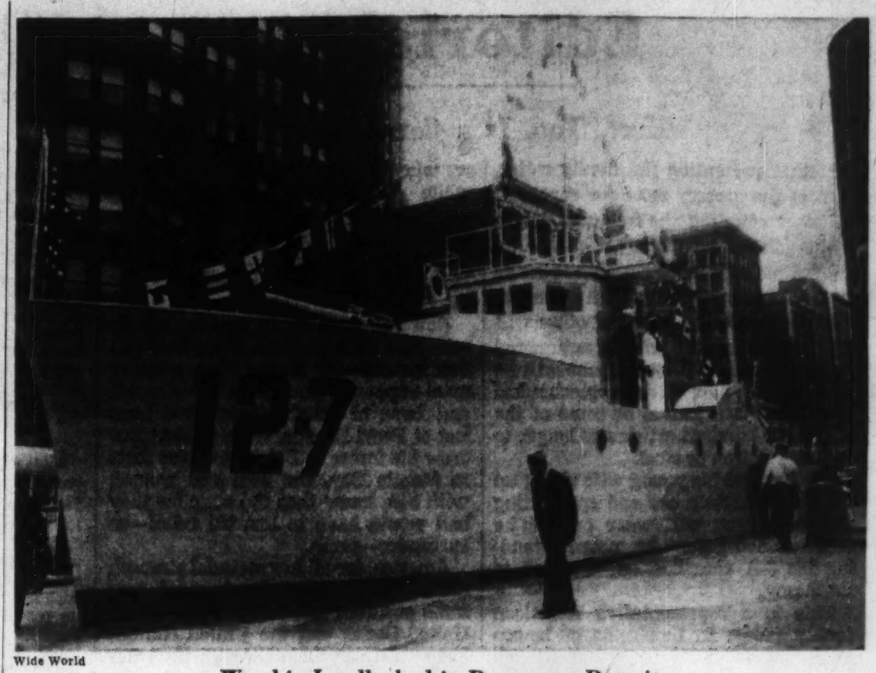
The radio salesman was going 100 per cent, and the lady to whom he was talking simply didn't have a chance, not the ghost of a chance.

With the true form of a finished performer, he swept aside objections, and the lady signed on the dotted line. Mark up another $300 sale to the credit of the star. Did he feel good!

Then the lady brought him down to earth by saying: "There is just one little detail I'd like to have you handle for me, just a little thing. My house has no electricity. Will you please have this radio set converted to gas?"—Canadian Business.

Just for Fun— *Gene Carr*

Air Warden: "Clean your attic thoroughly, neighbor—and keep your eyes open for that niblick you borrowed from me last summer!"



Wide World

Warship Landlocked in Downtown Detroit

The United States Navy uses a replica of the real thing to recruit seamen. This is the 84-foot scale model destroyer "William McKeever." The "ship" is "tied up" in the heart of downtown Detroit.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Lower income tax exemptions have been proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. What new figures have been advocated?

2. Is there any evidence that American motorists are making an attempt to drive more carefully?

3. Why were the British anxious to occupy Madagascar?

4. According to a recent statement made by Undersecretary of War Patterson, the U. S. Army is building up to a strength of (8,000,000—6,000,000—12,000,000). Which figure is correct?

5. In what manner did Americans get their first taste of wartime food rationing this past week?

6. What vehicles are exempt from the card rationing plan to be started May 15 in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia?

7. What date has been designated as Douglas MacArthur Day?

8. The only destroyer known to have made port under its own power after being torpedoed has taken to sea again. What is the name of this American war ship?

(Answers to These Questions Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Speaking of Mothers

"Give me the mothers of the nation to educate, and you may do what you want with the boys." —Giuseppi Garibaldi

"One good mother is worth a thousand schoolmates." —George Herbert

"I try to live as my mother would wish me to." —Henry Ford

"The love of a mother is never exhausted: it never changes, it never dies." —Washington Irving

Daily Anecdote

The Critic

John Marshall, the Supreme Court Chief Justice, was one day driving from his Virginia home to North Carolina when his gig went off the road and became stuck over a log at a dangerous angle. The famous jurist didn't know what to do.

An elderly Negro happened along just then and suggested he back his horse. The Justice did so and freed his carriage immediately.

Wishing to reward the man, Marshall reached in his pocket for some change and found he hadn't any. However, he promised to leave some at the near-by tavern.

When the Negro called there later, he was delighted to find a silver dollar waiting for him. "What did you think of that man?" the landlord inquired.

The old chap studied the bright dollar, then replied: "He was a gem'man, for sho, but"—and here the Negro patted his forehead—"he didn't have much in here."

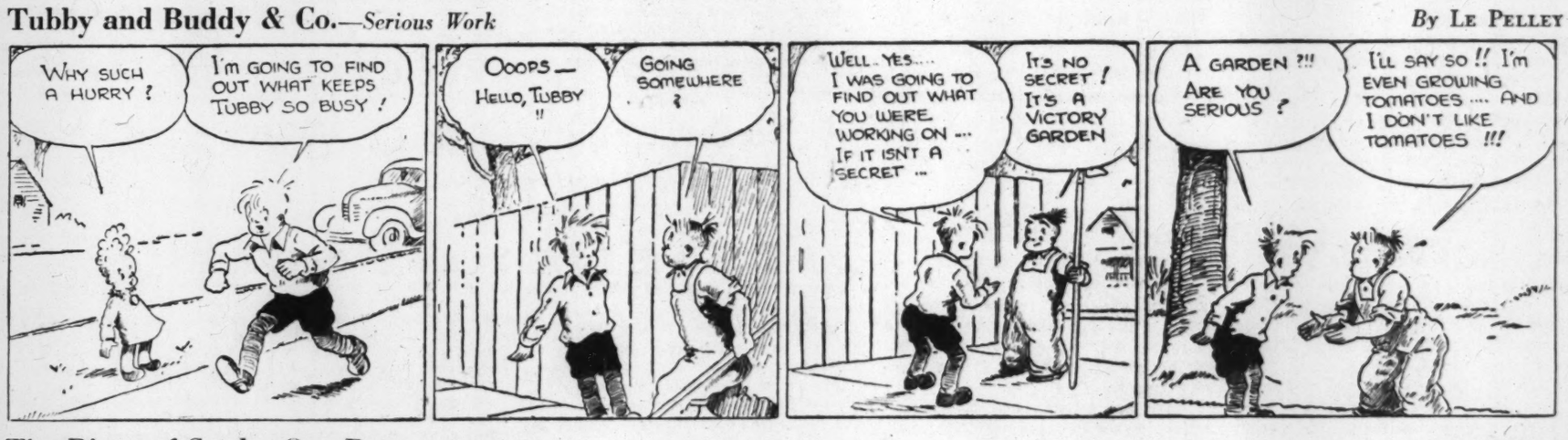
Brevities

Dallas News: If you want to be invited again, better avoid taking that second lump.

Detroit News: The cartwheel hat for feminine garden wear is to be de riguer this season while showing the man where to dig.

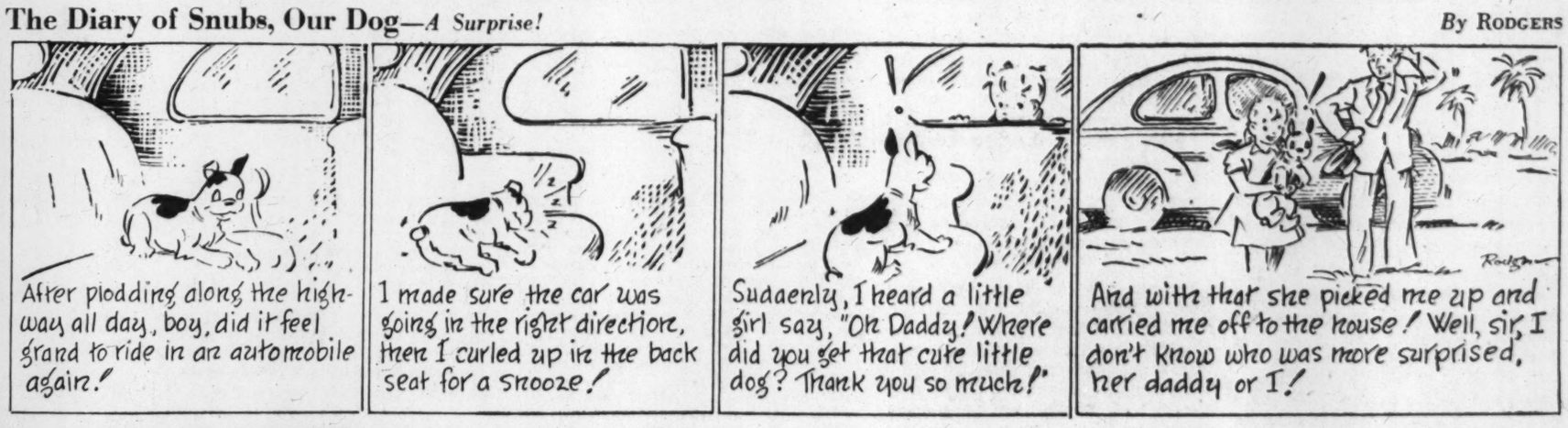
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Serious Work*

By Le Pelley


WHY SUCH A HURRY ?
I'm GOING TO FIND OUT WHAT KEEPS TUBBY SO BUSY !
OOOPS— HELLO, TUBBY !!
GOING SOMEWHERE ?
WELL - YES.... I WAS GOING TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU WERE WORKING ON ... IF IT ISN'T A SECRET ...
IT'S NO SECRET ! IT'S A VICTORY GARDEN
A GARDEN ?!! ARE YOU SERIOUS ?
I'LL SAY SO !! I'm EVEN GROWING TOMATOES .... AND I DON'T LIKE TOMATOES !!!

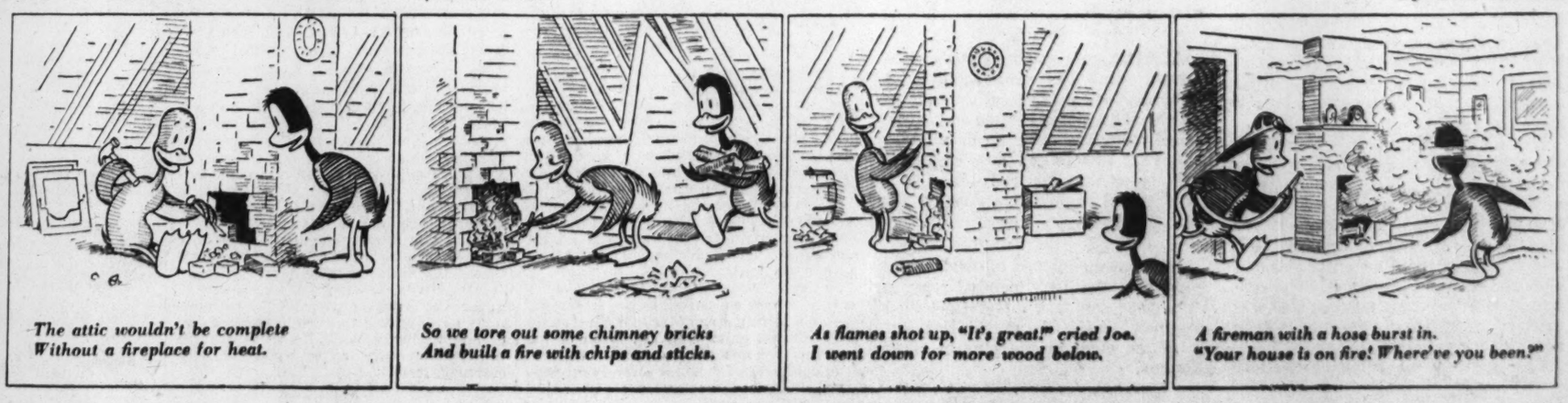
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Surprise!*

By Rodgers


After plodding along the highway all day, boy, did it feel grand to ride in an automobile again!
I made sure the car was going in the right direction, then I curled up in the back seat for a snooze!
Sudaenly, I heard a little girl say, "Oh Daddy! Where did you get that cute little dog? Thank you so much!"
And with that she picked me up and carried me off to the house! Well, sir, I don't know who was more surprised, her daddy or I!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Defective Flue*

By The Hagers


The attic wouldn't be complete
Without a fireplace for heat.
So we tore out some chimney bricks
And built a fire with chips and sticks.
As flames shot up, "It's great!" cried Joe.
I went down for more wood below.
A fireman with a hose burst in.
"Your house is on fire! Where've you been?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Here, Too, Is a Corregidor

Mother presenting the family ration card at the grocery store for sugar.

Father counting the miles he drives on his job and wondering if he will be allowed enough more gasoline to make even his minimum rounds as a salesman.

Sister pondering how her office will get through the war with its antiquated cash register and how long she will be able to get hair curlers, mechanical pencils, kitchen knives or some of the other four hundred articles no longer to be made of iron or steel.

Brother and his young wife sizing up the tires on their car and speculating whether these will wear out or be requisitioned before he, notwithstanding his 3-A classification, is called to the Army.

This is a representative American family today. In thousands of households the exactions of war have struck much nearer home—a loved one lost or injured, income practically stopped during change of employment or conversion of a business, education or a career interrupted to enter one of the armed services, hours taken from nursery and fireside to attend first-aid classes, tie up bundles for Britain, or herd people off the street in practice blackouts.

And yet America has scarcely been touched. For her the fires of war have only begun to burn. For most, sacrifice is still a word rather than an experience. Inconvenience or annoyance—these are all the war has cost a majority of Americans thus far. But a higher price will have to be paid for victory.

Men who have stood floggings and torture in concentration camps can tell Americans what part of that price is. Norwegians who braved capture and an icy sea in small boats to join their comrades; Frenchwomen who have bundled their children in rags to shiver through a coalless winter; Greek storekeepers who have seen their shelves looted while their countrymen starved; Chinese who have watched the skies rain death for four years; Filipino boys who fought beside Americans on Bataan and at Corregidor—these know the price.

Now the guns on Corregidor are silent. The little garrison there held out five months—far longer than military men supposed possible after support and hope of reinforcement had been lost at Pearl Harbor. When MacArthur drew his forces to Bataan and the forts in Manila Bay, the men and women with him knew that the supplies they had would have to last till relief—or surrender—came.

America, for all her material strength and advantages, is today in much that same position. The supplies which the United States and the United Nations have must see them through this war. The rubber, tin, copper, iron and steel, sugar, gasoline, oil, coal, wool, leather, paper, aluminum, and so forth must be husbanded so that there is no possibility of their running out.

The supplies on hand simply have to last long enough to win. These are the fundamentals behind all the details of rationing and allocation, however well or fumblingly they may be handled, in the United States.

The American who ungrumblingly rides the street car to work instead of driving his automobile, saves his newspapers for the Boy Scouts, digs up an extra toothpaste tube with the one he turns in to buy shaving cream, puts in coal to save transportation next winter, saves a spoonful of sugar inside his quota, and makes an extra search to find the nozzle for the garden hose instead of hustling to buy a new one—he is helping to hold the beleaguered fortress that is America.

This rock must stand.

Judge Hardy, Take a Bow

Recognizing the influence of the cinema on popular *mores*, this newspaper has more than once adversely criticized the motion picture industry for permitting film characters whose roles command admiration, especially women, to smoke cigarettes and drink liquor on the screen. It is a happy occasion, therefore, when the movie makers can be applauded for taking a step in the other direction.

"Judge Hardy," whom Lewis Stone portrays so sympathetically in the popular Hardy Family series, has occasion in the latest picture, "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," to drive home a lesson on the evils of liquor for the benefit of his son, Andy (Mickey Rooney), and he does it without a semblance of "preaching" and so naturally and properly that even a distiller could not take umbrage. Man, he said, pointing to a besotted young victim of his own indiscretion, is capable of great achievements, almost limitless attainments, yet indulgence could convert this noble creature into a helpless, senseless lump—or words to that effect.

It's the kind of thing that goes well with Hardy Family fans—and they number many millions. The great American public has taken this "family" to its heart, and as long as these pictures maintain the same wholesome standard, they will hold that place.

Few Idle in War Changes

So far as New England is concerned apprehension that serious unemployment would result during the period of conversion of peace time industry to war production has, in the main, been groundless.

Two reasons present themselves for this. First, war goods production has ascended so steeply that it has absorbed workers faster than was expected. Thus, while in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for example, 300 were added to the welfare rolls because of conversion unemployment, some 800 were simultaneously absorbed into war jobs. Elsewhere both in and out of New England the net number displaced has been much smaller than anticipated. This is reported from Detroit and other centers, and it redounds to the credit of industrial executives.

Secondly, curtailment of civilian goods production has not been so drastic as expected. While production of such goods were down about 10 per cent last year, and may be off 25 per cent this year, the cuts have been spotty rather than general, automobiles, for example. Moreover, these curtailments have been spaced, so that war production has had opportunity to keep ahead of the anticipated time lag.

The problem of reducing welfare rolls of employables now is precisely the same as the problem of placing any labor, namely seeing that it is given at least introductory training and sent to the right plants. This is now being done in all the New England States. In addition, much of the initial reluctance on the part of personnel men to take on welfare recipients has vanished under the favorable records that most of these people are establishing.

The Sunbonnet Shines Again

The sunbonnet will be widely worn this summer, fashion experts predict. The sunbonnet has ever been a symbol of earnest endeavor. When men roll up their sleeves, it signifies that they have a difficult task ahead and are determined to get the job done without loss of time. When women don this not unbecoming though utilitarian headwear, it means they are getting ready to do a man's work—hoeing in backyard gardens, "manning" reapers in wheatfields, trucking harvested grain to market—all in addition to seeing that the household machinery is kept running smoothly.

American women wore the sunbonnet during the days of civil strife when, their men called to the defense of the republic, they worked the farms to feed their families. It accompanied them when, by prairie schooner or by ox-team, they ventured into unsettled areas to carve out new homes for themselves and for the thousands that were to follow in their wake. Wherever the rifle of the pioneer went, the sunbonnet was not far behind. It has come to stand for quiet persistence and dauntless determination.

Reports from America's production front by correspondents who are visiting the humming factories give encouragement to hope for military victory. Every step in that direction makes it the more important that people shall also be busy thinking out the kind of peace that should follow the war; for that, after all, is the object of all the toil and sacrifice.

A tireless gentleman in our neighborhood who has just acquired a bicycle had always been of the opinion that the main street leading to his section of town was quite level, but now he doesn't understand how engineers could be so careless as to lay out a street which is just one steep grade after another.

And have the makers of men's shirts thought of the very pointed way in which they can save metal (and their customers' fingers) by eliminating, say, six of the eight or ten pins in every garment?

The Bookshelf

Rehabilitating the Juvenile Delinquent

It has often been said that the most interesting things in the world are people. The judge of a juvenile court sees more than her share of people, their problems and their triumphs.

Second woman juvenile court judge in the United States is Mrs. Camille Kelley, judge of the Juvenile Court of Memphis, Tenn., whose tender, motherly patience has rescued hundreds of young men and women from the road of crime and wretchedness. Her methods of rehabilitation she describes in her first book, A FRIEND IN COURT (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3).

* * *

Most enduring cure for juvenile delinquency, now on the increase in the United States, is a wholesome family life, Judge Kelley concludes. Legally her work is with children, yet behind almost every recalcitrant child, she has found a broken or inharmonious home. Before she attempts to cure the child, she tries to find the answer to its parents' problems. If this is impossible, there are institutions for the child's rehabilitation, but Judge Kelley is convinced that the "poorest real home in the shabbiest community, presided over by a loving mother and father, is better than the best 'State home' on earth."

In drawing her conclusions as to how the treatment of young offenders can be improved, Judge Kelley has avoided preachiness. Into her book she has put much of the same charity, loving understanding and spiritual vision that have made her work in Memphis outstanding. She illustrates her philosophy with hundreds of human-interest stories of boys and girls who have passed before her bench, "a large mahogany library table, low enough for a child to see everything."

Judge Kelley is no visionary. Her appointment to the juvenile bench came from "Boss" Crump of that city after she had studied law for only two years in her husband's office. Any legal inexperience was offset by her innate qualifications for the job, her experience with her own children and her practical approach to the politicians.

* * *

She immediately arranged to visit the juvenile courts of all the large cities and began regular visits to institutions to which she commits children. She was smart enough to strike a bargain with Tennessee politicians for better juvenile care. "You go to that institution with healing in your wings," she told the Governor, "and I will meet you at the primaries with the mothers of the State."

"We both kept our word," she recounts.

Never a despairer for the "modern generation," Judge Kelley puts the blame for the rising rate of juvenile delinquency largely on the older generation. "We have dressed sin up in such pretty clothes," she laments. "We have headlined crime, put it in the spotlight with beautifully alluring scenes, staged it in an act so full of thrills and adventure that you find it hard to sit by and read the Ten Commandments when just around the corner is the blaze of the street with all its music, color, its thrill and its danger."

The cure? "To make virtue as appealing as its opposite appears to be," says Dr. Kelley. She is confident it can be done because she has proved it.

M. H.

Losing Some of His Glamour

Washington Lineup

I have learned to like waiting in a cafeteria line. I was tempted at first glimpse of a Government cafeteria lineup to flee the cafeteria or even the city. But hunger prevailed—plus curiosity.

It is all fascinatingly new, this colorful scene. Eight thousand people cannot wind past food counters at the lunch hour without bringing the color and drama of human living with them.

With my new fellow workers I find a place at the end of the shortest of four lines. Approximately seventy-five people are ahead of me so there is ample time to view this typical Washington scene. Here are workers with black skins, white skins, red skins, yellow skins; men in civilian attire; others more glamorous to me in military regalia. I proudly exchange with my friends my newly acquired knowledge of Army rank, and pick out the lieutenants, majors, and colonels by studying the insignia on their shoulders. Sometimes we stage an impromptu contest and choose the handsomest man in view, the most beautiful girl, and vice versa, the homeliest. The results of these contests are fortunately unknown to the winners.

I discover several ways of proceeding when alone in the lineup. First, there is the shut-eye method by which I drift along, sleeping or letting my thoughts travel pleasantly while the one behind nudges me on at the proper intervals. I notice people in a line always like to push, so this seems a way to use their complex to advantage. However, the open-eye method of advance is more interesting. As I idle past the tables of diners, I survey the menu of the day in great detail, selecting and discarding. I end up by buying something quite different than I have intended.

I find that when I am alone I talk to those around me. As a result, I meet many a worth-while person. I learn what is going on in other Government offices, how my coworkers live, where they live, and what they do for amusement.

A big man with a deep bass voice croons in my ear. In all seriousness I ask him if he can sing "Asleep in the Deep," thinking with his basso profundo voice he can do the song justice. He replies as seriously that he cannot sing "Asleep in the Deep," but he can and will sing "Far, Far Away" if I wish. And I laugh appreciatively.

A girl notices I am studying as I walk along, and tells me of a course in public speaking she took at the university. I am interested at once as I intend to take the same course.

A pretty, dark-haired girl from the West tells me a story-book tale of her first day in the line. She was alone, frightened and confused. A boy behind noticed her plight and took charge. He helped her select her lunch, chose a table and sat with her. He liked taking care of her so well that he decided to do it permanently, and now they are married and happy after a few months' acquaintance.

Another girl had no gallant to help her through the line on her first day. Pushed on by the hungry mob, she tells me, she finally passed the cashier with only a pickle and a dish of vanilla ice cream upon her tray.

Each day the lines in the cafeteria grow longer, but I do not mind. To me that winding stream of people is as good as a five-reel movie.

H. M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

What of States' Rights?

By Frank L. Perrin

In the United States there unquestionably has been a generous and almost complete surrender of individual liberties to the impelling necessities of war. This is particularly commendable in a country which thus far has been spared from the horrors of attempted invasion. This uncomplaining yielding to regimentation, to the demand for sacrifice, and the uncomplaining response to the call for man power, has been inspired by the sympathetic ability of an informed American public to realize the fallacy of any suggested or proposed compromise with the vicious elements which have betrayed all those nationals who have resorted to policies of compromise or appeasement. The pictures of devastation, destruction and humiliation imposed as a consequence of such parleying have been vividly etched upon the American conscience.

It is reasonable to assume that the sacrifices made and yet to be made will never be regretted. People who give in a just cause give freely and spontaneously. Whatever the final decision, that which is sacrificed will have been devoted to a just and righteous cause. The cost will not be counted.

But in all our hurry and enthusiasm it is important that we stop occasionally to take our economic and political reckoning, that our true and normal national balance may be maintained. The form and structure of our government is republican, as well as democratic. The States are entities, parts of the whole, rather than mere subservient units of a collectivist whole. As such, they and the people composing them are guaranteed certain inalienable rights, as defensible in time of war as in time of peace.

* * *

The temptation is to forget this, and to concede emergency and unusual power to a declared centralized authority, sometimes with the fear that to do otherwise would inspire accusations of disloyalty and sectional division. No sensible person is particularly disturbed by what is generally accepted as a necessary and strategic centralization of directional authority. But these same sensible individuals should not lose sight of the fact that it is necessary to keep the record straight and the machinery of a republican form of government in running order.

In recent years, with the repeated promise to cure economic disorders by new processes, the submissive people of the individual states have yielded, quite passively, much of the authority and many of the rights vouchsafed to or wisely reserved by the several Commonwealths. The tempo and regularity of this surrender, or usurpation by Federal authority, have been greatly increased in the last few months. The trend has not been unnoticed. And yet there is forever present the suggestion that to openly protest, or to politically oppose, would mark the champion of the ancient doctrine of states' rights as a sympathizer with a common enemy.

No appeal is intended to petty stickling, and no sympathy is offered to avowed or secret enemies within when the need for a wise reassertion of the rights of the people of the individual states is proposed. Several months ago, and long before Dunkirk, Pearl Harbor and Manila, many of the Governors of Northern and Western States became apprehensive because of the gradual usurpation by Washington of the admitted rights which they were chosen to protect and preserve. They were aware, as they expressed it, of the increasing tendency toward centralization and a more or less benign supervisory and directional authority. They would not, however, have imagined that the impetus then observable could have carried, even in war, regimentation and regulation quite as far as it has insinuated itself today.

* * *

Those to whom we of the United States of America are indebted for our heritage of political, religious, and economic freedom, saw to it during the formative period and the long debates of the Constitutional Convention, that the rights of citizens and of the several states were safeguarded against centralized authority. If these safeguards are not properly observed and preserved, the fault is our own. The tendency, even honestly, may be to ignore them in times when remedial or defensive measures seem to demand unusual or experimental expedients.

Even with the energies and strength of a united Nation directed to the prosecution of a war which will make increasing and continuing demands for service and sacrifice, it might be prudent and wise for the Governors of the States to take counsel together, not as critics of established war policies, but as the guardians and chosen protectors of time-honored Constitutional authority. The road toward centralization is dangerous because it is so easily mistaken as the only way to insure solidarity. It sometimes seems easiest, in times of emergency, to shift the responsibility for decision and action to the shoulders of those willing to bear it. Recent experiences have shown to what irreparable disaster such surrender leads.

The Wide Horizon

The Gospel and Today's World

By Dr. William Temple

Archbishop of Canterbury

In an address over Columbia Network directed to the thirteenth Institute for Education by Radio, in Columbus, Ohio.

What is the message of the Church to the world today? . . . Our duty is not only to proclaim the Gospel but to show its relevance. This is the more true because our age is so largely secularized. Religion has not the place among us which once it had. And this, in turn, is due to the failure of the secular world to see how it bears upon the concerns with which that world is preoccupied.

If, with regard to the evils which actually afflict men, we say that for these we have no remedy or even fail in fact to offer a remedy, they will turn away from all that we have to say about salvation, supposing it to be of no interest to them. No doubt, their deepest need is for that fellowship with God to which the Gospel opens the way. . . .

* * *

Your first duty as Christians is, I am sure, to make evident to the world our unity in Christ as something far greater than our differences of interpretation. . . . There is now an abundance of evidence to show that there is a great public ready to listen to what we say together, who do not pay any attention while we say it in separation. And this is what we ought to expect, for in his prayer before the passion, Christ prayed for his disciples that they may be one, that the world may believe. . . .

What this war is really about is the nature and destiny of men. If man is no more than an episode in the stream of biological evolution, and if each individual is, as it were, a bubble on that stream, or again if the individual is only a cell in the social organism, then the Nation and the State, as acting for it, is entitled to claim his entire and absolute allegiance. From that view of man, totalitarianism follows as an indivisible consequence.

But if man is a child of God, destined for eternal fellowship with Him and therein with all men who also are children in God's family, then he has a status independent of any earthly community and any human authority, and the function of the State is to serve his welfare, not merely to claim his contribution to its power.

I do not believe that in the pressures of the modern world, with its tendency to synchronized control, there is any hope of preserving a free civilization except on the foundation of faith in God and the hope of eternal life. Does the Gospel then offer any guidance for the use of this freedom which it establishes? Yes. But not by offering us programs or policies. In any actual program, there must be points concerning which equally loyal Christians may differ in judgment, and for this reason, if for no other, the Church must never put forward a program as something commanding the assent of all its numbers. It should urge its members to exercise their judgment in the light of Christian principles, so that the spirit of Christ may permeate all policies and all parties. . . .

* * *

What are the principles which the Gospel offers? They are mainly concerned with the order in which we set value on the various good things that men may seek to possess or enjoy. There can be no doubt that a large part of the confusion and evil of the world in our day comes from our getting this order or scale of values wrong. We do not seek first the kingdom of God and His justice; so the economic goods—what we shall eat, what we shall drink, wherewithal we shall be clothed—are not added to us. Industry has been more concerned with increase of output than with justice of distribution. Again, production is in the nature of things carried on for the sake of consumption. But is the interest of the consumer, that is to say the public, the primary concern of boards of directors or of trade-union committees? And they only represent at a crucial point the general perversion of outlook which mistakes means for ends. We need a new outlook based on a new and pure estimate of values. . . .

This reorientation of our minds will go far to remove many of the evils that now hold men in prostration and hopelessness. It will also point the way to that profound readjustment of social life which is needed, if it is to become more expressive of the principles of the Gospel. I pray that in both our countries a Christian movement with these objects may stir the consciences of those within and without the churches, but so men's feet may be set upon the way of justice and peace while they learn to follow Christ in social as in private life.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1292 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

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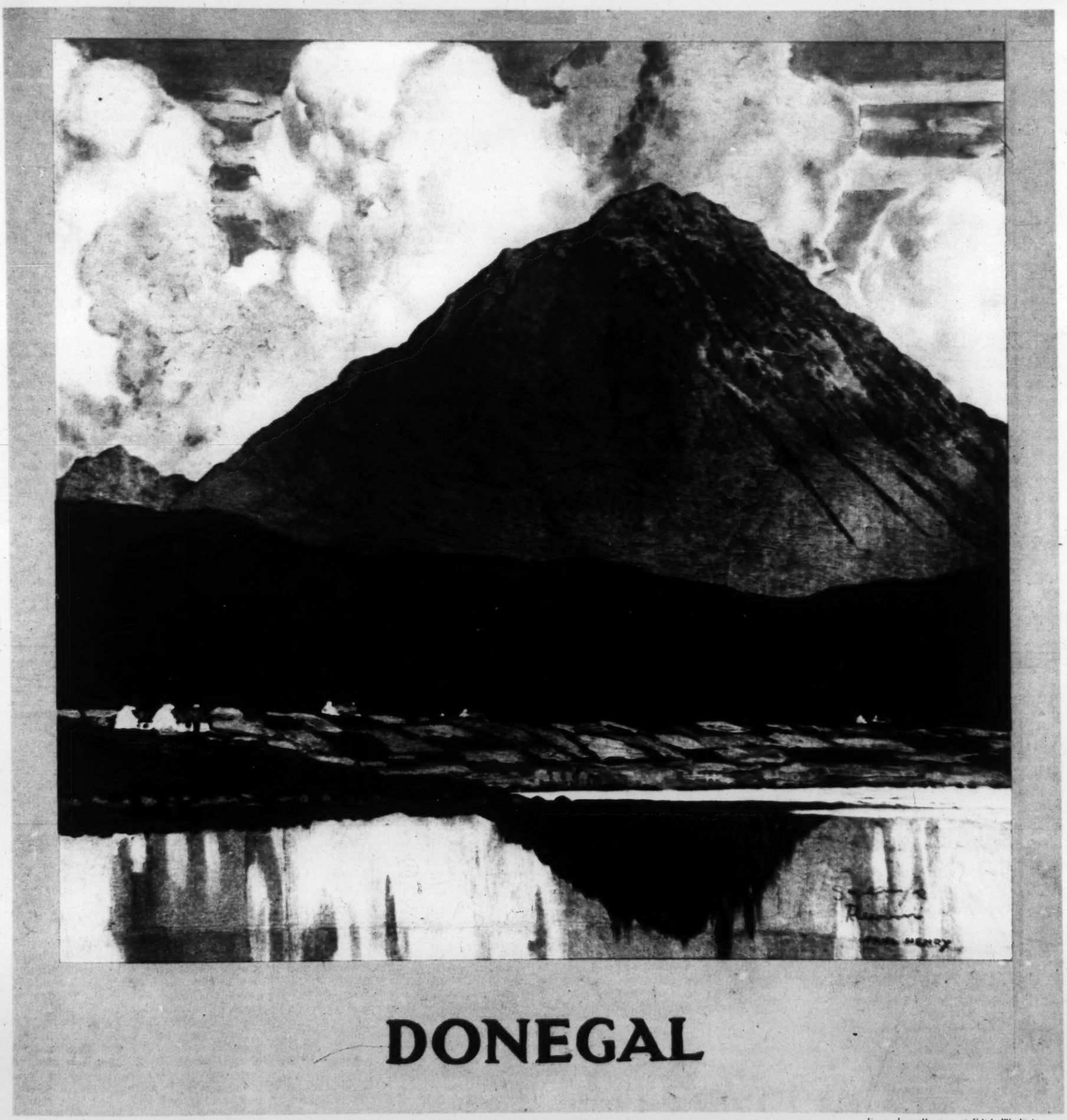
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, MAY 9, 1942*



From the collection of Edith W. Fisher

IRISH TRAVEL POSTER PAINTED BY PAUL HENRY FOR THE LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY COMPANY

"If once for all we heal the wounds from the 700-years-old Irish-English struggle which today divides two kindred people with common ideology and interests, the result will be a release of the vital force of a gallant Christian people. . . . We must look forward to this complete reconciliation between the Irish people and the British in the interest of the United Nations. . . . We need as a source of inspiration all the sympathetic understanding which we can muster throughout the world. . . ." See page 5.

INDIA PUTS UNITY FIRST . . . . . *By U. S. Bajpai* . . . . . Page Two

India Puts Unity First

By U. S. Bajpai

Indian Graduate Student at Harvard, Son of India's Representative at Harvard

GANDHI NEHRU JINNAH

LOWELL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

THE HOPE, which Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India inspired, was equaled only by disappointment at the failure of the negotiations in New Delhi. The press and public in the United States throughout the negotiations maintained an admirable attitude of moderation and have been moderate in their reaction to India's refusal of Britain's offer. General feeling seems to be that India refused a good solution, and has taken advantage of Britain's plight to twist the lion's tail. I can agree with the former sentiment but not with the latter. An analysis of the Congress Party's policy may help to clarify matters.

If the Congress Party had accepted Britain's offer, no other party could have refused. Therefore it is important to understand the viewpoint of this party. The British Government, in its latest offer, promised India Dominion status after the war. There was to be a federation of the Indian provinces and states, and the constitution was to be framed by Indians. If certain provinces and states could not agree to this constitution, they could form a federation of their own. It was to this clause that the Congress Party objected strongly, and Jawaharlal Nehru expressed the feelings of his party when he said, "We have lived together in slavery, and we shall continue to do so in freedom." For people in the United States it ought not to be difficult to appreciate such a sentiment.

* * *

The Civil War in the United States was fought over a similar issue—that of unity versus division. The Indian Congress felt that if they agreed to Britain's offer they would be consenting to a principle which was contrary to their whole history—the principle of partition. Ever since its inception in the late nineteenth century, the first aim of the Indian National Congress has been to unite India.

The obvious rejoinder to this attitude of the Congress is that any other solution would be undemocratic, and would disregard the claims of the Mohammedans. These latter, it may be said, want to live separately from the Hindus. I think that is a misapprehension. The body that wants to partition India is the Muslim League; of this body Mohammed Ali Jinnah is the leader. The idea of partition does not command much support.

First of all, the Prime Ministers of the Punjab and Bengal, both of whom are Mohammedans, have left the Muslim League; and when one considers that these provinces have Muslim majorities, the significance of this fact increases.

Secondly, Muslims in the provinces where they are in a minority strongly oppose the idea. Finally, a great many Muslims belong to the Congress, and this is especially true of the students, who reject the idea of disunity. It may be of interest to note that at one time Mr. Jinnah was an enthusiastic member of the Indian National Congress, and that he even wanted to become its president. When, about four years ago, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, a prominent Congressman, said he was willing to accept the partition scheme if it could be worked into practical form, Mr. Jinnah kept silent.

Thus the Congress felt that if they accepted Cripps' offer, they would only be encouraging Mr. Jinnah in his scheme of partition. Besides, the Congress feared an alliance between Mr. Jinnah and the 300 or more states in a split-up India. Many of these states are smaller, and certainly poorer than a town like New Haven. Most of them are feudal anachronisms, whose rulers, to uphold their outmoded principalities and dynastic pride, would make of India but a political mosaic. Thus partition, I think, was the fundamental point of difference; the issue over the defense minister which loomed so large was merely an excuse.

While it is possible to explain the Congress' attitude, it is impossible to excuse it. They have shown complete lack of political wisdom and foresight. For although the British offer certainly left room for division, yet actually there was not much danger of this, except from the Indian States, and of these, most would have found it to their advantage to come in. For the sentiment of unity is, on the whole, predominant, and India is economically one unit. Therefore hardly any party would have stayed out. Further, experience in India has shown that if politicians, no matter how much opposed, work together, their differences tend to disappear. I feel that if the Congress Party had accepted Britain's offer, and formed a coalition government now, at the end of the war a constitution commanding universal support could have been framed.

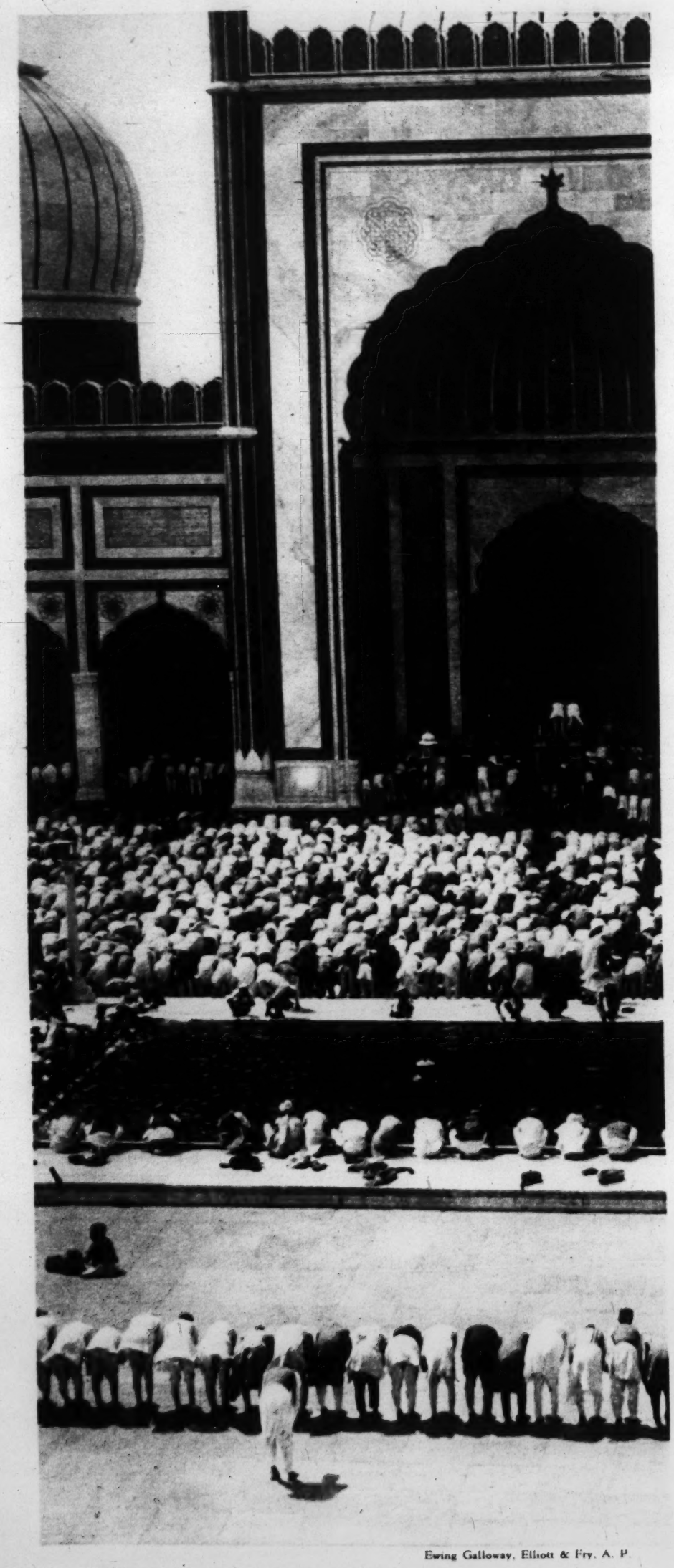
It is unfortunate that the offer did not come earlier, for Indian politicians, like most politicians, are too fond of discussion, and for this they had no time in the present crisis. Nehru said—before the failure of the mission was published—that whatever the outcome of the negotiations in New Delhi, India would resist the Japanese aggressor to the bitter end. If Indians did not have sufficent arms, they would resort to passive resistance.

If anything, the failure of Cripps' mission has tended to antagonize world opinion as regards India, and the Congress must have known that this would happen. And no one, not even Gandhi or Nehru, want world opinion, and even less United States' opinion, to be against them.

* * *

Britain's plight is also India's plight, and Japanese bombs have already fallen on Indian soil. So that while I admit that India leaders have been short-sighted, I do not feel that they have been either malicious or treacherous to the Allied cause. On the contrary, every political party in India has constantly maintained that its ideological sympathies are entirely with the democracies, and against the Fascist countries. All Indian political aims are based on the democratic ideals of men like Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill. Indians have, therefore, much the same political outlook as the Anglo-Saxon countries. They want much the same kind of government as in the United States; that is to say, a democratic federation, in which each person has freedom to develop his individuality, and freedom to speak his mind without fear of being confined to concentration camps.

India's interests, present and future, therefore are closely bound up with those of the United Nations. She has pledged them her support, and will keep her word to the best of her ability. It is unfortunate that Indian politicians did not accept Britain's offer, because their refusal gives the impression that India is mean and bargaining at a critical time. I have endeavored to dispel this impression, for India is a vital theater of war for the United Nations. If the armies in China, Russia, and the Middle East are to continue fighting, India must be held. And that means that more and more airplanes and tanks must be sent to help the Chinese, British, and more than a million Indian troops which are either facing, or preparing to face, the Japanese assault on the key point of the Eastern field of war—India.



Ewing Galloway, Elliott & Fry, A. P.

MOSLEMS PRAYING BEFORE THE GREAT MOSQUE OF DELHI

Russia: It's Different Now

By Gordon W. Walker

ACROSS THE MUDDY STEPPES of Eastern Europe the Russian people are once again fighting with all their means to repel the Teuton invader. For the second time in a quarter of a century they have laid aside their plows and taken up arms in a universal struggle to stem the advance of a German Draco bent upon world conquest.

But this time Russian armies fight alone.

Guns and tanks from across the Atlantic arrive in a growing stream, but no nation's troops fight at their side. No Western front divides the enemy's forces and saps the strength of his onslaught. No Entente, as in another war, symbolizes a common purpose with nations fighting the same foe. This is what Premier Stalin meant a short time ago when he said that Russia fights without allies.

He called for help. Though addressing the Red Army on its twenty-fourth anniversary, he spoke to a world against Hitler. He intimated that a stronger understanding with this world might strengthen the Russian will to resist. Hinting that without such an understanding a victorious Russia might be forced to deal with Germany on its own terms, the Soviet leader put the question in effect directly to his would-be allies: Can Russia now be accepted as a full partner in the war as well as in the future peace?

* * *

The question is not a simple one, for Russia has changed. A revolution has cast doubt upon the intent of the Russian people who once fought the Kaiser's armies at Tannenberg and Lemberg. Their ideals and ambitions have taken a new course. And with the change has grown up a natural, deep-seated suspicion of a Bolshevik Government which sought in the early twenties to overthrow the existing regimes in Poland, Germany, and Hungary and instate its own—and which later pursued similar aims wherever Communist agitators could gain a foothold.

This suspicion was made clear in the refusal of the Western powers to do business with Communism. It was still strong in 1939, when the democracies under Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier declined to reach an agreement with Stalin, and chose instead to try dealing with a belligerent Germany by themselves. There are still remnants in the reluctance of the United Nations to include Russian delegates at conferences on strategy, shipping, and supplies. But a basic change in attitude is under way.

Today there is growing awareness that suspicions are anachronistic—that the Russia of today is a vastly different power than in the early days of the revolution, and that the transformation is still progressing.

The door which barred Russia from Munich has been opened. Too late to keep Russia from resorting to a treaty with Germany in August, 1939—seeking thereby to purchase more time before the invasion—it has been cast wide open as the conviction now gains broader acceptance that relations with a people who can parry panzer divisions must be patterned in more positive terms of mutual understanding, tolerance, and co-operation.

Nowhere has this change in viewpoint been more effectively expressed than in the one-time citadel of British conservative policies, The Times of London.

* * *

Once the supporter of the same government which barred Russia from the conference tables, The Times now editorially sees Russia in new light, voicing the opinion that the "very keystone of post-war settlement" must be co-operation between the Soviet, Britain, and the United States. The Times, which once upheld the Chamberlain Government's refusal to recognize Russia's demand for military control of the Baltic States, now sees nothing unreasonable in Russia's reiteration of these demands as conditions for a future peace.

Popular and even official backing for this metamorphosis is seen in the public acclamation and official elevation of Sir Stafford Cripps, who came back from his post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union with the plea that stronger ties be knit between Whitehall and the Kremlin.

What has brought about this change in attitude? Primarily, it is recognition that Russia is a power to be reckoned with, as a nation of 190,000,000 people owning one sixth of the world's land surface no less than as a competent fighting machine. It is also a recognition that the Russian people, long a backward and uneducated group of races, are now striding rapidly forward.

Just before 1917, three quarters of the Russian people could neither read nor write, and were held under a state of semi-serfdom. Today these same people are less than 10 per cent illiterate, and they have made astonishing strides in natural science, industry, agriculture, mining, and similar fields. If they have not made commensurate advancement in government—in recognition of individuals' rights, for instance—it is in no small measure because they were an inarticulate mass before the revolution, with no ability to choose wisely the type of government which would be best for them. Freedom of the ballot at that time would have been premature—they could not have read a ballot to begin with. Other democratic responsibilities would have been likewise mishandled and unappreciated. But that they are now on the road to find a government which will express their views more accurately cannot be denied.

* * *

It is widely realized that the Communist government which coincided with the birth of a new era for the Russian people shows strong tendency toward modification—a tendency which will almost certainly be speeded up by the war. From the time the Soviet Government's New Economic Policy recognized in 1923 that the peasants would produce only if they had some profit incentive, there has been a constant series of compromises in practice with original Marxian theories.

Joseph E. Davies, while oversimplifying his interpretation of much that he saw as former United States Ambassador to Russia, is supported by the testimony of other skilled observers when he reports such evolutions as the reinstatement of the profit motive in industry and reversion to class distinctions.

Similarly, there has been wider acceptance of the fact that the former advocacy of world revolution has been supplanted by as near a policy of stay-at-home nationalism as the existence of some fifty distinct national groups will permit. Stalin's purges, though designed chiefly as ruthless warfare against internal opposition, had the collateral effect of draining away most of the chief proponents of world overthrow. At the same time, the complete failure of Lenin to establish a Communist government outside of Russia has turned Stalin to a self-declared policy of "building socialism in one country." That this policy is being adhered to is apparent in such slogans as "The Russian Motherland," and "Holy Russia," which now embellish official propaganda. This is a development which has knocked the main props from behind the Communist organizers in other countries.

At the moment, the Communist Internationale, which once was the chief instrument for fomenting revolution, is little more than a sounding board for Stalin's policies. With Russia depending upon smooth functioning of the internal set-ups of Britain and the United States to speed up the flow of vital war materials, there is little reason to believe that the Communist Party is now directing the Comintern to sabotage this effort. Similarly, if the Soviet Government were suc-

(Continued on page 13)

JOSEF STALIN VOTES WITH THE REST Wide World
Head of All the Soviets Casts His Ballot in a Moscow Precinct

M. MAISKY
Soviet Ambassador to London Calls at the Foreign Office

HERE COMES MR. LITVINOFF
The Russian Ambassador Visits the White House

Let Me Write a Nation's Songs . . .

By Beatrice Oppenheim

TIN PAN ALLEY'S June moon is in partial eclipse these days. Love and blue skies above are undergoing a temporary blackout. Tin Pan Alley is mobilized for World War II. And if battles can be turned with a smash tune or a "great" lyric, the song writers are ready to swing in the victory.

Industriously as the nation's plants are pouring out planes, tanks, guns, so the Broadway song factories are spinning out patriotic rhymes and melodies. Sheet music production recently leaped to a 12-year high.

The current manufacture includes more than a run-of-the-loom reworking of tunes and jingles worn threadbare a generation ago. Shoddy music and tinsel sentiments are still with us—but alongside these there now appears something else a good deal more intelligent and sincere.

New York popular song publishers are providing music by serious composers like Roy Harris and Earl Robinson. And to accompany the new, serious music there is a new type of verse. Patriotic lyrics for World War II include the work of poets like Walt Whitman and Archibald MacLeish, as well as the ditties of June-moon rhymsters.

Whitman's thundering "To Thee Old Cause" would have brought loud indignation from a Broadway song publisher in the recent past. Today it is published in a "Songs of Democracy" series with music by Roy Harris.

The trend is likely to last. For the rise in standards is profitable as well as patriotic. The Alley's public is no longer limited to small-town purchasers of sheet music, the collectors of dance records, nor the enthusiasts who feed nickels into juke boxes. To these have increasingly been added of late the community choral society, the college glee club, the Ladies' Aid quartet, and the millions of pupils and teachers in school assembly halls. School bands alone offer potential sales of 50,000 copies.

"Freedom's Land," a poem by Archibald MacLeish, set to a score by Roy Harris, is a good example of what Tin Pan Alley is offering its new "carriage trade":

FREEDOM'S LAND

Stand, stand against the rising night
O freedom's land, O freedom's air.
Stand steep and keep the fading light
That eastward darkens ev'rywhere.
Hold, hold the golden light and lift
Hill after hilltop one by one.
Lift up, America, O lift
Green freedom to the evening sun.

Lift up your hills till conquered men
Look westward to their blazing height;
Lift freedom till its fire again
Awakes the countries of the night.
Be proud, America, to bear
The endless labor of the free;
To strike for freedom ev'rywhere
And ev'rywhere bear liberty.
—Lyrics copyright Archibald MacLeish.

The same publisher proves that the Alley has not turned into a choir loft overnight, by also pushing the James Cavanagh, John Redmond, and Nat Simon, "You're a Sap, Mister Jap":

You're a Sap, Mister Jap,
To make a Yankee cranky;
You're a Sap, Mister Jap,
Uncle Sam is gonna spanky.
Wait and see, before we're done,
The A. B. C. and D. will sink your rising sun,
etc. —Copyright Mills Music, Inc.

The bombs dropped on Pearl Harbor had a tremendous reverberation on Broadway. It is estimated that 1,000 songs were written in the 24 hours after the first radio news announcements on Dec. 7.

In its eagerness to produce immediately the "Over There," of World War II, the Alley didn't stop to sift the good from the terrible. Belligerence and overconfidence were rampant. Tin Pan Alley was embarked on a musical blitzkrieg.

The "Sappy-Jappy," as the trade nicknamed "You're a Sap, Mister Jap," was put into publication three hours before Congress declared war on Japan. Eddie Cantor was on the air the same day with, "We Did It Before, and We Can Do It Again."

June-moon for the time being was discarded for "sap-Jap," "gun-sink—rising-sun," "we'll always remember—the seventh of December," "job to do—see it through."

One company plugged "Remember Pearl Harbor," while another competed with, "We'll Always Remember Pearl Harbor." Song titles threatened, "We'll Knock the Japs Into the Laps of the Nazis," "We'll Knock the Hit Out of Hitler," or urged "Let's Put the Axe to the Axis," "Put the Heat on Hitler."

Every idea which had any relation to the war was pounced upon. "Lose the Blackout Blues" appeared as a headline in the theatrical weekly, Variety, one week; next week it became a song title.

Lyrics too vulgar and jingoistic to pass the radio companies' voluntary censorship; trite tunes, reckless insults to Allies as well as enemies were plugged along Broadway.

It took three weeks for the Alley to recover the more respectable side of its character.

Jack Robbins, speaking for the Robbins, Miller, Feist companies, made the first clear statement of future standards. In a manifesto, sharply repudiating four vulgar titles previously announced by one of his companions, Robbins declared a "hands-off policy on cheap, dipsy-doodle, pseudo-patriotic songs." He clinched his point with adverstisements calling attention to the Earl Robinson-John LaTouche "Ballad for Americans," the Hugo Frey-William Tyler Page "Americans' Creed," and other dignified patriotic numbers.

Most of his competitors had arrived at similar decisions by then. Songs plugged hard the first month of the war were not mentioned the second month. Tin Pan Alley is now catching its breath and preparing to march along these more dignified lines.

Foremost leader of the new serious attitude toward patriotic songs is Irving Berlin, "Mayor of Tin Pan Alley." Like Gilbert and Sullivan's wandering minstrel, "if patriotic sentiment is wanted," he has "patriotic ballads cut and dried." Having raised $90,000 for the Boy Scouts with "God Bless America," and given the Red Cross campaign a boost with "Angels of Mercy," Berlin has now enlisted his talents directly in the service of the Government.

His recent contributions include a song for the Army Ordnance Association to pep up arms production, one for the Treasury Department to promote the sale of defense bonds and stamps, and another to take the sting out of the new income taxes. These "official" songs, copyrighted and plugged directly by Government agencies, constitute a brand new type of war propaganda.

"Any Bonds Today?" is typical of the "official" pieces:

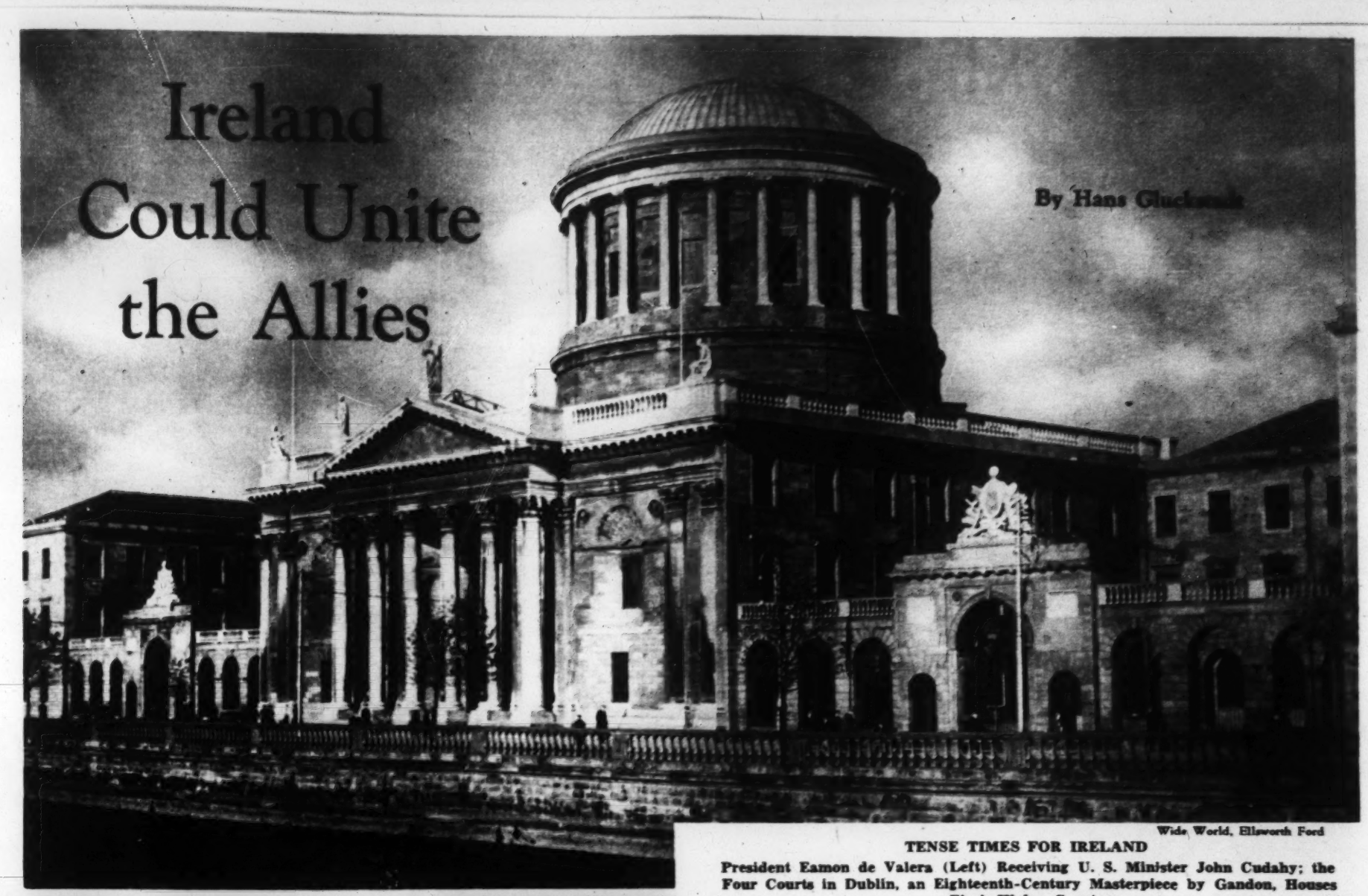
Any Bonds Today?
Bonds of freedom, that's what I'm selling.
Any Bonds Today?
Scrape up the most you can.
Here comes the freedom man,
Asking you to buy a share of freedom today.
Any Stamps Today?
We'll be blest if we all invest in the U. S. A.
Here comes the freedom man,
Can't make tomorrow's plan,
Not unless you buy a share of freedom today.
First came the Czechs, and then came the Poles,
And then the Norwegians with three million souls;
Then came the Dutch, the Belgians and France,
Then all the Balkans with hardly a chance.
It's all in the book if only you look;
It's there if you read the text.
They fell at the point of a gun.
America musn't be next.
Any Bonds Today?
—Copyright, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

Commercial publishers are following with similar promotion songs for the war effort. "Back the Red, White, and Blue,"

(Continued on page 13)

Ireland Could Unite the Allies

By Hans Gluckstadt



Wide World, Ellsworth Ford

TENSE TIMES FOR IRELAND

President Eamon de Valera (Left) Receiving U. S. Minister John Cudahy; the Four Courts in Dublin, an Eighteenth-Century Masterpiece by Gandon, Houses Eire's Higher Courts

Can Ireland play its full part in the war effort? Here comes a Dane, Hans Gluckstadt, expert in trade and economics who has taken out his first American citizenship papers, who believes that the unifying of Eire with Northern Ireland and Britain could follow the pattern of Iceland's reunion with its mother country, Denmark. Denmark appealed to Iceland for reconciliation and obtained it in 1917 by acknowledgement of her independence. Union followed, as Mr. Gluckstadt believes would result from an all-out effort on both sides to arrive at a mutual understanding which would help Eire economically and open to the Allied Nations harbors needed as naval bases.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

INSTEAD OF SEPARATING the areas of fighting democracies by her policy, may Ireland become the Joan of Arc among nations, inspiring the Allies to the decisive blow against the aggressors of the world. If once for all we heal the wounds from the 700-years-old Irish-English struggle which today divides two kindred people with common ideology and interests, the result will be a release of the vital force of a gallant Christian people destined to unite three English-speaking democracies, upon whom rest the responsibility for the survival of our common Christian civilization.

Ireland, moreover, holds three harbors —the so-called three Irish Gibraltars, Lough Swilly, Berehaven, and Queenstown—which might serve as invaluable key points for the control of the Atlantic. If these were available for the navies of the United Nations, it would mean a far-reaching economy of naval forces and release men-of-war for our defense in the Pacific, tipping the balance. No more arguments should be needed in support of an immediate solution of the Irish problem.

Ireland herself is in a precarious situation. Good generals do not underestimate the enemy, and therefore we must continue to evaluate Germany as a dangerous opponent in the military sense. A German offensive in the West is to be counted expected within a reasonable future, and as a lightning action. Defenseless, located within 300 miles of the Continent (Cork-Brest), with slopes excellently suited for gliders, with good harbors as bases from which to cut the lines of communication between the United States and England, and at no distance practically from Scotland, Ireland could be like a magnet for the tempest. What, then, would remain of the Hitler assurances of respect for neutrality! What are they but a-begging for time, until the moment is convenient for the wolf to pounce on the lamb. The best we afterward can hope for, if at all possible, would be that the RAF and the AEF in North Ireland would force the enemy out.

Ireland has already received the first warnings: "Accidental" German bombings of Irish cities; German parachutists seized on Irish territory carrying large sums of money and instructions for detecting military secrets; Irish ships sunk near Irish coasts; German delegation in Dublin swollen without any obvious commercial purpose. Furthermore, if de Valera follows developments in Germany he also must know that there is a special division at the University of Marburg in Germany to train Germans for the anticipated Nazi administration of the Irish Republic.

Mene Tekel has been written on the wall. Nor can it by any means be proclaimed that Ireland is not already suffering from the effects of war. A critical shortage of raw materials hampers Irish industries, with unemployment following in its wake. In an endeavor to safeguard the Irish neutrality by rearmaments, the Irish budget, of which 30 per cent now goes to defense, has been heavily expanded and caused a drastic taxation. Ireland certainly is vitally interested, therefore, in shortening the war.

We cannot here trace the Irish problem back to the time, centuries ago, when the migration from Great Britain to North Ireland took place, nor dwell on the many unhappy phases of the Irish-British development. We are mainly concerned with the partition of Ireland into two separate parts, consisting of North Ireland, embracing six counties with a predominantly Protestant and British-minded population, and Southern Ireland—the present Irish Republic—consisting of 26 counties with an essentially Roman Catholic and Irish national population.

This division was already the objective of an act passed in 1920 by the British Parliament, and constituted the basis for the Treaty signed by Great Britain and Ireland on Dec. 6, 1921. In accordance with this Treaty, Ireland accepted for the time being a Dominion status under the name of the Irish Free State. In December, 1937, a new Irish Constitution was founded. According to this, Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic state, and the Constitution even applies to the whole of Ireland, but provides that, pending the reintegration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament shall have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

In 1938, the previously mentioned Irish harbors, which had been at the disposal of Great Britain in accordance with the Treaty of 1921, Article VII, were restored to Eire as an important feature of the persistent British appeasement policy toward the Irish people. It was at this occasion that de Valera declared that no reconciliation could be complete as long as the partition of the country existed.

We must look forward to this complete reconciliation between the Irish people and the British in the interest of the United Nations. We need as a source of inspiration all the sympathetic understanding which we can muster throughout the world. We have a special reason to welcome the Irish, because Ireland is the land of origin of a large proportion of the American people—there are about 20,000,000 Americans of Irish descent—and the reconciliation between the Irish and British would therefore tie the British and American people even closer, the practical importance of which, for the conduct of the war and the framing of the future, hardly requires any elaboration.

Ireland's defense must furthermore be established beyond dispute to prevent any German interception of the lines of communication between the United States and Great Britain, and to make any German attempt at invasion of Great Britain from the west futile.

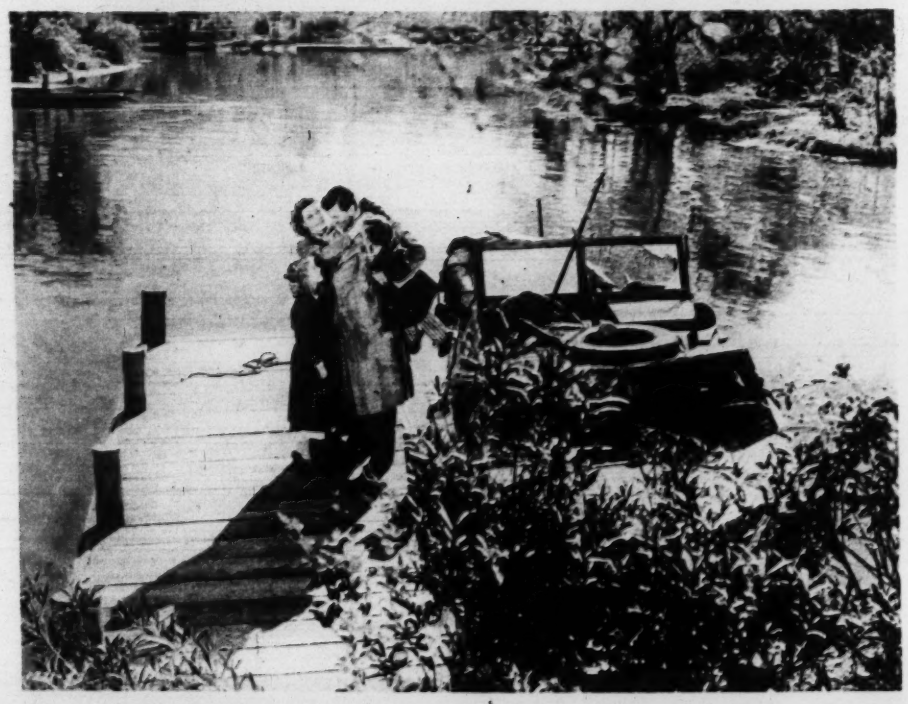
As the Irish harbors are situated in the immediate vicinity of the German submarine danger zone—generally admitted to extend about 500 miles west of the Irish coast—the access of the navies and air forces of either Great Britain or the United States, or both, to these Atlantic strongholds would offer a considerably improved strategical position of the United

(Continued on page 15)

Good-bye, Mrs. Chips!

By Frank Daugherty

GREER GARSON IN A SCENE FROM "WHEN LADIES MEET"



HOME FROM DUNKIRK, A SCENE FROM "MRS. MINIVER"

ONE ROBIN may not make a spring, but one role can often make an actress. Greer Garson, who has had this experience, thinks it also might do as much to unmake her. Recently, she wrote to James Hilton, who, as author of "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," did as much as anyone else to make her a movie star:

"And what do you intend to do, sir, to deliver me from this sweet wraith?"

This "sweet wraith," of course, is Kathie Chips. She doesn't always go under that name. She was called Mrs. Gladney in "Blossoms in the Dust." She is called Mrs. Miniver in Miss Garson's current production of that title. But in her essentials she is still the "goody nice woman," to use Miss Garson's own words, who brought a spring of happiness to Mr. Hilton's hero, and who quite took the motion picture world by storm.

Please don't jump to conclusions at this point. Miss Garson is really appreciative of all Kathie and Mr. Hilton have done for her. She loved doing Kathie. In the first place, the role came to her after a year of inactivity—and, incidentally, her first year in pictures. She had been signed in London on the strength of some comedy roles she was doing on the stage there; she had been brought on to Hollywood. And then, for that trying year, she did nothing. There wasn't anything wrong. She was the same Greer Garson, red-headed, green-eyed, effervescent. But they had no roles for her. Then she was sent back to England to do Mrs. Chips, and gratitude and sheer relief at doing something once again, she thinks, somehow flowed over into the part.

It was, and remains, one of the great screen roles. She did not receive the Academy Award for it in 1939, probably, because, through some blunder, it was listed among the nominations for stars, and Kathie was a supporting role, not the star role, in Mr. Chips. Had she been nominated as a feature player she might have walked off with all honors in that field. This is commonly believed in Hollywood today.

Miss Garson was glad enough to do "Blossoms in the Dust." She is happy to have been chosen for the role of Mrs. Miniver—one of the best parts of the year. Out of Jan Struther's little book, Arthur Wimperis, from London, and Donald Ogden Stewart fashioned a strong screen play of the war. As this is being written, it has been previewed in outlying districts around Hollywood and has been shown to a few press correspondents. A soldier from Camp Hahn, near Riverside, who saw it, wrote to the studio:

"This kind of picture helps us boys know what we are fighting for."

* * *

This picture was intended to show that this is a war of the little people fighting for their homes. Mr. and Mrs. Miniver and their little family represent these little people. A simple and heartening story becomes overwhelming in its implications.

Between "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," and "Mrs. Miniver," Miss Garson appeared in two pictures in which she was not Mr. Hilton's sweet wraith. These were "Pride and Prejudice," and "When Ladies Meet." The first of these, a costume picture, remains one of Greer Garson's favorites. She likes a little crinoline in almost anything she does. Besides, it is of the period with which she is most familiar in English literature.

As a graduate of the University of London, she specialized in eighteenth-century English literature. She has read more of Addison and Steele and Defoe and Swift than she has of Hemingway and Steinbeck and Somerset Maugham. She has never played Shakespeare except in amateur theatricals, but she would like to do something of his on the screen, "As You Like It," for one. She would also like to do "The Rivals," or "She Stoops to Conquer," or "Cyrano." There isn't much chance that she will be allowed to very soon. But you never can tell. Ten years ago the studios would not have thought of doing "Pride and Prejudice" with modernized dialogue by Aldous Huxley; two or three years from now, they may be casting about for another novelty and hit on one of Miss Garson's favorites.

On the English stage, Miss Garson did much more modern things—Noel Coward, and Shaw, and Sylvia Thompson. She didn't grow up in the theater. Her forebears were doctors and clergymen and army people. Her father was a businessman from the Orkney Islands, half Scottish and half Scandinavian. Her mother is Irish. Greer herself was born in County Down, in northern Ireland. She still likes to be called an Irish actress, not an English one. But the indications are that she will probably be known from now on as an American.

London critics, because of her accent, called her an American actress when she appeared there in "Golden Arrow," a play by Sylvia Thompson.

For something like three years before that, after graduation, Miss Garson had been a librarian with a large advertising agency. She appeared in amateur theatricals and became stage struck. One day she sought work at the Birmingham Repertory Theater, and was told there was no opening. But as she was leaving, the manager asked how much she had made where she had worked before.

"'Ten pounds,' I told him.

* * *

"'Well, that's a lot of money for a girl to make, isn't it?' I agreed that it was pretty good.

"'Well, I have one opening. It's for three weeks' work and pays three pounds a week.'

"'Make it four and I'll take it,' I said. After all, he wasn't risking much, and I thought it just as well to let him know I could talk like a businessman, too."

Soon after, she was haunting the theaters and stage agencies in London, but could not get a hearing. "I knew that I would never again go into business, but I seemed to be having quite a hard time convincing theatrical London on the score. I was staying at a place called the Woman's Club, and it was while I was dining there one night that Miss Thompson saw me and told me she would like to have me try out for the role in her play. I shall always be grateful to her.

"So you see," she finished, "my beginning in the theater was just as shaky as my beginning in pictures. And the funny thing is—they were opposites in one respect. On the stage, I was getting a little

(Continued on page 15)

MGM Photo by Frank Tanner, Carpenter

MISS GARSON WITH HER FRENCH POODLES, CLIQUOT AND GOGO

"And All Nations Shall Flow Unto It"

By Albert Field Gilmore

THE GREAT prophet-statesman, Isaiah, son of Amoz, had a clear vision of what would be the ultimate course of the nations. The mountain of the Lord's house would be established and "all nations shall flow unto it." The Lord's house manifestly is that state of divine consciousness commonly termed the Kingdom of Heaven. In the present relationship of the nations, engaged as they are in deadly combat, the day seems far distant when the nations will flow unto the Lord's house, will come together in any form of agreement that will bring permanent peace, that will make recurrence of war impossible. Yet great is the hope of Christendom that the way may be found; and there are appearing upon the horizon, even shedding rays of light upon the daily clouds of destructive warfare, signs of the approaching day when the prophet's vision may become actual experience in national relationships. For many are convinced that what is most beneficial in international relationships is possible of accomplishment.

Two recent events lend encouragement to hope. The signing at Washington of an agreement for concerted action in the prosecution of the war is a heartening example that unity of purpose and action is a present possibility among the nations that have the fundamental purpose of protecting themselves against unholy aggressors and of promoting the general welfare of all the peoples of earth. The second ray of hope, perhaps even a broader gleam of light, flows from the conference recently held at Rio de Janeiro. The signing by 19 nations of a common agreement, based upon the desire to defend human rights against destructive assault, is something more than a sign; it is a tangible proof that unity of action for the common good is both practical and possible.

* * *

These incidents carefully examined in their deeper meaning furnish an impressive example of what may be further accomplished when nations are willing to agree upon a common plan of action, even though this plan may seem to restrict in some measure the sovereignty of individual states, may call for sacrifice in instrumenting the common pact. The benefits which may follow from this united action would far outweigh any loss of sovereignty.

It requires no argument to establish the generally accepted fact among Christian nations that success in establishing unity of action must stem from righteous desire, that is, from the high purpose of improving the condition of all humanity, of lifting human experience out of the ruck of the mean and low into the atmosphere of prosperity and well-being which is commonly envisioned as the ideal state. However long the way may seem, however rugged, whatever obstruction may block the way, it is the desire of the United Nations, deep-seated and persistent, to make of the lives of all peoples of earth something higher, happier, even holier.

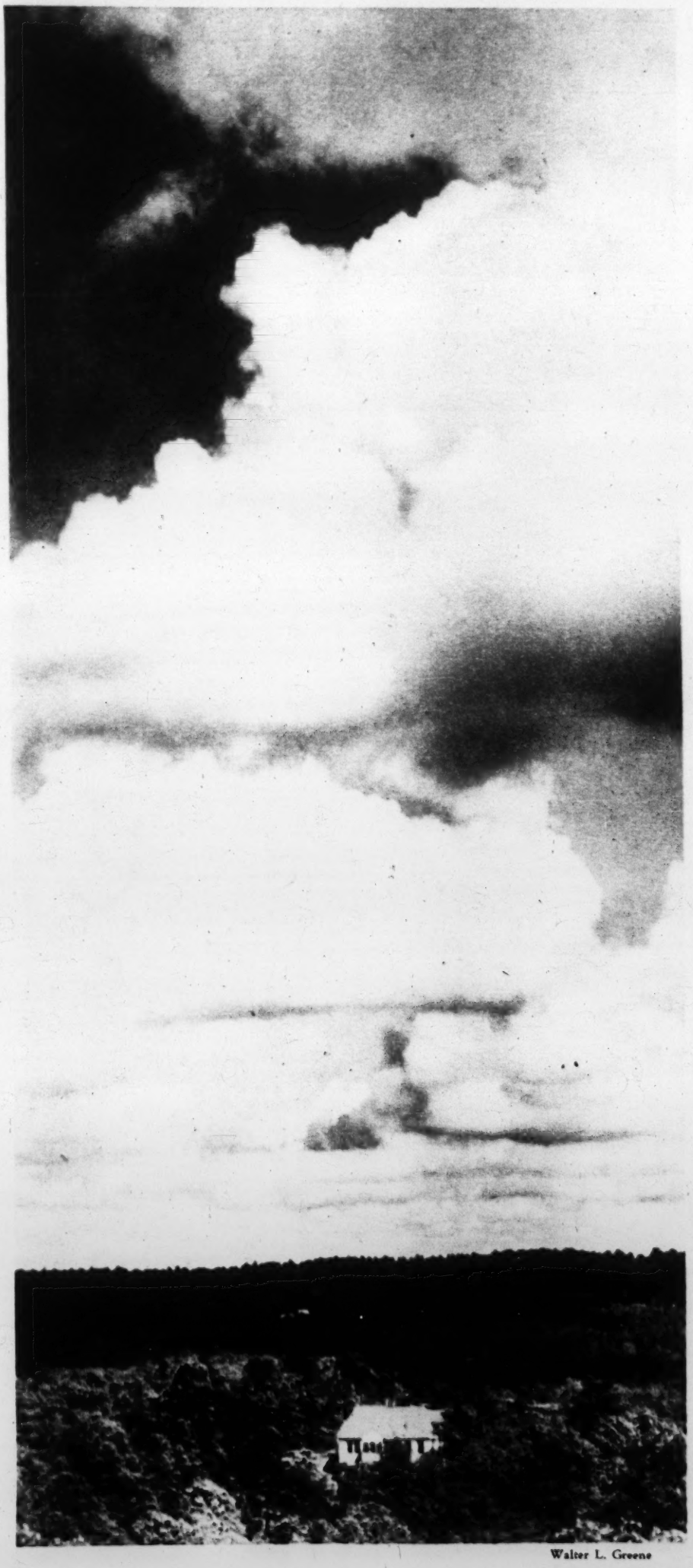
The case was excellently and impressively stated by the President in his message to the Congress on Jan. 8. "We of the United Nations are not making all the sacrifice of human effort and human lives to return to the kind of world we had after the last World War. We are fighting today for security and progress and for peace, not only for ourselves but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills." For this purpose have 26 nations come together in a solemn pact to pursue their battle plan until victory makes possible the establishment of the conditions which the President so appealingly set forth. It is a noble purpose, nobly conceived, and, we greatly hope, to be nobly achieved.

* * *

This plan makes imperative the flowing together of the nations for the laying of a foundation for permanent peace, for a mental state among the nations when the vision of the prophet will be brought into realization, when literally they "shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks," manifestly a state from which the war psychosis shall have been wholly extirpated. It is for this that the 26 nations signed their solemn pact; it is for this state that all Christians earnestly pray.

How to bring this mighty hope into realization is the problem which looms so impressively upon the mental horizon today even in the midst of a terrific struggle, the end of which no one can foresee. How is the splendid idealism of the President's words to be brought into human experience? That is the question. The terms chosen to characterize the concerted efforts of the signatory powers was a most felicitous one. "United Nations" contains an element of prophecy that should not be overlooked. It foretells a hope made actual. But the question persists, On what basis can the nations unite in a common agreement that will eliminate the possibility of destructive war which threatens the very foundation of civilization?

Thoughtful persons looking backward to the period of the last war, measuring the terrific cost of the present struggle in lives and treasure, are becoming convinced that the repetition of this holocaust every generation would devastate society, would turn back beyond recovery the upward surge of social betterment. It is this firmly held conviction that is emphasizing the inescapable necessity of adopting some form of concerted action by the great nations of the world. The situation has progressed far beyond the status of theory. It has become a stark, imperative necessity.



Walter L. Greene

The problem is far too complex, too broad and deep to be settled out of hand through any mere human planning. Rather will it be solved by invoking all the wisdom available to the leaders of the nations who seek inspiration and guidance from on High, who have learned that righteousness and justice, goodness and mercy, selfless love for humanity must be important and perpetual stones in the foundation upon which the temple of lasting peace is to be erected.

* * *

The failure of other methods but emphasizes the need to return to the fundamentals iterated and reiterated by the greatest of all Teachers—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. But these fundamentals must be translated into the present situation to meet the needs of the hour. First of all is to agree upon a common purpose. To take such steps as would make impossible the destruction of the temple of peace to be erected.

In view of the state of thought held by the present predatory nations, a state of thought that can be traced far back in the history of at least one aggressor, some international police force will be a necessity; not to prevent the recovery of the disturbers of peace, but to hold in abeyance any warlike spirit until they, too, have seen that the welfare of no nation is ever advanced through wicked and destructive means. This will offer the opportunity to regain whatever may have been lost from national morality; or, if never before possessed, to strive to attain it as the only means of gaining a worthy status in the sisterhood of nations.

The spirit of true brotherhood contains no element of selfishness. The nations cannot succeed in the building of this temple except as the constant purpose be held of promoting the common good. As individuals of a neighborhood, in order to establish a peaceful and orderly community, must surrender individual action inimical to the general welfare, no less will the nations, in order to flow together in a community of action, be obliged to surrender something of what has long been cherished as national sovereignty. The world is but a neighborhood in which each constituent member owes to all others surrender of whatever separates and keeps them apart. Lasting prosperity of each is extricably infolded in the common good. Moreover, this community of nations must be all-inclusive. None are to be excluded, for only in the atmosphere of the righteous, integrating purpose which motivates the enterprise may plans of peace thrive.

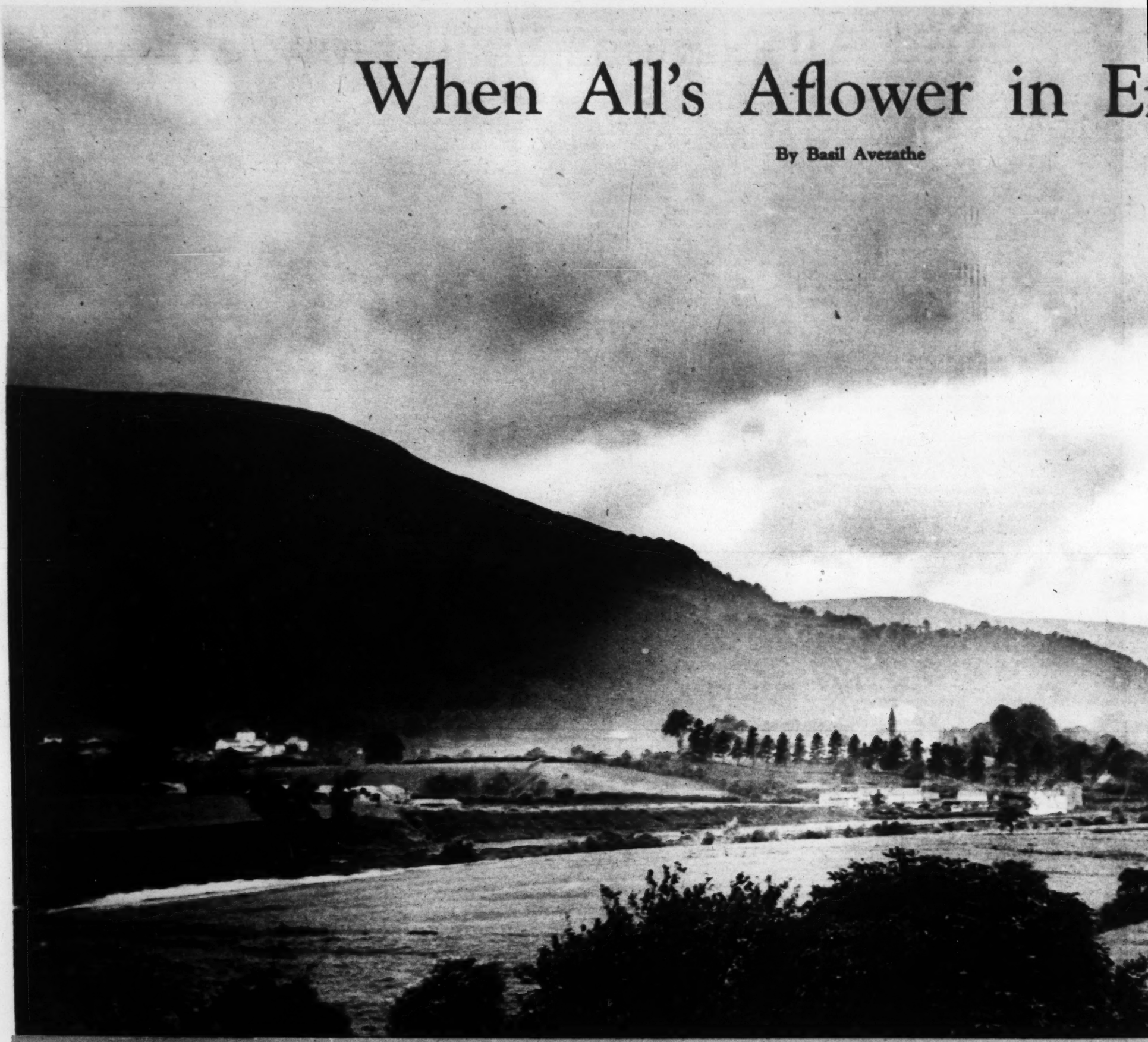
* * *

These are but two of the foundation stones of this great purpose. But they nay be expanded, developed, implemented as the basis of solution of all the problems. They furnish the key to the solution of the multifarious conditions that must be composed in this effort to save civilization from lasting blight. The questions of finance, of government, of industry, of commerce, in short, of all international relationship, may be settled in the light of the Golden Rule. As the long-held relationship of master and servant is being abandoned, so the idea of superior peoples and nations will be cast aside. As all are equal in the sight of God, so all nations must be accepted as equals in the great brotherhood constituted of the sons of God.

As Isaiah foreknew that the nations would ultimately flow together into the Heavenly Kingdom, so Jeremiah foretold that the nations should not flow unto Bel, tutelary God of Babylon: "Yea, the wall of Babylon shall fall."

When All's Aflower in E

By Basil Avezathe



GREEN IS THE VALLEY OF ABERGAVENNY, W

Photographs by the Author

LUMBERING IN THE NEW FOREST
Many Fine Trees Have Been Felled to Do War Service

AGELESS, yet ever new, Spring comes and all the world is young again. Down dale, and through the valleys to the hills in the distance, comes forth a glorious array of tender foliage and the most delicate hues of trees aflower—the apple, plum, and cherry hung with snow. On banksides primroses marshal in great clusters, whilst early violets nestle near. In the woodlands birds are chirruping; daffodils and virginal narcissus greet the sun.

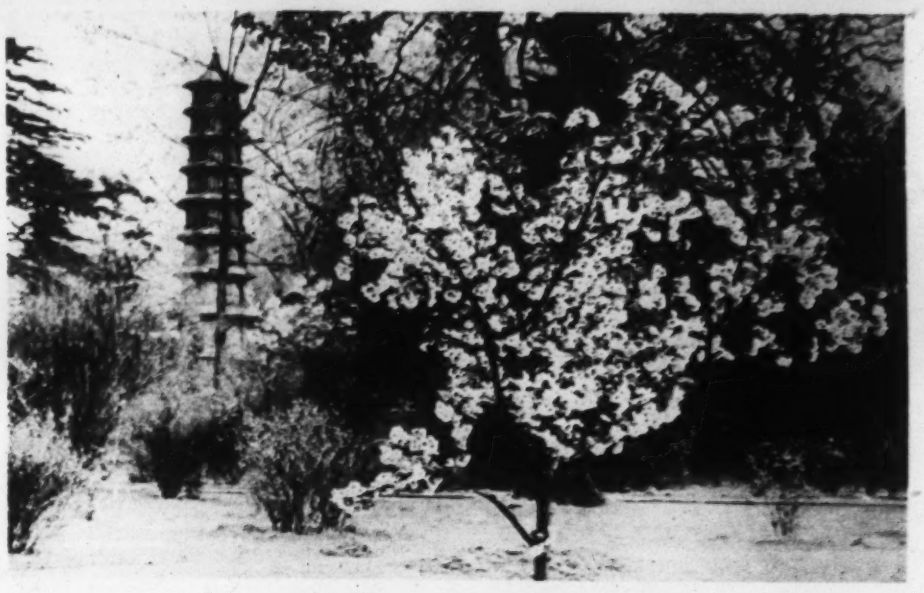
Along the winding waysides are old thatched cottages with gardens of quiet charm, where roses, sweet-scented lavender, marigolds, and honeysuckle tempt the butterfly and bee. Every county has an atmosphere and characteristic peculiarly its own, be it the undulating tree-topped downs of Surrey, the wild-flowered fields of Norfolk, the orchard-lands of Kent, the big open spaces of the Yorkshire moors, or the Atlantic-washed rocks of Cornwall. Fair indeed is England, ocean-girt island of beauty enhanced by changing moods.

United States troops in Ulster are living in a country that, in summertime, has a charm of its own, remarkable for its rich greenness, picturesque lakes, and not a few quaint customs. Old Irish people may well recall the days when their sons in thousands emigrated to the hospitable States of America, and the sight of the Star-Spangled Banner should evoke emotions of gratitude.

There is a little-known botanical connection between America and the famous Kew Gardens near London of interest in the World War. Sixty-eight years ago thousands of seeds were brought from the Amazon and watched by experts, sometimes in hope, sometimes in despair. After failures came success. The plants raised were sent to Ceylon, and later cultivation extended to Malaya. Those plants made the British Empire pre-eminent in rubber production.

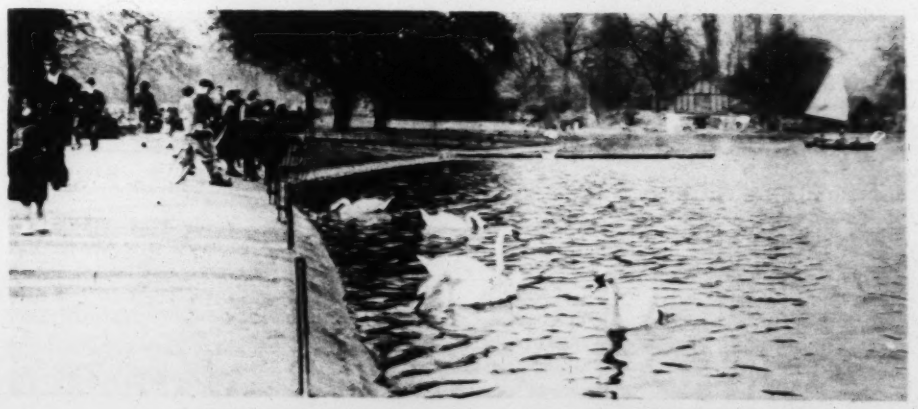
In English landscapes the most characteristic features are the trees, though they have not always been so. Once a great part of the country was heathland, and the few forests there were had none of the gracefulness seen in this day. The landscapes so often regarded as traditional are comparatively new, even as late as the eighteenth century, when great parklands, groves, and avenues were lavishly set out and with so fine a taste as to appear entirely natural. Most stately of

England



'THE CHERRY HUNG WITH SNOW'
The Kew Gardens Pagoda Awakens Mixed Emotions

TEDDINGTON WEIR WAS NEVER SO BUSY
Thames Holidays Are More Highly Valued Than Ever



WHERE SWANS AND BOATS DOT THE WATERS
Regent's, Perhaps London's Most Popular Park

, WALES

all were the multitudes of extensive avenues laid down to celebrate the victories of the Napoleonic Wars, planted for posterity, the beautiful things they are now.

The national tree seems always to have been the oak—who forgets the "wooden walls" of England, the fleet of yesterday? And the old homesteads, with beams of oak hard as flint and black with age? Elms are perhaps the lovelist of our trees; in their shade it is cool on the hottest day, and in their foliage nightingales hide and sing.

But wars play havoc with beauty. In the last there was a ruthless cutting down of woodlands, and in this the axe and saw are laying bare great tracts of land at an alarming rate. The Royal English Forestry Society is endeavoring to make obligatory the planting of a tree for every one felled.

Gathered in Britain is a universal army unique in history — Poles, Czechs, French, Dutch, Norwegians, Greeks, and others, united in the one great cause that every land shall be free. And now, not least, the New World joins the Old, people of a common ancestry.

APPLE BLOSSOM TIME IN KENT

Among the New Books

Class War Among the Birds

The Pink Egg, by Polly Boyden. Truro, Mass.: Pamet Press. $2.

HERE IS A SHORT NOVEL about birds trying to establish—and prevent the establishment of—a new social order. The author has a deep sympathy for the underprivileged, and in the course of a fairly active life, marked by considerable fighting for them, she has not lost her faith in the efficacy of revolutionary social changes.

Being a poet as well as a reformer, she envisages an ideal island, where all the inhabitants may be happy. Being a writer, and a rather sparkling one, as well as an organizer of social institutions, she has put into her book many pages that are quite extraneous and have no place except as containers of bright observations. Altogether, "The Pink Egg" is as fragile and fragmentary as a piece of old pink lace.

Actually, the hero is not pink but "red"; he is a Robin Red Breast. He belongs to the "lower upper class" or "upper middle class," but rebels against his circle and becomes a kind of Communist, or at least a Socialist, one may imagine. The proletariat are the sparrows. The Economic Royalists are the sparrow hawks, and they're pictured as pretty tough old birds. The Robins are not portrayed as not so much vicious as stupid and snobbish.

The proletarian sparrows, who live in the slums, get organized, and their leaders try to draw the middle classes into their ranks. Der Tag, the big day of revolution, comes and brings a hilarious fight. The proletariat seem to win, the middle-class Robins appear to fight on both sides—those who don't stick around in the blackberry bushes trying to be neutral—and the sparrow hawks are reported as routed.

Then the pink hero flies off to the Island of Bliss, on which is a Light House, and on which, also, is a rather ineffable lady love—somewhat like the lady of a Knight Errant, apparently. Pinko gets so inspired in flying to the Island that he forgets the waiting lady and soars kerplunk into the Light House. That is a classical ending, which of course would have to be changed for a movie.

With robins turned into Communists, bluejays into "cops," gray birds into Technocrats, brown birds to Nazis, and blackbirds to Fascists, one beautiful line of "escapism" has been closed.

Three Books on Soviet Russia

In Russia Now, by Sir Walter Citrine, K. B. E. London: Robert Hale. 3s. 6d.
Soviet Russia: Its Record and Its Problems, by E. S. Bates. London: Jonathan Cape. 8s. 6d.
Europe, Russia and the Future, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Victor Gollancz. 4s. 6d.

SIR WALTER CITRINE'S observations on Soviet Russia in wartime were gathered on a visit to Moscow with other trade union delegates in October, 1941. The author's aim is to increase British knowledge of the Russian people and their needs, since "for good or for ill, our destiny as nations is bound up one with the other."

Sir Walter found the morale of the Russian people magnificent. He quotes the example of factory women workers—they make up 65 to 75 per cent of the total—who arrived at their work half-an-hour ahead of the scheduled time in order to "do their bit" effectively.

Despite the war, the author found improvement in the conditions of the people—no evidence of under-nourishment, more goods in the shops, better clothes, more trolley-buses, and so on.

One of the main objects of Sir Walter's visit to Soviet Russia was to show the complete unity of British and Soviet workers against the common enemy. It is, therefore, natural that he should end with an appeal for superhuman efforts to help Russia to deal with the German spring offensive.

* * *

The average Anglo-Saxon reader knows little enough about European Russia, but when it comes to Soviet Asia his ideas are so vague that any information about the vast territory between the Urals and Vladivostok, between Taksi Bay and Outer Mongolia, is welcome. Mr. Bates, a trained researcher, has done much to fill the gap by this present study, compiled from evidence drawn from many sources, published and unpublished. This book, though not based on the observations of personal travel, claims to be free of propaganda, and sets out to show the English-speaking world what Soviet control and experiment planned and accomplished between 1924 and 1939, in its eastern stretches.

The author shows how complex are the problems facing any government which seeks to populate and modernize this vast continent, to overcome the handicaps of climate and free its natural resources from the frozen subsoil. It is a land of contrasts. The surfaces of Soviet Asia are mostly barren, either through frost or drought. It is a land with more great rivers than any other in the world; but these are for the most part unnavigable, and the greatest problem is lack of water.

* * *

Many subjects are dealt with in detail. These include Polar research, particularly the famous 1937 expedition, organized by Otto Schmidt, which sought to establish a regular sea route between the White Sea and the Behring Straits. Transport, especially the railway system, is recognized by all writers as the weakest spot in Soviet organization. The scarcity of water, though serious, is believed by many not to be insuperable. They incline to the view that prospecting may lead to the discovery of underground lakes, where nothing but desert now meets the eye.

G. D. H. Cole writes directly to Socialists and aims at strengthening the converted rather than making new converts. His standpoint is unambiguously stated: "Capitalism in all its traditional forms is dying all over Europe, and nothing can give it a new lease of life. . . . For the Europe of the future, capitalism means fascism, because fascism is the only power capable of keeping capitalism alive."

He urges Socialists to think about the New Europe on a basis super-national, democratic, and realistic. His treatment of the problems of sovereignty and of huge-scale organization which may have to be introduced show Mr. Cole's fearlessness in tackling new issues. His frank criticism of the British Labor Party's policy, his admission that "Socialism is no guarantee of a perfect society," and his appeal for a broadminded, tolerant Socialism, capable of satisfying a wide diversity of men and women, prove the broad foundations upon which he thinks and works.

* * *

Even those who criticize the whole conception of the book will have to acknowledge the honesty and the clear-sighted realism on which it rests, a realism "which involves accepting and seeking to develop the established morality of Western civilization. In involves building on the Christian ethic, though not necessarily accepting the Christian theology. It involves recognizing that men have ideals, and that only by enlisting their idealism can Socialism be made flesh. . . . It involves, besides this ethical fixity of conduct, an absence of dogmatism about means. It involves a readiness to work with better people against worse, and to take what can be got that is better than any practicable alternative."

When Germans Looked Ahead

The Axis Grand Strategy, compiled and edited by Ladislas Farago. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.75.

ALTHOUGH TITLED "The Axis Grand Strategy," this book is essentially an effort to establish the form and substance of Germany's ambitions, both political and military, by quotations from the public utterances on various subjects of German military officials and writers.

There are 580 pages of text, almost exclusively devoted to extracts from 178 different source materials, and the editor states that in the selection of this material, thousands of possibilities were culled—a truly formidable task.

* * *

Germany's national policy is shown to be no new conception. "Deutschland über Alles" has been no empty phrase with the Germans. To them it expressed precisely what it has long been hoped would be attained. Nor is the place in the world to which Germany presently aspires a conception of Hitler. Today's total war, to which the Nazis are committed, is shown to be nothing more or less than an idea of Clausewitz, from whose teachings, enunciated over 100 years ago, stems German militarism. The book succeeds in having practically every anticipated or actual phase of the present war described out of the mouths of Germans. The ramifications involved are legion, and unfortunately follow no well digested plan. However, a comprehensive name index and a general index are provided.

It is brought out, and not for the first time, that Germany's preparations for war and the type of war it proposed to wage were openly discussed subsequent to 1932 in various German military publications. These discussions seemed so preposterous that they received little attention—a matter that is now a source of deep regret to nations who have felt the impact of the Nazi war machine.

* * *

It is from such material that Germany's pattern for conducting war, how the preparations were made, the organization of the war machine, and the manner in which its components were designed to be used, are portrayed.

A very considerable account of the Japanese Empire is presented in which the problems confronting Japan are discussed. It is interesting to note that German analysts of Japanese objectives in the Far East were cognizant of the type of war Japan proposed to employ, and described it three or more years ago in considerable detail.

A study of the contents of the volume will forcibly impress one with the thorough manner in which Germany has considered the means of imposing its will on the world.

F. L. O.

The World of Poetry

POETS, the vanguard of interpreters, should have free use of our more modern method of communication. Finding but frugal fare on local stations, I took up the matter with the large national networks and am taking the liberty of quoting some of them, in order to help those poets seeking information on the subject.

James R. Angell, Public Service Counselor for N. B. C., says that while it is true poetry should be heard rather than read, "there are so few persons who read it acceptably that to a large proportion of the population, especially the upper brackets who have some background of familiarity with poetry, reading it rather than listening to it is preferable." The relatively small demand for it, he feels, makes the networks hesitate to put on poetry programs.

* * *

Davidson Taylor of C. B. S. sends me a copy of a speech he gave at the annual dinner of the Poetry Society of America, dealing with radio and the troubadour tradition. "The art of the troubadours," he says, "was in essence the reverse of popular. The art of the radio poet must be popular, in the sense that it aims at a wide audience." He adds that the troubadours were often nobles, writing for a small audience, also that their art was invariably associated with music, while poets today pay little attention to musical accompaniment. He suggests writing words for songs, stating that "Sandburg is letting Norman Corwin and Earl Robinson make a musical play from 'The People, Yes,' and it will probably be good radio."

The troubadours often had jongleurs write tunes for them and, he points out, they were great experimenters, too, it becoming a point of honor with certain troubadours never to write in a form used before. Concerning dramatic experiments with poetry on the air, he says, "There have been some wonderful jobs done. Possibly Archibald MacLeish's 'Fall of the City' is the greatest single broadcast of drama ever made. Norman Corwin, in 'They Fly Through the Air,' 'The Plot to Overthrow Christmas,' and other pieces, has done extremely well. Mr. Sullivan's 'A Day in Manhattan' and Kimball Flaccus' 'Fulton Fish Market' are two pieces which I admire greatly. W. H. Auden has done a fine radio script called 'The Dark Valley.' Alfred Kreymborg has written for the air."

While the average of serious dramatic poetry scripts the networks receive is high, he asks, "But where are the lyrics, the polemics, the ballads for radio? There is room for them."

* * *

There is room, he adds, for the poetry of courage on the air, and for the poetry of romance, and he remarks, "Poetry is not necessarily disreputable because it can move multitudes. After all, it was said of Jesus that 'The common people heard him gladly.'"

If the poets will become familiar with radio as a medium, they may find a way of sharing their productions in a way not possible through book publication alone. Most people, often contrary to their own convictions, do enjoy poetry if it is well read and not in what Langston Hughes calls a "faraway voice," and if it is easily comprehended. With poetry, however, there is one factor of delay not easily disposed of. That is the delay in accepting an idea. It is indicated in my reference to poets as the vanguard in interpretation. The slow process of obtaining book publication, even posthumously, is sometimes the only way, especially when vision is far ahead of majority opinion. One advantage of radio introduction of new poetry would be that the audience would constitute the critics, and have no one to tell them in advance whether to like a thing or not. The idea is fascinating and full of possibilities.

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Neglected Early Christian Writers Brought Into Light

A History of Early Christian Literature, by Edgar J. Goodspeed. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

PROFESSOR GOODSPEED adds another volume to the extensive bibliography which he has produced in more than 30 years. Ripe scholarship, intimate knowledge of the sources, and a facile pen join to make attractive to the reader whatever he has written. This volume is no exception, for it deals extensively with the early Christian literature in a manner both illuminating and entertaining.

The volume of writing dealing with various phases of Christianity during the early centuries is truly amazing. So accustomed are we to look upon the New Testament as not only containing the acme of early Christian literature, but as largely comprising its volume, that it comes as a great surprise to learn that the New Testament really contains but a fraction of what was produced in the centuries prior to the Council at Nicaea. And certain it is that the character of this output, its variety, vigor and volume, had an important influence in revolutionizing the paganism of the Greco-Roman world.

* * *

This literature made an important contribution to the history of the development of Christianity. It did much to aid in establishing the New Testament as the authoritative statement of Christian doctrine as set forth by its Founder. That Christ Jesus himself left no written word makes of first importance what was written about him by the earliest students of his revolutionizing teachings. The author believes that many books dealing with Christianity are older than some found in the New Testament.

As Professor Goodspeed has been known as a firm supporter of the Greek school regarding New Testament beginnings as opposed to the contenders for the Aramic origins, his reference to the subject in this volume is of special interest. In pursuance of the Jewish aversion to the producing of any written document that would detract from the position of their sacred Scriptures, Professor Goodspeed holds that the early traditions regarding the teachings of Jesus were oral as were the commentaries upon those Scriptures, the Mishnah and the Targums. This oral tradition appears to be the counterpart of the traditional document termed "Q," which many scholars believe was the written Aramaic forerunner of Matthew's Gospel.

To substantiate his conclusion, Professor Goodspeed quotes from Paul and also from Luke in Acts, "Remembering the words of the Lord Jesus." He also cites Clement of Rome, whom he regards as a contemporary of Luke, as also referring in his Letter to the Corinthians to the words spoken by the Master. Further, he cites Polycarp of Smyrna, as quoting 20 years later, "Remembering what the Lord said." And he believes it to be logical to conclude that these statements were derived from the "traditional oral Gospel."

* * *

The conclusion, however, is that, whether oral or written, this elusive gospel had great influence upon the spread of Christianity both upon the traditional and the written gospels. The author also claims that the gospels were written not so much primarily to reproduce this original oral gospel as to supplement it. And he holds that there was not at that period any manifest purpose to develop a Christian literature.

Professor Goodspeed is a thorough and careful scholar. He develops his subject in an orderly manner. "The Letters," "Revelations," "Gospels," "Acts," "The First Apologies," "The Age of Justin" are all dealt with at length. This covers the earliest literature as such. Then in sequence he deals with the early Christian writers, a chapter to each, Iraeneus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Hippolytus, Origen, Julius Africanus, Cyprian and Novathian, and the later Latins, and finally "The Lost Books of Early Christian Literature."

These chapters deeply impress the reader with the scope and depth of these early Christian apologists. Living in an age when the primal inspiration of the life of Jesus was still felt, they entered upon the task of developing his teachings and protecting them against those who interpreted them erroneously. The liberality of Clement of Alexandria is seen in his inclusion in the Scriptures of Barnabas, The Shepherd of Hermas, the Revelation of Peter, the Teachings of the Twelve Apostles. The proof of his acceptance of these writings as authentic Scriptures lies in the fact that he quotes these books as Scriptures. Three of Clement's major works are extant.

Tertullian, historian of the early Christian martyrs, became a fiery protestant against the cruelty and hardships to which the early disciples were subjected. A lawyer by profession, he brought to bear his sharpest weapons against many cruel customs of the times, beside the persecution of early Christians. There is no authoritative list of his writings, which were thought to have been more than twoscore in number.

A long chapter is devoted to Origen, an early apologist for Christianity who most effectually combatted its enemies. One of his major works was the Hexapla, or "sixfold" Old Testament, some 9,000 pages, setting forth four versions of the Bible, side by side with the Hebrew and Greek.

Students of the early Christian literature as well as the layman will find in this latest child of Professor Goodspeed's pen much valuable and interesting information, attractively told. A. F. G.

Democracy on Planning Basis

Strategy for Democracy, by J. Donald Kingsley and David W. Petegorsky. New York: Longmans. $3.

THE urgently expressed thesis of this book is that the peace must be won *now*, not after the Cease Fire, as part of the war program. Peace can be won—that is, the roots of an endless succession of wars, broken only by interludes of more passive misery, can only be extirpated—only by the very policy needed to maximize the war effort. This policy is one of militant democracy, the recognition (lacking, as the authors point out, in the Atlantic Charter) of the "compulsives and imperatives" driving toward the breakup of monopoly-capitalism, and the integration of national units.

Capitalism, whatever its past achievements, is naturally self-limiting through the growth of monopolies and near-monopolies and the tendency, once substantial accumulation has occurred, of investment to falter for want of profitable outlet. The limit has been passed. Capitalism, no longer a positive driving force, is a stranglehold to production, a barrier to international unity, and a generator of ever more destructive depressions.

* * *

Strangleholds on production will not win this war of production, and a system breeding international ill will and depressions can hardly be made a rallying point for the common man everywhere—a fact fully exploited by Goebbels' propaganda. People will hardly fight their best to maintain or restore privileges, among classes or nations, which they do not share and from which they have suffered. If America is to pull her full weight, if the world wide dynamic of hope is to be harnessed, America must become a true democracy, which at present (there is plenty of evidence) it is not.

How? By the substitution, for the obsolete system of monopoly-capitalism, of a planned economy, not restrictive like the ill-fated N. R. A. but geared, in peace, to the huge potentialities of consumer demand, to release the hampered powers of production; and by levelling taxation, coupled with expanding social services, to distribute the product more justly. One cannot fairly thus summarize the already highly condensed program offered in the chapter contributed by Mordecai Ezekiel; one can only urge that it be read.

* * *

There follow discussions of the roles of organized Labor, technicians and managers, and intellectuals, and a Postscript to Pearl Harbor calling for immediate popular awakening. Contributions on international affairs by Pierre Cot, Max Werner, Oscar Janowski, and Albert Guérard also deserve mention — the last-named offering enough ideas for a whole volume.

One may criticize, from the economic standpoint, an analysis of capitalist decline stemming (except in Mr. Ezekiel's contribution) rather from outdated Socialist theory than from the more realistic economics of today. One may note divergences from the estimate of economic potential offered by those better equipped statistically than the authors. One may question their faith in organized labor, apparently better versed in the uses of monopoly than in the possibilities of planned progress. None of these criticisms, however, invalidates the main thesis. The changes called for are equally imperative on their showing, or on Mr. Ezekiel's, whether unused resources are enormous or merely sizable, and whether trade unionists are already properly educated or not. HONOR CROOMF

The 'Declaration' Today

The Declaration of Independence, by Carl Becker. New York: Knopf. $3.

HISTORIANS with an attachment for the theory of a "divine right of kings" used to write books which dwelt with admiration on the glories of the past, glories they attributed to a régime they would like to revive or a dynasty they would like to restore.

There was a vogue for such history in Europe in the nineteenth century as a reaction from the liberalism of the late eighteenth, and some of this attitude accounts in part for the lack of acquaintance of many Americans with their own Declaration of Independence or for the cynicism with which they sometimes have regarded its sentiments about the innate freedom and equality of men.

* * *

The contest now in progress between the ideals of democratic government and the self-assertions of totalitarian power is parallel in many respects to the divisions of sentiment and reasoning which accompanied the American War of Independence. These parallels become instantly apparent in chapter after chapter of Prof. Carl Becker's "The Declaration of Independence," which appeared first in 1922 and is now reprinted with a new introduction by the author.

Interested chiefly in tracing a history of political ideas, Professor Becker has drawn the line between those who adhered to a doctrine of historic rights as a basis of all governmental authority and those who believed that men had certain natural rights which governments should respect and protect. The historic rights doctrine tended to conclude that "whatever is, is right," while the natural rights philosophy was invoked by those obliged to resist the yoke. Since authoritarian régimes have no immediate roots in history they must go back to the rule of barbarism for precedent, and today the conviction that men have natural rights is challenged not by a claim of historic rights but by a theory that there is no right—only might.

* * *

Believers in freedom do not want to be mere defenders of a status quo; they must prove for themselves and others that their course is right, that it is beneficial for all mankind, and that it has a spiritual content which makes it tenable against a material reliance upon either inertia or the sword.

Such a narrative as Dr. Becker's is timely and illuminating to this end. He recalls that Jefferson did not assume to be setting forth any new discoveries in the science of government when he composed for the Continental Congress a statement of the reasons why the Colonies had broken with the British sovereignty. He hoped, as he later said, "to place before mankind the common sense of the subject."

Dr. Becker says "the strength of the Declaration was precisely that it said what everyone was thinking." Conversely one might infer that the strength of the times lay in the fact that everyone was thinking what Jefferson wrote. That indicates something as to the need of the present times. T. N.

The Book Window

What the Citizen Should Know About the Marines, by Capt. John H. Craige (Norton, $2), tells more than its title indicates; for while it gives information regarding the organization of the United States Marine Corps and outlines the qualifications and duties of its members, it goes much further and discusses strategy and tactics as they affect the land-sea soldiery. More than that, it touches closely upon national military policies and manages to give quite an inferential statement of the modern war problem.

Time Exposure, by Cecil Beaton (Scribner's, $3.75). A collection of more than 300 of Mr. Beaton's photographs of celebrities in the world of politics and fashion in Britain and on the Continent between two world wars. There are fascinating travel notes and dips into modernist veins of expression; and for strong balance there are grim pictorial notes on what war means to civilians. Peter Quennell, poet and critic, supplies the commentary.

Eugénie, by Rita Wellman (Scribners, $3), offers a series of vivid scenes, with occasional contradictions, in the career of the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. If the author connects the events she narrates more in the manner of a novelist than according to the method of a historian, she at any rate provides an animated background for a reader to study France, and particularly Paris, in the Second Empire of 1852-1870.

Atoms in Action, by George Russell Harrison (Morrow, $3.50). To read this remarkable book is to enjoy the thrilling adventure of learning about the capture of melody, the conquering of space, the secrets of glass, the taming of energy and other latest discoveries in natural science, and to learn what they mean to mankind. Dr. Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology writes zestfully and with the authority of an unusual background of experience.

Salud! A South American Journal, by Margaret Culkin Banning (Harpers, $2.75). A popular American novelist makes the grand tour of South America, flies the Andes, meets distinguished people, and writes of it all entertainingly.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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What's Behind the Paper Shortage?

WE ARE ALL AWARE, now that it has been repeated to us so many times these past few months by press and radio, that the nation faces an acute paper shortage. Americans who once thought waste paper was something to tear into bits and toss from New York skyscraper windows over heroes and pseudo-heroes who paraded down Broadway, are now urged and prodded into saving every scrap of waste paper and cardboard that comes their way.

To most of us, if we think about the problem at all, the Government's plea is simply an admission that the nation's pulpwood and paper-making industries can't gear into increased production fast enough to meet the new demands for paper products. But that is far from the whole story.

The sorry truth is this: That years before the war pressed new needs upon us, we were running short of pulp. In the first place, according to the Forestry Service of the United States, we have for many years been hacking away at our forest resources three times as fast as nature can replace them. In the second place, we have been feeding pulpwood and paper materials of other countries into the insatiable maw of the American paper market. "We are," deplores our Forestry Service, "far from self-sufficient in our pulpwood resources."

Let us look at the facts of civilian paper consumption. The United States consumes 11,000,000 T. of paper annually in normal times. This requires over 12,000,000 cords of pulpwood. Most of this pulpwood is spruce, hemlock, and balsam, the same trees which feel the drain at Christmas time.

What makes the situation still graver is the progressive rate of increase in civilian paper use. In 1810 our citizens went through but 3,000 T. of paper products, or less than a half pound to each person for that year. Before the present war needs came upon us, every individual in this country accounted for 200 pounds of paper annually—twice as much paper as an Englishman or a Canadian, over three times as much as a German, four times as much as a Belgian, twelve times as much as a Japanese, and 40 times as much as a Russian!

Now for the second point: our lack of self-sufficiency in paper resources. In 1935, a representative year, we imported over 50 per cent of our requirements from Canada, Finland, and Sweden. Recently, supplies from the Scandinavian countries have been completely cut off, and Canada has had to divert a major part of her pulpwood to Great Britain's use for the duration. We are thrown back upon our fast-dwindling tree country to make up, not only our civilian uses, but also the greatly increased demands for paper products which the war has brought.

Just how much has the war effort stepped up our demands for pulpwood? In 1940, the mere hint of paper shortages encouraged American citizens to run their paper consumption up to the unprecedented figure of 16,539,000 tons. In 1941—exact figures for which are not yet available—the demands for pulp have been increased even more by shipments under the Lend-lease Act.

In 1942, it is estimated that our total paper consumption will be doubled, a situation which the Department of Agriculture, in its most pessimistic estimates, did not anticipate until 1950.

Four million corrugated boxes are needed during the next 12 months for shipping food and ammunition. "Cartons for Cartridges" are important to our national life at this time. Shall we choose to put our limited supplies of wood materials into barracks, ships, gun stocks, wooden crates, army paper supplies, shipping board and carriers, or into soda straws, double wrappings on candy, cellophane pretties, separate brown bags for each grocery item purchased, plastic jewelry, and Easter hat boxes? There are civilian paper needs which must be met: reading matter, egg cartons, reasonable amounts of wrappings, and many more. But there is also a lot of clap-trap made from pulpwood which could be done away with.

Wood pulp comprises 85 per cent of all paper materials. Of course, paper is also made from rags, straw, manila stock, even from corn husks, but our forests must take the brunt of the burden. Of the paper products made from pulpwood, only 28 per cent has been composed of reconditioned or waste paper materials. This means that 72 per cent of our paper resources are each year totally destroyed, a type of profligacy which has come to be as unpatriotic as it is unnecessary.

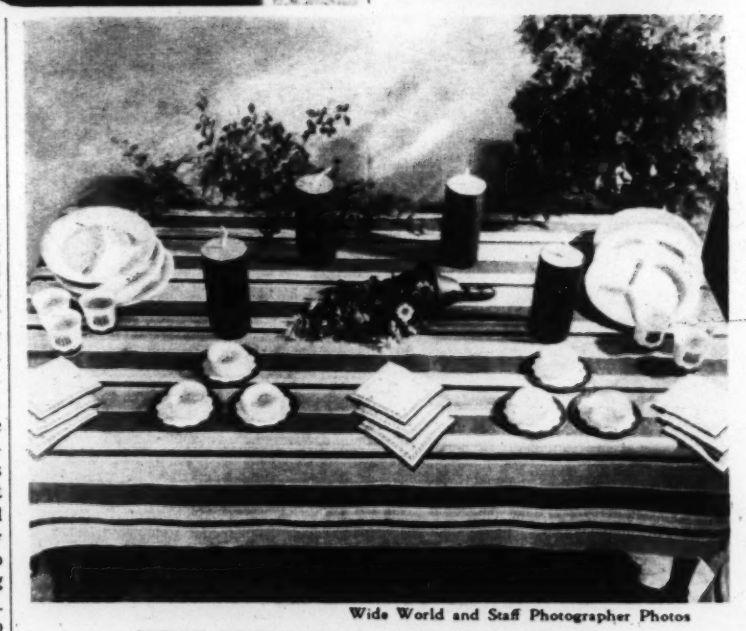
Now, an additional unfortunate aspect of our vast tree-cutting program, according to United States foresters, is that a firm line cannot be drawn between our pulpwood forests and our big timber. They are often grown together, and too often swept bare together, leaving not a single seed tree to propagate. In this way, every effort made to conserve on pulpwood is an added protection to the remaining stands of sawtimber.

What is the answer to our swiftly growing paper demands and our fast dwindling paper supplies? The ways in which we citizens may help to remedy our shortage of pulpwood may be gathered under two general headings.

The first is a reiteration of our Government's plea to save all the paper or paper products we can get our hands on. We are asked not to destroy or burn paper wrappings, magazines, notepaper, telephone books, catalogues, cardboard boxes, newspapers, Christmas wrappings, or any other rag pulpwood product which is not, like paper towels, destroyed in using. These papers should be carefully smoothed out and stored in a dry place in attic or shed. When a good pile is accumulated, the Wastepaper Conservation Office (if there is one near), a Salvation Army truck, the district Boy Scouts, or some charitable organization will be glad to pick them up and send them on their way toward rehabilitation.

In 1937, at the time of a Government survey, we were found to be using up some $98,000,000 worth of brown paper bags yearly—a total of $197,734,517 in wrappings, all told. "Board" paper took into account an additional $277,339,535. Much of this type of pulp consumption and practically all of our tioned paper stationery (which really make the finest writing paper anyway). We can insist on carrying that cake of yeast home in our pocket instead of letting the storekeeper use up a bag for it. Paper towels should not be wasted, and the employment of the old-fashioned linen napkins on the table will offer a return to more genteel living.

The elimination of as many brown-paper bags and wrappings as possible is an undertaking in which patriotic housewives can save thousands of tons of paper for the nation's war effort every week of a year. What harm if the artichokes do rub noses with the carrots, or a lamb chop nestle fraternally within a bologna ring? The thoughtful housewife or shopper will carry his own shopping bag with him wherever he goes to avoid needless wrappings. That local war organization will make money that first puts out and sells a good, sturdy "bag to eliminate all bags" stamped with the legend: "Bring your own bag and save cartons for cartridges!"



Wide World and Staff Photographer Photos

WHAT PRODUCTS CAN BE ELIMINATED?

Shall We Have to Do Without Paper Plates and Cups for Picnics? And Who Will Wash the Dishes? Cardboard Cartons, Egg Boxes, and Paper Bags, All Are Products of the Paper Pulp Which Comes Finally From Rapidly Revolving Cylinders Where Millions of Feet of Lumber Are Mashed Into Chips

roofing paper (which takes a lion's share of raw pulpwood) can be supplied through reconditioned paper pulp—made from the sort of thing you burn in your backyard incinerator just to get rid of it. The next time you see smoke curling up from a pile of waste papers, try to envision it as a forest fire destroying our tree resources. It amounts to the same thing.

When the papers are taken from your doorstep they are sorted and baled, then sent to a papermill. There they are shredded and cooked in a caustic soda, washed and blanched and made ready to use again. They make every bit as sturdy a cartridge box as the raw pulpwood.

The second way we can cooperate in the conserving of the country's failing pulpwood resources is simply by being sparing with paper products ourselves and discouraging their unnecessary use for merchandise.

We may demand rag or reconditioned paper stationery (which really make the finest writing paper anyway). We can insist on carrying that cake of yeast home in our pocket instead of letting the storekeeper use up a bag for it. Paper towels should not be wasted, and the employment of the old-fashioned linen napkins on the table will offer a return to more genteel living.

There are over 35,000,000 housewives in the United States. A conservative estimate is that each housewife carries home and destroys 11 paper bags each week, or the incomprehensible total of 385,000,000 bags every seven days. This is enough to fill the army's first order of 3,289,000 brown bags for soldiers' lunches 100 times over.

Already impatient axes are hacking at our last remnants of forest country. It is up to us to help the Government obtain its wood and paper needs with the least irreparable damage to, and waste of, our most beautiful national resource—our trees.

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½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
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REPRESENTING RUSSIA IN THE AMERICAN CAPITAL

Maxim Litvinoff, New Russian Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Litvinoff, as They Alighted From a Plane at the National Airport at the End of a Flight Which Had Carried Them Nearly Three Quarters the Way Around the World

. . Let Me Write a Nation's Songs

(Continued from Page 4)

and the slapstick, "Buy More Defense Stamps and Lick the Other Side," are defense savings campaign plugs just announced.

Two trends, as traditional as war itself, are also apparent in Tin Pan Alley. They are the sentimental ballad about the soldier, his sweetheart, his mother; and the humorous ditty, which purposes to cheer us all up.

"I Gave You His Dad," by Henry Manners and Jimmy Shirl, is an example of the latest "weep" songs:

I gave you his Dad,
Now I give you his son,
America, he's yours.
He'll fight like his Dad
'Til the battle is won,
For you and Freedom's cause.
He looks just like his Dad in his new uniform;
We're both proud of our lad, so strong and tall.
I gave you his Dad,
Now I give you his son,
America, mother of all.
—Copyright, Mills Music, Inc.

A "Sweetheart's Prayer," an imitation of the "prayer" songs of World War I, is another. There is a "Miss You" and a "We'll Meet Again, Don't Know Where, Don't Know When." There are two ballads titled "Dear Mom." George M. Cohan, who missed no tricks during World War I, is back at the old stand with a triple-threat ballad, "For the Home, the Flag, and the Family."

A return of the "smile" song of the last war is expected along Broadway. "Smile for Me, 'Til We Meet Again," is an early entry.

Of the humorous ditties, the J. Fred Coots' "Goodbye, Mama, I'm Off to Yokohama," is the first to take hold. It boasts the Alley's most horrendous pun of the war:

A million fightin' sons of Uncle Sam,
if you please,
Will soon have all those Japs right down on their Jap-a-knees.
—Copyright Chappell & Co., Inc.

The Walt Disney Snow White classic, "Hi Ho, Hi Ho," is being parodied in army camps as "Hi Ho, Hi Ho, We're Off to Tokyo."

Results of the Alley's furious activities are, on the whole, just beginning to make an impression on radio listeners, sheet music buyers, the juke box public, and even the orchestra leaders.

For several weeks, "Elmer's Tune," and the million-copy "Chattanooga Choo Choo," neither of which has anything to do with the war, remained in the two top places on best-seller lists. After a month of war, the chief change was that "White Cliffs of Dover," a kind of smile ballad released some time before, had displaced them from the upper notches.

It took about six weeks before "We Did It Before and We Can Do It Again," and the Joe Howard "Remember Pearl Harbor" began to approach the 20,000 copies-a-week stride. "You're a Sap, Mr. Jap," barred from the major networks at first, built a following at about the same time, selling 30,000 copies in three weeks. Now that the ditty has been released for general broadcast, its popularity is expected to mount. A song called "We're In It, Let's Win It," published without fanfare, may climb quickly into popularity because of intensive dime store promotion. Greatest surprise to the music business is the current sharply increased sale of sheet music copies of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

By next spring, Tin Pan Alley hopes to be in the groove. By then it expects that the hits will separate from the duds. By then, too, the Alley intends to have important contributions to "serious" patriotic music.

Words are being printed for Ferde Grofe's "March for Americans." Earl Robinson has just turned "Brother There Is a Job to Do," a pep song in popular vein, over to his publisher.

"The House I Live In," another song on which Robinson is still at work, is a good example of the newer trend toward sincere sentiment and higher poetic standards. Here is part of the lyric by Lewis Allan:

What is America to me?
A name, a map, the flag I see?
A certain word, "democracy"?
What is America to me?

Chorus
The house I live in,
A plot of earth, a street,
The grocer and the butcher,
And the people that I meet,
The children in the playground,
The faces that I see,
All races, all religions,
That's America to me.
The town I live in,
The street, the house, the room,
The pavement of the city;
Or a garden all in bloom;
The church, the school, the clubhouse,
The million lights I see;
But especially the people,
That's America to me.
—Reprinted, permission Earl Robinson.

Unless curtailed by paper shortages, the musical arsenals will be well filled for World War II. Some of the songs slammed out in the first weeks are already being forgotten, but there are several that will be cherished long after the peace treaties are signed.

. . Russia: It's Different Now

(Continued from Page 3)

cessfully assured of a co-operative attitude on the part of the other nations, and made to see the advantages which would accrue from economic collaboration, there would be created sufficient cause for the Soviet to abandon any possible future reversion to these tactics.

These are unmistakable trends. Where they will find Russia a decade from now may well be influenced by the attitude undertaken by the democratic powers. For, as with any growing youth, environment is telling.

If the Russian people are left to doubt the intentions of the other United Nations toward them; if they are left to suspect dormant hostility which may flare up again once Russian troops have played their part, there can be little doubt of an equally hostile Russian reaction which would throw into chaos the future peace conference at which they are now rightfully entitled to a seat.

On the other hand, if it is made clear now that the other Allied nations—though not endorsing their present form of government—are willing to discuss conditions under which the Russian people could be accepted as collective peer and partner, the grounds for future amicable settlement of problems will have been well laid.

The future world order must be based on mutual understanding, constructive co-operation, joint effort—in short, world brotherhood. It must embrace the Chinese and Filipinos, the many national groups in India, and eventually the people now enslaved in the Axis countries. It cannot exclude the Russian people who are putting up a no less valiant struggle against oppression than are the people of other lands.

Such an attitude involves no acceptance of Communism. It asks no denial of past abuses in governing the Russian people. It does call for recognition that Russia's social and economic advancement has been paramount in Kremlin policy; that to perpetuate this aim, peace is desired and is essential. It requires retrospection of Russian peace efforts in the League of Nations, and the contributions toward collective security and "indivisible peace" by such an accepted Russian leader as Maxim Litvinoff.

Above all, it demands realistic recognition by an iron-age world that Russia is now, and will continue to be more so, one of the major economic and social dynamos of the world, and as such cannot be safely ignored or ostracized.

Change to

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The Principia Upper School Chemistry Class visits a display of modern plastics at a St. Louis department store. . . . To many students entering the Upper School, metropolitan city life is a new and rich experience. Civilization classes visit the famous City Art Museum; botany classes visit the equally well-known Missouri Botanical Gardens. The Zoo and the Mississippi levee are favorite haunts of the Camera Club. The Symphony Orchestra, several lecture and concert courses, and a theatre season add a rich background for education. . . . Write for Illustrated Upper (High) School Catalog.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School

Pioneering in "Greens"

HAVE YOU EVER EATEN fern fronds, buttered on toast, or skunk cabbage, piping hot with vinegar, or a "mess" of dock, dandelion, chicory, lamb's quarters, wild mustard, watercress and horseradish, steamed together and chopped up with salt and pepper and butter, or with white sauce? When you pull up dandelions for the pot, do you pull up the plantains for the same purpose?

If these ideas are new ones, then this spring is the time to try them out. With rubber tires becoming scarcer and scarcer, walks in the fields and woods are going to be more popular than ever. And so are inexpensive new foods, especially if they're nourishing as well as delectable.

Throughout the United States edible wild plants, well known to the Indians and early settlers, will soon be pushing up. Europeans and Asiatics have always recognized their value. In Kenneth Roberts' "Northwest Passage," Rogers saved his starving Rangers by feeding them roasted lily bulbs. One was the familiar pondside arrowleaf (*sagittaria latifolia*) with the cup-shaped flowers, white petaled and yellow-centered; he called it "katnis." The other he called "tawho" or Tiger Lily; it was probably our familiar Turks' Cap (*lilium superbum*) or the bell-shaped Wild Yellow, or Canadian lily (*lilium canadense*).

* * *

Properly served, the greens are delicious. They should be picked when shoots and leaves are young and tender. The leafier kinds are added to uncooked salads, but most are "potherbs." Some, like marigold, trillium and Solomon's seal, are too rare to be sacrificed. But most of them are plain weeds which can well be spared from fields and roadsides.

They should be steamed until tender, from 15 minutes to half an hour. Dock, chicory, and dandelion take a little more time and should be started before the others are added. Taste as you pick, and combine the bitter with the mild. If too bitter, boil instead of steaming, and change the water two or three times. A small piece of pork or bacon often adds to the flavor, and the greens are excellent boiled with smoked shoulder or ham and served with the meat and boiled potatoes. The liquor should be saved for vegetable cocktail (with a third as much tomato juice added) or for soup. Remember that eight quarts of greens will shrink down to only about one quart.

A country home should yield on its own grounds the despised plantain (*plantago major*), and dandelions dug from the lawn, a double service. Chickweed (*stellaria media*), also called starweed, starwort, Bind weed, Winter weed, and Satin flower, appears as soon as the frost is out of the ground and is in full bloom before the grass is tall enough to cut. It's a frail little creeping plant with tiny, white, star-shaped flowers. It spreads on long, drooping stems sometimes a foot long. From the cookpot, it tastes like spinach.

Found on lawn or meadow is Sheep sorrel (*rumex acetosella*) whose last name means "small and vinegar-y." It's a grass-like plant, never more than a foot high, that often indicates sour soil. Its lower leaves are halyard-shaped and it sends up a slender branching stalk on which grow clusters of tiny, mostly green flowers. You can tell it by the vinegar-y taste of the leaves. The Pilgrims are said to have used it. There are Maine people who remember "sorrel pie." In spite of its pungency, it is one of the milder greens and is often combined with equal parts of dandelion.

Exploring into vegetable garden, meadow, or farmland, you find another *rumex*, the *crispus*—Yellow (Narrow-leafed, or Curly) dock. It grows two or three feet tall, a smooth, dark green plant. The leaves are narrow, oblong, or lance-shaped, very long and crinkled at the edges, and grow mostly in a rosette at the base of the plant. Like sorrel, it has a many-branched stalk, but a tall, stiff one that shoots up in late summer thickly spangled with tiny, yellowish-green pods. Add the rosette leaves to dandelions and horseradish or mustard. Dock is bitter and the combination may need two or three waters. It's a green that deserves a little ham, bacon, or salt pork and a dash of vinegar. The Broad-leafed, or Bitter, dock (*obtusifolius*) has broad, red-veined leaves, with the stalk growing up from the center of the leaf, and both it and the Patience (or Spinach) dock (*patientia*), with exaggeratedly long leaves, are potherbs too.

* * *

Scarcely taller than the sorrel and with a single stalk without branches is the peppery little shepherd's purse, one of the mustard. Its stalk is strung with tiny "purses," heart-shaped pods attached to their stems by the pointed end. Its name is an exact translation of the Latin one, *capsella bursa-pastoris*, and recalls the shepherds of ancient days; most modern ones don't carry purses of any kind. The stem grows from a rosette of leaves not unlike those of the dandelion. The whole plant is added to both salad and herbpot, and used to be made into a tea.

While you're getting peppery greens, look also for peppergrass, a branching plant much larger than shepherd's purse but with each branch covered with little seed pods like the shepherd's purse, except that they're round. Its leaves are small and narrow and grow on the branches nearer the stem than the pods. It is *lepidium virginicum*, also called bird-seed, tongue grass, and poor man's pepper.

And for the final word in flavoring look up the garlics (*alliums*). They push up in early spring and by the beginning of summer the little bunch of white flowers has appeared at the top of the slender stalk. Like chives, the plant looks like a tuft of succulent grass, and it enjoys moist ground. Lend a hand to the dairy farmer by pulling up all the plants you can find.

So far, only the dock has been substantial. Let's look for something that will really fill our baskets.

Lamb's quarters (or pigweed, goosefoot, or Wild spinach; *chenopodium album*) grows as tall as a young tree by midsummer, but in the spring, when the plants are six to ten inches high, cut off the whole thing—or, better, pull it up—and toss it into the cookpot. You can recognize it by the leaves, shaped like a goose-foot and with a whitish, silvery sheen underneath. Its tiny flowers are green and the whole plant often has a pale bluish-green tinge. It is often found in potato fields or rich vegetable patches, and the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest regard it highly as a green.

* * *

A smaller *chenopodium* (goosefoot) is Good-King-Henry (*bonus Henricus*). It used to be cultivated in England and actually was a favorite with the King. It grows only one or two feet high and its leaves are triangular.

Asparagus-type greens begin with the strong-smelling poke, or pokeweed (*phytolacca decandra*), as big as the pigweed and known in the fall for its handsome greenish-white flowers and deep purple berries, used formerly for cheek-rouge and coloring for frostings. The young leaves are considered an essential in every "mess of greens," and the first shoots, when not over four to eight inches tall, are sometimes sold as "sprouts" in city markets. They should be soaked in cold water for an hour, tied in bunches, cooked in two waters for about three quarters of and hour, and dished up on toast. Other names are Virginia poke, inkberry, skoke, pigeonberry, garget, coakum, cancer jalap, and chongras. Poke uncooked is not suitable for food, so don't experiment with roots or any part of the older plants.

Harmful plants, by the way, are quite rare, but unless you're sure you know them, don't experiment with strangers, and you'd better not try roots at all.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society Photo

THE POKEBERRY (Phytolacca decandra)

Burdock (*arctium minus*) is another asparagus. Strip off the rough outer rind from the young shoots and you'll find it delicious. The bitter principle in the plant is used as a flavoring for candy. It's a coarse plant even when young and has a rough-textured leaf often arrowhead-shaped and with a slightly crinkled edge.

* * *

Prickly but nice are the nettles (*urticas*). The Stinging, or Great (*urtica dioica*), was the ingredient of the "nettle porridge" that Diarist Pepys enjoyed when he characteristically shared a tête-à-tête supper with a London lady in 1661. Oliver Goldsmith once declared that a good French cook could produce seven different dishes from a nettle-top, and Sir Walter Scott mentions it as a potherb cultivated in Scotland. Put the young tops in a cookpot or add to soup.

Now off to the woods, and in the drier areas or by the roadsides you'll find the familiar Brake fern, bracken, or Eagle (*pteris aquilina*), that by midsummer will have the tall, brown stalks and great leaves dotted on the underside with tiny pods. The unfolding fronds, rather mucilaginous and with a slight almond flavor, make potherbs in England, are used by Japanese in soups, and were eaten like asparagus by the California forty-niners. For asparagus, cut off the woody base of the frond and the hairy tip, brush off the remaining hairs from the stalk, cut into short lengths and boil for half to three quarters of an hour. Its food value is said to be more than asparagus and about equal to cabbage. The starchy roots were eaten by the Indians and ground into flour in Europe. The Sensitive fern (*onoclea sensibilis*) may be eaten like the brake.

See a succulent leaf-cone pushing up from marshy ground? Then go right in after skunk cabbage (*symplocarpus foetidus*). Pick it in earliest spring, change the cooking water two or three times, season with salt, pepper, and butter, and it's as nice a spring green as you can wish.

While you're splashing around, look for a bed of watercress (*radicula nasturtium-aquaticum*) in the icy waters of the brook. It may be identified by its flowers, like white forget-me-nots, and its distinctive taste. If you don't want it all for salad, save a handful for the herbpot. Horseradish (*armoracia rusticana*) likes wet places, too, and occasionally you'll see the tall, showy, white-flowering plant. Even the leaves are fiery, so you needn't disturb the root.

* * *

As spring passes and June appears, the earlier plants grow too husky for good eating, but others make their bow. Remember pussley, purslane, or pusley (*portulaca oleracea*), that low-growing little plant with thick, smooth, juicy leaves? It has yellow flowers that open when the sun is out, and a disparager has called it a "fat, ground-clinging, spreading, greasy thing." But the farmer saves it for greens as he hoes it up, and it is often added to turnip tops or spinach or to salad.

Milkweed (*asclepias syriaca*) sends up "asparagus" shoots eight to ten inches high after the spring plants are through, and the whole plant makes a nice green. The leaves are smooth-edged, thick and oval, growing in pairs, each pair at right angles to the next. Stem and the underside of the leaves have a faint down.

And finally there's chicory (or wild succory, or blue sailors; *cichorium intybus*). The roots, too well known as a coffee substitute, aren't recommended, but did you know that the frilly-leafed endive you buy at the grocer's is just a glorified form of chicory? When young, the wild plant is a good potherb or salad. Everyone knows chicory, turning vacant lots and country roadsides into beauty with its fragile, blue-violet flowers. Maybe you have picked a bouquet, only to find it withers almost at once. Chicory is esteemed for hay in Europe.

COMMON BURDOCK (Arctium minus)

You're "sold" on nature's greenings? Then wait till fall, pick the berries of the sumac—being sure they're crimson berries and not the grayish-white ones of the poison sumac—steep them in water and drink a toast to modern pioneering in the country boy's old favorite. "Indian lemonade."

GWENDOLINE K. SPANG

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DUBLIN'S BEST

The Customs House, of Dublin, Regarded at the City's Most Beautiful Building, Houses the Government Offices

. . Ireland

(Continued from Page 5)

Nations in the Atlantic. This would make possible an economy of naval forces and a redistribution in favor of the Pacific. This would shorten the road to victory in the Pacific and consequently immeasurably reduce the possible sacrifices of American lives.

Irish interest in the cause of the United Nations is obvious. No people in the world could feel secure in the future unless the United Nations triumphed over the powers whose road to supremacy has passed over violated treaties and terrorized peoples. Every short cut of the road to victory will reduce vitally the burden and sacrifices exacted even from the nonbelligerent peoples.

The sentiments of the Irish people are tested by the fact that, out of a people of 3,000,000, about 150,000 Irishmen have by now enlisted for the cause of Great Britain (American Mercury, December, by William Bayles).

It is not to be disguised that a new Irish policy would expose Ireland to certain reprisals from the Nazis. But the alternative is that Ireland will become a theater of war where the United Nations and Germany will fight for the control of the Atlantic.

If we obtain a reconciliation between the Irish and the British, a common understanding between the British, Irish, and American peoples should be in sight. This understanding should be possible along the following lines.

Great Britain approves of a reunion between North Ireland and Eire, but with the clause that any resident of North Ireland who disapproves of becoming a member of the United Irish State shall be offered an opportunity to take residence in Great Britain. Considering that the people and economy of North Ireland today are a part of Great Britain at war, and the many regulations which the reunion would require, it would have to be postponed until a certain stipulated time after the war.

The security of Ireland, which it is obvious to all cannot be obtained by Irish efforts alone, naturally will require a defense arrangement between Ireland and the United Nations, in which connection it will be a matter of course to leave to the Irish Government and people the choice of the nation which shall supplement Ireland's own war potential.

As neither Great Britain—nor the United States—nor Ireland herself—can be served by the fact that the country is exposed to aggression in the future, the understanding must include an *Irish participation in a British-Irish-American postwar defense union*

Who can offer their good services for attainment of this goal?

First of all, we will expect it to appeal to the 20,000,000 Americans of Irish descent who have for a generation been the main support of the efforts to secure Irish independence. Said de Valera in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1920, "If there had been no United States, there would never have been an Irish Republic." Would it be too much if this Irish America, whose sons are now waging their lives in the defense of the Pacific, hoped for a proof of friendship on the part of Ireland? Would they have to mention the words of de Valera in his farewell to America in 1921: "You will not need to be assured that Ireland will not forget and that Ireland will not be ungrateful."

Next, our thoughts naturally concentrate on the Roman Catholic Church of America with its intimate contact with the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland. Who would be more appropriate to appeal to the Irish people than defenders of the Christian faith and the Christian civilization in a war, the fundamental issue of which is Christ or antichrist?

Ultimately, the case would be in the hands of the peoples themselves, and it might be hoped that organizations would arise in order to facilitate the success of the future co-operation between the three English-speaking democracies. Hereof not victory alone, or early victory, but the stability of the future peace may depend.

Mrs. Branson De Cou

FLOWERS AND FRUIT

At the Base of Nelson Pillar

Over the Editor's Desk

THAT INDIA has a policy comparable with the efforts of the United States to achieve and preserve unity at various critical times in its history is the argument of U. S. Bajpai, an Indian graduate student at Harvard University, and son of the representative of India at Washington.

Hans Gluckstadt, believing the Irish problem is capable of solution, offers as a parallel the Iceland-Denmark struggle, which was finally brought to an amicable conclusion. Mr. Gluckstadt, a Danish subject who has his first papers as an American citizen, is a visiting lecturer at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. He has degrees from the University of Copenhagen in accountancy, economics, and philosophy. He has taken postgraduate studies at Harvard and Columbia Universities, and has written, besides a number of articles for American magazines in recent years, two books on the credit standard which have been published in England, in addition to magazine articles and two books in Denmark. From 1934 onward, he was advisory economist to Dr. O. Krag, leader of the Liberal Party in Denmark, and in 1927-28 was connected with the Midland Bank, London. He has delivered a number of important American lectures and radio addresses in the past few months.

Greer Garson is grateful for the wide popularity that her gentle characterization of the wife in "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," brought her, but is looking forward to opportunities for comedy work, according to Frank Daugherty, who interviewed her recently.

Gordon W. Walker is a member of the foreign news staff of The Christian Science Monitor in Boston. In the course of his work he has made a continuous study of the changes in sentiment in various nations toward Russia.

The patriotic songs of the United States have recently taken a turn for the better in the matter of quality, according to Beatrice Oppenheim, a New York journalist who obtained her information at first hand from the music publishers.

Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, reminds us of Isaiah's prophecy of a world that will not be divided because it will reach a basis of common religious understanding.

Basil Avezathe, author and photographer, provides another of his handsome British pictorial features.

. . Good-bye, Mrs. Chips!

(Continued from Page 6)

afraid that I was playing too much comedy, and that I was getting to be known as a slapstick actress. On the screen—well, on the screen, I'd like a chance at a little of that comedy again."

Before going into "Mrs. Miniver," Miss Garson had bought a half acre of ground and a cottage at Del Monte, on the California coast, where she expects to make her permanent home.

She goes immediately into a picture called "Random Harvest," in which, I hear, she is to play another sweet wraith, a self-sacrificing wife for something like three quarters of the picture. I tried with little success to console her.

"Perhaps it's the public, and not the studio," I said, "which is keeping you in Mrs. Chips roles."

She smiled. "The public should know better," she said; "and it will, too, before I'm through."

One part of the public already knows better, according to the studio people who accompanied Miss Garson on her recent whirlwind personal appearance tour of eastern Canada for the Canadian War Fund. Miss Garson spoke in Ottowa, in Montreal, in Toronto—and was the key speaker at a mammoth radio broadcast. There have been other Hollywood actors and actresses helping in this drive, so it cannot be said that Miss Garson alone sent the Canadian drive over the top by something like $300,000,000 over the $600,000,000 that had been hoped for. Canadians, nevertheless, seem willing to give her great credit. The day after her arrival, the contributions reached a new peak.

On her dressing-room desk, as I talked with her, were 23 letters she had answered herself, all from Canadians who had met her and wished to thank her for her work. Some of them were from high officials in the Canadian Government. Others were from newspapermen, doctors, lawyers. Outside the dressing room, on the sound stage, a movie congregation in a shattered church was singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." She told me something of what the trip had meant to her.

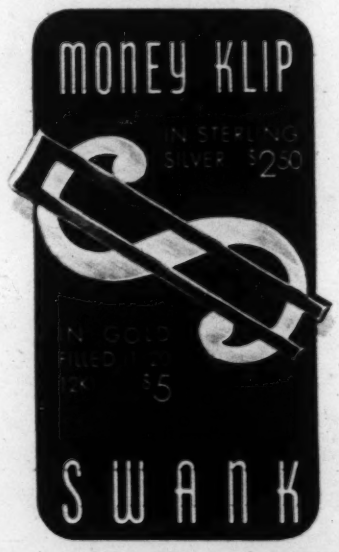
"We can't escape the war," she said, "and we shouldn't try. 'Mrs. Miniver' has been a constant reminder to me of the things that are happening and have happened to my friends and relatives in London. Canadians seem to me somehow like a nest egg for the future. They have the best qualities of their British forebears and their American neighbors. They, it seems to me, will have a lot to say about the peace. It was a warm and an un-Hollywood sort of trip, and I liked them immensely."

They must have liked her, too. One of them wrote that he was surprised to find her so "young, so *alive*."

She threw up her hands. "They all expected to see Mrs. Chips," she said.

Both in Practice

At a club gathering held in Concord, New Hampshire, one couple proved to be champion contestants. The wife won the rolling-pin contest. Her husband was fleetest in the 30-yard dash for men.



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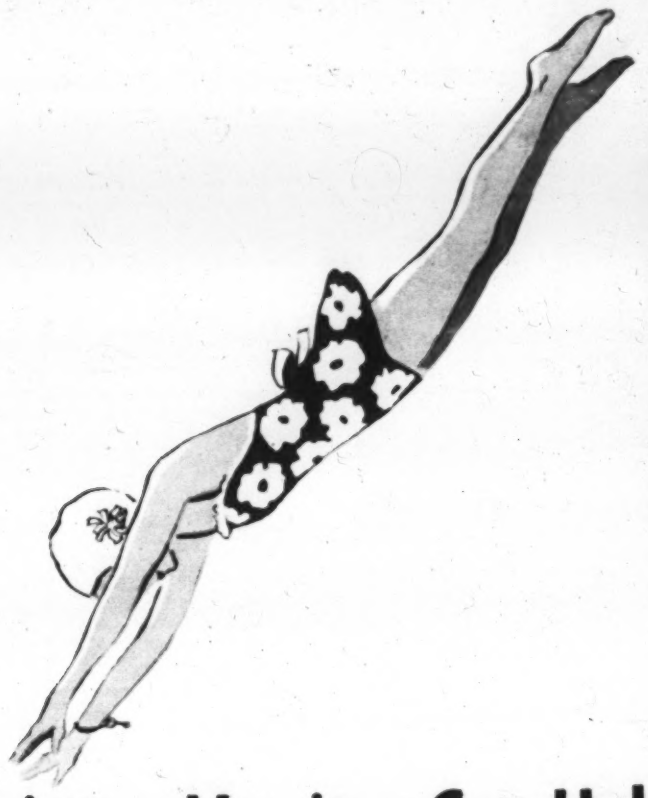

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The Monitor's policy of carefully selecting its camp advertisers gives valuable aid to parents who are looking for a suitable camp for their children. Some of the first questions a parent asks have already been answered before the advertising appears.

For instance, we make sure that the camp is well established before we publish its advertising. Whenever possible, we visit the camp personally. Otherwise, we secure at least three letters of recommendation from parents whose children have attended the camp.

The Monitor presents a large number of camp advertisements, offering so varied a choice as to location, size, and price, that the proper camp for the child may be easily selected. Camp directors will be glad to send literature and information on request.

Camp advertising appears twice a week in The Christian Science Monitor — on Monday's page For Children, and on Thursday's page For Young People.